The Expositor.

VOLUME IV., NO. 203. ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873. TERMS: $1 PER ANNUM

Professional Cards.

FRED. J. R. GRANT, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Valuator for the Canada Permanent Building Society, Orillia, Ont.

JOHN McCOSH,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE IN KEAN'S BLOCK. 189-y.

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

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 Office 154.

A. J. ALPORT, Accountant, Arbitrator, Valuator, Land, Insurance and General Agent, Orillia, Ont.
OFFICE—Masonic Buildings.
N.B.—Rents and debts collected.
Orillia, June 5th, 1872. 135

FRANK EVANS, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c.
MONEY TO LEND.
OFFICE—Next door to the "Orillia House," or at his residence, after office hours.

EDGAR, FENTON & CORBOULD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICE—In Masonic Buildings Mississaga St., Orillia.
J. D. EDGAR
F. FENTON,
G. E. CORBOULD.

CARD.
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. 142

F. W. ARMSTRONG,
(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.

W. H. LAWRENCE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
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.

R. RAMSAY, M. D., L. M., EDIN., Lately Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Philadelphia.—Graduate (with honors,) of the University of Queen's College. Licentiate of Midwifery, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Honorary Graduate of the University of Philadelphia, the American University of Pennsylvania, &c.

Coroner of the Counties of Simcoe, York and Peel.

DR. RAMSAY has resumed the Practice of his Profession, and will be found when not professionally engaged, at Residence, Colwater Street, Orillia, Ont. 200.

Business Cards.

James McLeod,
BLACKSMITH!
HAS REMOVED to his New Shop on Mississaga Street, next to the Marble Works, where he will be glad to see all friends and customers. All work done promptly.

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.

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.

Thos. H. Portas,
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.

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

ORILLIA
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 allow.
200 Cords Hemlock Bark wanted immediately, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.
S. WAINWRIGHT,
Proprietor
133.

By Royal Authority!
A. S. GALBRAITH,
AUCTIONEER.
OFFICE—House of all Nations. 171-1y.

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.

BEAVERTON
STOVE DEPOT
JAMES CAMERON
Has now on hand a very large stock of
Cooking Stoves, Tinware!
HARDWARE, COAL OIL,
LAMP GLASSES, &c.,
Which he is selling at extremely low prices. His stoves were bought before the recent great rise in price. Parties buying within the next month may rely on getting a bargain, as he is determined to sell them at the old price.
GIVE HIM AN EARLY CALL.

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.

ORILLIA
Sausage Factory.
T. MAUNDRELL
HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has RESUMED BUSINESS, in his
OLD STAND!
and is prepared to fill orders, wholesale or retail, on short notice.
As he has now the most extensive facilities for manufacturing Sausages, north of Toronto, country dealers will do well to leave their orders with him.
All kinds of FRESH MEATS supplied to Customers, promptly.
Orillia, August 27th, 1873. 199.

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,
Agent.
161-tf.

Best Bread in Town
Only 12 cents,
AT
J. & A. DUNLOP'S
In Mr. D. McKinlay's building, on West Street, a few doors south of Colborne Street.
J. & A. DUNLOP are determined to give their customers the benefit of the fall in the price of Flour, and have 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, 1873. 165.

ORILLIA DIVISION, S. OF T. meets every Tuesday evening, in the Temperance Hall. Visiting members will be heartily welcome.
A. W. THOMPSON, R. S.

STEAMER
"IDA BURTON."
THE above commodious side-wheel Steamer, leaves Orillia every morning at 8 o'clock, and afternoon at 2:30,
Calling at Rama Village,
LONGFORD AND THE PORTAGE,
(BOTH WAYS.)

FARE TO WASHAGO,	25	CENTS.
" LONGFORD,	25	"
" PORTAGE,	25	"
" RAMA,	20	"

Every attention will be paid to freight and to the comfort of passengers
Parties of ten or more persons will receive return Tickets for one fare, to any of the above ports.
PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION PARTIES
LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
SMITH & OLIVER.

Summer ARRANGEMENT!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
"CARRIELLA!"
(JAMES REIDE, *Master,*)
Will run as follows:—Leave Orillia every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Longford, Portage, and Washago; returning, calling at the above ports and Rama.
Will leave Orillia at 2:30 P.M., for Rama, Longford, Portage, and Washago; returning, calling at the above ports.
Parties wishing to go to Rama by the morning boat, will be accommodated by asking the Captain.
Fare to Washago, - 40 Cents;
Tickets for round trip, 50 cts.
Longford and Portage, 25 cts.; Rama, 15 cts.
To Rama, and return, 25 cents.
D. L. SANSON.
Orillia, August 18th, 1873. 198-tf.

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

DENTISTRY.
J. L. BENSON, L.D.S.,
ORILLIA,
OFFICE—In Booth and Corbett's Brick Block.
Teeth positively extracted without the slightest pain, by the use of
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Artificial Teeth inserted by the new patent. *Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.*
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
Extracting & Gold Fillings.
An excellent preparation for cleansing the teeth, and also preserving the Teeth and Gums in a healthy state—for sale.

Important to All!
GREAT CLEARING SALE!
Owing to changes about to take place in the business of
Moffatt & Wilson,
they now offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES,
as the whole stock
MUST BE SOLD
WITHOUT DELAY.
T. W. MOFFATT,
J. G. WILSON.
Orillia, August 25th, 1873. 199.

TINDLE'S

(Opposite the Residence of James Sanson, Esq., Front Street, Orillia.)
GOOD HORSES!
Clean and respectable Vehicles.
HORSE BAZAAR.
THE Subscriber has opened a Bazaar for the purchase and sale of Horses, and will always have a large number to dispose of. Parties wishing to sell or purchase Horses will do well to call and leave their commissions with him. He has also commenced the training of Colts, to which he would invite the attention of stock raisers.
R. TINDLE.

Real Estate,

LAND FOR SALE!
WEST-HALF, Lot 18, in the 2nd Con. Thorah, containing about 60 acres, 25 acres cleared, well fenced, and the remainder principally hardwood. Good Dwelling House.
Apply to J. J. McNABB, Beaverton P. O.
Thorah, Sept. 2nd, 1873. 200

VALUABLE
Building Lots For sale!
For Sale Cheap, and on easy terms, a number of the best Building Lots in Orillia.
Apply to A. TAIT,
or to THOS. W. COPNER.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, in the rising Village of Hawkstone, a convenient House with a good Garden. Fruit Trees bearing well—some vines of the very best quality. Thirty dollars worth of Strawberries were sold from the garden this season. Title good. Apply to L. CRAWFORD, AGENT, Lot 19, 13th Con, Oro, who will show the property, or give any information required. 200.

BETTER
THAN PAYING RENT
GO TO
A. TAIT'S
AND
BUY A LOT!
ON EASY TERMS.

A CHANCE.
Have a Home of Your Own!
THE FIRST TO APPLY
WILL HAVE
THE BEST CHOICE!
THE Subscriber offers an excellent chance to parties of limited means to provide themselves with
A HOMESTEAD!
having recently put in the market a large number of
Conveniently Situated Building Lots!
in the Village of Orillia,
ON EASIER TERMS!
than any other property in the place can be purchased.
The Lots are dry and every way desirable.
192. Apply to A. TAIT.

The Expositor
25 CENTS
To the 1st of January!

Wanted Immediately,
a quantity of
BASS WOOD LOGS,
To be delivered at the Mill, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.
A. TAIT.
Orillia, Feb. 26th, 1873.

SAWN LATH.
THE Subscriber has on hand a large quantity of Sawn Lath, for sale cheap. Also all kinds of lumber, best quality Shingles, &c., constantly on hand.
A. TAIT, Near the Wharf. 188.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for in the Beaverton Post Office, Sept. 9th, 1873, and not previously advertised:

Counter, Chas. A.	Nicklson, Mattil
Carruthers, J. M.	Peck, Richard
Foat, Mr. J.	Smith, Joseph
Hodgins, Calvin	Smith, Mrs. Robert
Irving, Wm.	Woodward, John
Johnston, Mr. (carpenter)	Watson, George
Lloyd, Thomas	McMillan, Andrew
Leech, H. S.	

Parties calling for any of the above will please ask for advertised letters.
D. CAMERON, Postmaster.
Beaverton, Sept. 9, 1873. 201.

Private Boarding.
THE Subscriber has fitted up and furnished in good style the large and commodious premises, lately
OCCUPIED BY J. A. STEPHENSON,
Opposite the "Midland Hotel," for a
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.
Boarders by the day or week will receive good accommodation.
D. McNAB.
Orillia, 4th Aug., 1872. 196.

FARMERS
Insure Your Property
IN THE
Agricultural Insurance Co.
A STOCK Company entirely devoted to your Interests. Insures nothing but Farm Property and Detached Residences. Chartered and commenced business in 1853.
CASH ASSETS, - $740,000 00.
Mr. Langton's Report shows over $100,000.00 deposited as especial protection to Canadian Policy-holders.
HEAD OFFICE for the Dominion of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.
P. MURRAY, Agent,
ORILLIA.
180.

THE ORILLIA UNION
Agricultural Show
for the distribution of
PRIZES!
to the amount of
OVER $500!
will be held at the
ASYLUM GROUNDS!
on
Tuesday, Oct. 7th.
H. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.
Orillia, August 25th, 1873. 190.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Contributed to THE EXPOSITOR by J. Lawson.)

SEPTEMBER 25.

Thou shalt have no other gods before me.—Exodus, xx., 3.

No other gods shalt thou e'er have
But ME: for I alone can save.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.—Ex., xx., 4, 5, 6.

No graven image shalt thou make,
Nor any likeness, for the sake
Of worshipping: remember thou
Before the LORD alone shalt bow:
For I the LORD will visit them
That hate me and my laws contemn;
Their sins upon their children, too,
Long after them I will renew;
But mercy shall to them be shown
Who love and serve the LORD alone.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.—Exodus, xx., 7.

Take not the name of God in vain,
Or guiltless thou shalt not remain.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: But the seventh is the Sabbath of the LORD thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.—Ex., xx., 8, 9, 10, 11.

The Sabbath day thou shalt observe,
And holy keep, thy God to serve:
No labour shall thy children do;
Thy cattle, and the stranger, too,
That dwells within thy gates, shall rest,
And keep the day which God hath blest;
To do thy work six days are given,—
In them the LORD made earth and heaven,
But on the seventh day did rest,
And hallowed it, and made it blest.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.—Exodus, xx., 12.

That in the land thou mayst live,
Thou shalt to both thy parents give
That honour which is justly due
To them who've given all to you.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Thou shalt not kill.—Exodus, xx., 13.

Thou shalt not kill; nor wish that those
Were dead, who chance to be thy foes;
He who his brother hates, will God
Hold guilty of his brother's blood.

OCTOBER 1.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.—Ex., xx., 14.

Free from adultery be sure
To keep; let act and thought be pure.

For THE EXPOSITOR.

THE LAST MOMENT.

CAMILLE DESMOULINS.

BY THE REV. H. HARRIS.

Camille Desmoulins was one of the heroes of the French Revolution. He was contemporary with Robespiere, Danton, Mercier and Bazore, and was a man of high culture, and gifted with a brilliant imagination He loved liberty and his friends better than himself. After he had roused the revolutionary spirit in the people by his inflamatory writings, and helped to invest with civil authority men whose very deeds make tyrants blush, he tried in vain to stamp out the revolution. But the passions of the people waxed more furious, till at length both he and his friends were swept away by the irresistible current of popular feeling. He was arrested and cast into one of the revolutionary dungeons. While there, he wrote a letter to his young and beautiful wife Lucille, the closing paragraph of which cannot but move to tears all who read it. How full of pathos are these parting words, "Adieu, Lucille, my dearest Lucille; I feel the shore of life receding before me! My longing eyes still see thee! My loving arms entwine thee! My fettered hands embrace thee! And my severed head reposes on thy bosom. I die." No human spirit ever breathed more noble and eloquent sentiments. The dungeon and its grave associations had subdued the passions of his inferior nature. The prison became a retreat where his restless spirit found repose. It was then his higher manhood was moved by the spirit of love, and thoughts expressive of devotion to her whom he so tenderly loved flowed in an uninterrupted stream from the unfathomed depths of that sacred fountain which God can alone agitate. In her all his affections here centred. She was his polar star, which shone with a splendour that the shadows of the grave could not dim. What a gust of feeling must have thrilled his spirit when he penned these words: "Adieu, my dearest Lucille; I feel the shore of life receding." I seem as if I could see the fair, the noble Camille in the dungeon awaiting his doom. A deep calm rests upon his classic forehead which no earthly tumult can disturb. Deep sleep falls upon his eyelids, and he dreams of Lucille. Hush! He is holding fellowship with her. Whispering words fall softly from his lips. "Adieu, Lucille! Adieu! Though I shall see thee no more, yet as long as thought, nay, even being, endure I'll remember thee. It seems as if I could see thee watching me as I recede from the shore of life into the great darkness beyond. His lips grew silent and he slept soundly till the messenger of death came. He died bravely, like most of his compeers, but he was worthy of a better fate.

The life of Camille points out the goal to which a misguided ambition leads. When once in the rapids of unrestrained passions, your doom is inevitable. This fact is illustrated not only in the fate of the French Revolutionists, but also in the lives of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Napoleon the First. Let your highest ambition be to do good, to guide and stimulate your race in the march of true progress, which is the grand purpose of your creation.

NEW POST OFFICES established on the 1st instant: Allenwood, Flos; Glenfell, Vespra, both in the North Riding of Simcoe, and Melissa, Chaffey, Muskoka.

REV. Mr. Armstrong, who accompanied Dr. Taylor on his trip to the Nor'-West, has returned. He returned by the Dawson route from Winnipeg to Fort William. He speaks in the highest terms of this route, and assures us that he prefers it to the other. This testimony is valuable, and is worthy of remembrance by those who contemplate a journey to Manitoba.—*Guardian*

Indian Camp Meeting.

In our impression of last week we reported the arrival in Bobcaygeon of a large number of Indians on their way to a Camp Meeting intended to celebrate the feast of tabernacles. The meeting was appointed by a council of representatives from the various tribes of Indians, located in this portion of Canada, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The meeting excited great interest among the Indians, and by mid-day on Thursday (the 4th) about four hundred of them had gathered at the appointed place on Lake Chemong, where, in the heart of the Indian settlement a spacious encampment had been prepared. The site chosen was a beautiful grove of singularly tall beech and maple about two miles inland from the Indian Village landing. A circle, including about an acre of land, had been nicely underbrushed and cleaned up, and around the edge of the circle was erected a continuous row of wigwams, built not of poles and bark as described by Fennimore Cooper, but of substantial lumber from the Mud Lake saw mill. On the eastern side of the circle was a covered platform for the preachers, and in front were a couple of benches for the choir, and then a wide area on which was arranged numerous seats made by logs drawn from the forest, across which were laid slabs of basswood roughly split from the neighbouring trees. Three large platforms were built at suitable distances in the circle, which were covered with stones and earth, and on these at night great fires of dry pine were kept burning, which illumined the entire scene with a lurid but flickering light. Among those present were Chief George McCue, with 50 Snake Island Indians; Chief Joseph Benson, with 50 Rama Indians; Chief Mezaire Podash with 40 Rice Lake Indians; Chief Rev. John Sunday, with 40 Alnwick Indians; and Chief Joseph Whittingo with the Chemong Lake Indians. With these were Mr. James Eshquib, who translated, and who gave out the songs in Indian as they were sung, and Mr. Jacob Charles, a local Indian preacher of some repute. The services commenced on Thursday afternoon, and were continued with much earnestness until Sunday morning, when large parties arrived from Bobcaygeon and Peterborough to participate in the meeting. The party from Bobcaygeon numbered about 250, and was accompanied by the Rev. R. Godfrey who, whilst the *Ogemah* was on her way to the Camp, performed service in the cabin, and delivered an impressive address. The party from Peterborough was not so large, numbering only about 150. The service on Sunday morning was opened by the Indian choir singing a hymn which was executed with great musical skill and taste; the voices, about 20, harmonising well, and the time being marked with singular precision. A base voice was specially noticeable, as was also the soprano of Miss McCue, the daughter of the chief. The Rev. Mr. Craig, the Wesleyan minister, then delivered a prayer, and after another hymn the Rev. Mr. Edmison preached a sermon, the subject of which was Faith, and which, though somewhat lengthy, was listened to with great attention by all present. The greatest order and perfect decorum prevailed throughout the day. Unfortunately the weather which had been threatening for some time broke out after dinner, and a heavy shower came down, making the leafy grove a rather unpleasant trysting place, but during a brief pause in the downfall of rain the religious services were recommenced, and a sermon of great power and displaying no inconsiderable amount of eloquence, was delivered by the Rev. R. Godfrey, of Bobcaygeon. At its conclusion the pale faces commenced their return homewards, and later in the evening the Rev. John Sunday, an Indian ordained minister, conducted the concluding service of the day to an audience almost exclusively composed of Indians. On Monday the services were continued, the Rev. Mr. Torrance taking an active and earnest part in the proceedings, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brooking and others. The Camp broke up on Tuesday, the *Ogemah* reaching Bobcaygeon at mid-day with about 250 Indians on board. The forest *braves* and the dusky maidens appeared to have enjoyed themselves greatly, and were in high health and spirits, the choir singing some very pretty songs during the time the *Ogemah* was lying in the locks. The villagers turned out to welcome their Indian brethren, and assembled on the wharf, where for a time the curious and interesting scene was presented of the last remains of the great Chippewa nation, the boldest of all the Red-skinned warriors of Canada, fraternising with the pale faces who now till their ancestral woods and raise wheat on the ancient hunting grounds of their tribe, and not only smoking together the calumet of peace but burying the hatchet in four pound loaves fresh from the adjoining Bobcaygeon Bakery. The time for their departure however arrived, and amidst loud cheers of the villagers the *Ogemah* sped on its way.—*Independent.*

A VERY pleasant feature in English towns is the drinking fountains, with troughs at the bottom for dogs and other animals to drink out of.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING.—Died, in the village of Orillia, for want of attention, the Barrie District semi-annual Ministerial Association. It was sickly during its short life, and peacefully sank to rest in presence of Bros. Harris, Burridge, and Thompson. Perhaps the grief of negligent brethren will prompt them to raise a monument in honour of their deceased friend; if so, they will be shown the place of interment by the resident minister. If an obituary be written, it must be done by some one more intimately acquainted.—*Christian Journal.*

AT the Welsh National Eisteddiod, last month, Mr. Gladstone said that it is a remarkable circumstance that whilst Gaelic is only spoken by a small class of Scotchmen, whilst Irish is now confined to the remoter parts of the West, and whilst Manx is rapidly dying out in the Isle of Man, Welsh is to-day the language, in many cases the exclusive language, of 800,000 people. In spite of all the pressure which has been put upon the Welsh people—a pressure which continued for nearly two centuries—this immense number of persons forming an integral portion of the British people, and living nearer to London than the natives of London and Westmoreland, still speak a language far more foreign to the English people than French or German.

PROFANITY.—Some thirty years ago profanity in the respectable ranks of English society was declared by common consent to be ungentlemanly, and we are informed no Englishman who claims the title of gentleman ever swears to-day. But the ignorant, degraded and rowdy classes continue to cherish the accomplishments of blasphemy and blackguardism. Draymen, miners, sailors, rumsellers, and harlots, adhere to the customs of their forefathers—at least, those of them who have no desire to be considered respectable. There is but one class of men exempt from this degrading practice. To their honor, be it said, from the year 1849 to the present day, no *gentleman* has ever been guilty of using profane or obscene language.—*Rescue, Sacramento, Cal.*

Marriage.

The following are the opinions of three prominent ladies on the subject of marriage:

Marriage is to a woman a state of slavery—it takes from her her own property and makes her submissive in all things to her husband.—*Lucy Stone.*

Marriage is a state of slavery! Aye, but the bonds are silken and easily worn. Marriage is the sanctifier of love—an institution which acknowledges the right of woman to be protected, and the duty of man to protect her. The offices of wife and mother are not those of slaves. What higher destiny beneath the skies than to instruct the infant mind in thoughts of purity? What holier mission than to soothe the turpid torrent of man's passions by a word—a look—a smile! It is to woman that that work is given. Woman, in her vocation, may cheer the tired spirit, may lend hope to the desponding, may whisper love to the lonely, while *man* may toil and traffic, fuss and fret, and grow savage. Who would exchange places with him?—*Ella Wentworth.*

I would by no means persuade you, or any other to prefer a single life. It is not a 'primrose path.' Nothing less than a spirit of meekness, of self renunciation, and of meekness, can make a woman who has been first happy in subordinate and second best position. And this under ordinary circumstances, is the highest place of a single woman. Depend upon it my dear young friends, it is safer for the most of us to secure all the helps to our virtues that attend a favorable position; besides married life is the destiny that Heaven has allotted us, and therefore best fitted to awaken all our powers, to exercise all our virtues and call forth all our sympathies. I would persuade you that you may be the cause of happiness to others, and of course happy yourself—for when was the fountain dry when the stream continued to flow. If a single life, according to the worst views of it, is a moral desert, the faithful in this passage through it are refreshed with bread from heaven and water from the rocks.—*Miss Sedgwick.*

Good Templarism.

From a recent report to the *Casket* by Mr. E. E. Parrott, Lecturer for the Order, we obtain the following:—"About noon on Monday the 18th, I took the cars from Lindsay to Orillia, where I arrived in safety. During my stay around Orillia I held successful meetings at the following places, Orillia, Atherley, Rama, and Longford. At Longford I instituted the St. John's Temple, with 25 charter members. A large number of members from the three neighbouring Temples were present, who kindly assisted in the organization. I have seldom had the pleasure of starting a Temple with brighter prospects of success. The next morning after the meeting at Longford I took the boat at Orillia and started for Muskoka. After a pleasant sail of several hours we landed at a little village called Washago, near the head of navigation on Lake Couchiching, which forms the entrance to the Free Grant district to Muskoka. From Washago I proceeded north by stage to Morrison, where I was received by a large number of brothers and sisters who were waiting my arrival. The meeting was one of the most interesting I have addressed for a long time. At the close of the public meeting the Templars retired to the Lodge room and received seven new members into the Order. Next after Morrison, I visited Gravenhurst, a small village pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity between Muskoka Bay and Gull Lake. The meeting at Gravenhurst was poorly attended. The Temple at present is not doing very well. On the evening of Monday the 25th I reached Bracebridge, a large and thriving village situated on the north branch of the Muskoka River. It is the terminus of navigation, and the most important place in the district of Muskoka. We have a large Temple here, sustained by the leading men in the place. I next visited Huntsville, Utterson, and several other places farther north, where my meetings were well attended. I enjoyed my visit to Muskoka very much; a happier, better hearted people I never mingled with. During the month of August I held 20 public meetings, organized 2 Temples, and travelled 407 miles.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* recently recorded three deaths in one day, resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. Two were suicides; the other a sudden death. It passes a few remarks on moderate drinking.

THE farmer who is in the habit of letting down the corner of his fences here and there for passing from one field to another, will never have a definite road laid out, and never have his fences in good order.

A PENNSYLVANIA newspaper makes mention of a new swindle practiced by men who travel through the country in waggons, stopping at farm houses and villages, and offering generously to exchange new feathers for old. They represent that they want old feathers to work up into railway and steamboat cushions. Then they take away the old feathers, promising soon to come back with the new ones; but the poor featherless people wait in vain for ther return. This is a pretty sort of plucking, indeed!

HEALTH OF TEETOTAL WORKMEN.—Beer drinking is the curse of the English laborer; and yet there are men who maintain, in spite of facts, that workmen cannot get through a hard day's work without it. Mr. Brassey says that some of the most powerful navvies have been teetotallers. "On the Great Northern Railway there was a celebrated gang of navvies, who did more work in a day than any other gang on the line, and always left off work an hour or an hour and a-half earlier than any other men. Every navvy in this powerful gang was a teetotaller." We can bear testimony to individual cases of a similar kind. We have known men on the line give up their drink, and become both religious and provident, as well as sober. *Times Review of Mr. Brassey's "Work and Wages."*

ONE of the most ingenious and daring thefts on record was perpetrated a short time since at the village of Brierly Hill, England. A lad entered the store of a grocer of the place and bought a roll of bread, which he asked the man to stuff down the back of his jacket, as his companion outside would take it away from him if he saw it. The grocer complied with the apparantly innocent request, and having had his loaf placed in its original hiding-place the boy left. Hardly had he quitted the store when another lad rushing in exclaimed: "Do you know what that chap has done? he has prigged your watch?" The grocer looked in horror, and saw his watch-chain dangling and his watch gone. "There he goes!" said his informant pointing to a figure seen going down the street; and the storekeeper immediately rushed out in pursuit, leaving the store unguarded. When he had reached the corner the supposed thief had vanished, and returning to his store he found that during his absence the informer had emptied the till and gone off with the money. The two thieves have so far escaped capture.

A New Railway for Orillia.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Star* says:—Among the many projected railway schemes of the day, permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the business men of Montreal and Ottawa to one which, though discussed privately for some time, has not yet been taken up by the Press. I refer to a railway from Ottawa (or Carleton Place) direct, via Orillia, to Collingwood. From Carleton place the projected "Canada Central" bears too far to the North, and the "Ottawa and Quebec" too far to the South. The line now proposed, while tapping all the intermediate roads from the "front" to the interior, would at Orillia and Collingwood complete the connection with the railway system of Ontario. It would open up a new district, and would therefore be entitled to the usual bonus from the Ontario Government. It would also open a new route for the transport of lumber, &c., from the Western States, with a lers mileage than any other route now travelled. In connection with the North Shore and Northern Colonization Railway, it would in a great measure complete our internal means of communication from a military point of view. Additional arguments might be added in its favour, but enough has been advanced to entitle the project to a fair consideration.

The Maine Law.

Mr. N. M. Pike, of Damariscota, Maine, replies to some enquiries by the Chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee of Illinois, thus:—I am now, and have been since the enactment of the original "Maine Law" in 1851, constantly engaged in the capacity of magistrate and attorney in enforcing that law and its modifications, hitherto, and am aware that in the county of Lincoln no one has had so much to do in this direction as I; and now, with this preamble I will proceed to answer your enquiries. Our people generally are satisfied with the said law, and would not have it repealed under any consideration. It is "reasonably well enforced" in many places, by complaint and warrant before magistrates, and by indictment in the Supreme Court, and the more generally and strictly it is enforced, it has a corresponding effect upon the peace and prosperity of the people, and the suppression of intemperance, and the multitudinous crimes growing therefrom, and its enforcement depends more upon the character and energy of the people than the size of the place. In our large cities there is proportionately more violaton of the law, and more facilities for the imposition of the penalties therefor, and if there is any difference proportionately between the country and the city (and I think there is some) it is attributable to the higher standard of morals in the former. In all places where the law is enforced, it has a *remarkable* effect upon the morals and prosperity of the people, in the diminution and crime and pauperism, and in the growth of civilization. We have vastly less taxes than otherwise, for two reasons. 1. Less misspent time, and 2. Less money worse than squandered and thrown away, because it would produce a positive injury. Upon twenty-two years of active experience and observation, I unhesitatingly assert that such a law as I am considering, "The Maine Law," would not only be beneficial, but vastly promote the peace, prosperity and welfare of the whole country—pecuniarily, morally and religiously; and as a moralist and a logical American citizen I hope the time is near at hand when it will be enacted, and faithfully and fearlessly enforced in every state in the American Union. I pity the intelligence and assert the ignorance of the "very many," especially "Temperance men," in those parts who are "skeptical" in regard to the working of the law, and I denounce the inexcusable folly and ignorance of those who "pronounce it a failure." Reason dictates, experience asserts, and statistics demonstrate the utter absurdity of such a senseless proposition, and defiantly challenge contradiction."

HERE AND THERE.

THE first Canadian Parliament was opened by Governor Simcoe, at Niagara, on the 17th of September, 1793.

RATHER sardonic is the standing notice in an exchange, which informs the reader that notices of marriages and deaths will be published with pleasure.

Cows should be taken in about sunset, or before they are preparing to rest for the night, and on no account allow them to be hurried to or from the pasture, especially when full of milk.

ACCORDING to the *Saturday Review*, Bothwell only wants a Bank, a market, a tannery, a foundry, a town bell, brotherly love, a literary institution, agricultural machine works, and an indefinite increase of population, to make a place of it.

WE don't know what the people of Warsaw mean when they talk about giving the Rev. Mr. Wicher $100 to enable him to replace the horse that was killed in Peterboro' recently. What does the reverend gentleman want with a dead horse?

PEEL tart apples and stew them nicely, strain them through a net strainer, season them while hot with butter or cream, flavor with nutmeg, and put them on a crust that has been baked on a pie plate. Always have sweet milk to drink with apple pie.

ALWAYS avoid the company in which you are willing to tell a coarse jest because for you it is a demoralising company. Grossness is never humorous; profanity is never admirable; and, if your manner and your speech begin to ravel out on the edge, all their manliness are in danger.

ABOUT thirteen million eggs have been exported from Canada to Ogdensburg since the opening of navigation. To lay these eggs would require the efforts of about three hundred thousand hens. Imagine the cackling! Of the above immense shipments a large proportion was consigned from Belleville.—*Ontario.*

IT is time we ceased to export iron ore in such large quantities, and thus pay several profits to have the iron brought back here for consumption, instead of doing in some measure as we have done with cheese, which we a few years ago imported largely from the States, but are now competing with that country in the English market in the sale of the same article of our own production.—*Monetary Times.*

IT is quite evident that there is ample room in Canada for a large increase in the production and manufacture of flax. Few imagine that we annually import nearly half a million dollars' worth of flax, hemp, and tow, as there can be no doubt that if we manufactured double or treble the quantity of cordage, linseed oil and oil cake that we now do, we could readily find a market therefor. It is now certain that many of our districts are well adapted for flax growing. Experience proves that it can be made a profitable crop to the farmer, and not less certain is it that, when properly managed, there is money in its manufacture. Under these circumstances, the growth of flax by the farmer, and its manufacture among ourselves, cannot be too much encouraged.—*Monetary Times.*

"DAR'S MATTER 'NUFF."—A little darkey was recently found sitting on the step of a fashionable house crying pitifully. "What's de matter with you?" asked a colored woman. "Dar's matter 'nuff—trouble all over de house: Fadder am drunk, mudder am gone home wid close; Sis broke de looking-glass wid de broom-stick, de baby got her eyes full ob Kyan pepper, and little