The Free Press.

Autumn Song.

(BY SWINBURNE.)

From Spring to Fall the year makes merry,
With days to days that chant and call;
With hopes to crown and fears to bury
With crowns of flowers, and flowers for pall,
With bloom, and song, and bird, and berry,
That fill the months with festival,
From Spring to Fall.

Who knows if ever skies were dreary
With shower and cloud and water fall
While yet the world's good heart is cheery
Who knows if rains will ever brawl?
The storm thinks long, the winds wax weary,
Till Winter comes to wind up all
From Spring to Fall.

WRECKED OFF THE RIFF COAST.

Dumolard, however, looked sorely puzzled at the British idioms Jack had slipped into. Jack saw it, tried back, translated, and went on again. 'The Captain promised to let us know in time—he'd do it, too, I think, if it were left to him, if there be gratitude in man or honesty in faces. He smoked a dozen or so of my best partagas coming across, and said he liked them; but—'

'But M. Osalez is the master, after all, as you have said—a man who will have his orders attended to. However, gentlemen, confide yourselves to me. Mohammed shall go over to M. Mordecai's and inform himself. He is as it were, a child of the household. Meanwhile, I shall dispatch Achmet to the shore and ascertain what they are doing on the steamer.'

So spoke our zealous ally, and it was no sooner said than done. In ambush behind the darkened window-blind Jack could watch the effect of Mohammed's mission. Not a gleam of light from the lattices opposite. The envoy knocked at the jealously-barred postern—first gently and then as loudly as he dared. Not a sign of life on the part of the servants. It was clear the garrison had its orders—more than probable that this unnatural quiet portended a sortie later. So Jack took it, and already he was bustling about the baggage. Suspicions changed to certainty on Achmet's return. He had seen the Mary Anne with her steam up. There might have been reasons for that, besides the prospect of an early start; it was wildish weather and a shifty wind for a vessel lying in such open anchorage. But to make all sure, Achmet had boarded her with a boat-load of pilgrims, and then he heard from the crew that they expected to be off by morning.

'*Canaille of a Captaine! va!*' ejaculated Dumolard, apostrophizing the absent skipper; 'it's always agreed between us that he let me know of the departure of the boat.' And Jack was chiming in with some anathemas of his own, when there came a tinkle at the door-bell. It was the arrival of an anonymous and dirty scrawl that had been deposited in Mohammed's hands by a mysterious messenger.

'The Mary Anne may be away by the morning, and you had best turn this bit of writing.'

'Our ally, the Scotch Captain's fist and caution, for a thousand. Now, M. Dumolard, there's not a shadow of a doubt. Don't let a soul be seen stirring. Have your people ready to carry our traps. Trust to me to keep a bright look out, and when one our friends opposite are fairly under weigh, we'll slip down quietly on their line of march.'

Roper was an easy-going fellow generally—one of the last men you would have suspected of nerves—yet I could hear his heart thumping on his ribs at the creaking of those heavy bolts of Mordecai's. As for Dumolard, he was dancing behind us like a dervish, now standing on tiptoe to peer out between our shoulders, now doubling himself up for a look from under our arms. I was interested myself, I confess, for there was a strong dash of romance about the scene that was enacting. Hour, one of the clock, or somewhat over. A pale moon riding overhead among watery clouds, that generally had the best of her. The plash of the rain. The wind moaning fitfully in the complaining boughs; and not another sound in the silent city, save the howl of a dog, or, it might be, the bark of a jackal. A Moorish archway opening into a *patio*, where you caught a glimpse of a sparkling fountain among the dark orange trees, the interior lit partly by the fitful moonshine, partly by torches held in the passages. Moors were coming and going in snowy raiment; and, finally, Roper squeezed my arm hard as a couple of female figures emerged mounted on donkeys in Frankish water-proofs and under Frankish umbrellas. There was no mistake about the man's fancying himself in love, otherwise he would never have ripped me as he did.

The procession got stealthily under weigh, having taken every precaution to attract no notice from our hostelry, which to all appearance must have been buried in slumber. The muzzles of the donkeys were muffled in shawls. The glare of the torches was masked by umbrellas. Enveloped in a Spanish cloak, Osalez stuck close to his daughter's stirrup, drawing her wrappings carefully around her. We could see him throw up a glance at our windows as he turned out of the yard. As for the lady, whatever she might have known or suspected she never lifted her eyes. Roper's head was out of the window before the last of the porters bearing bags and boxes had fairly disappeared round the corner of the house. When we set out in pursuit it was all we could do to prevail on him to give them law enough, and let them commit themselves fairly to the deep before he ran into them at the steamer. 'And after all,' as I reminded him, 'even when once we are safe on board, don't see you'll be much advanced. Depend on it, Osalez is Turk enough to condemn the beauty to close incarceration for the passage. I lay you five to one in ponies, if you like, the Captain gives her over the cabin you scented so fragrantly with those pet partagas of yours.' Jack declined the bet, observing sadly that I might just as well make it five fifty, but added, more sanguinely, that he would trust in pluck and the chapter of accidents to bring them together before the voyage was over. He spoke prophetically, as the sequel will show. Considering the bay was half land-locked as the wind came, the strength of the ground-swell spoke volumes for what might be awaiting us outside. We had stopped short under the shadow of the houses that swept in a broken crescent round the shore, to observe the proceedings of the party in advance. Had Osalez down the white feather at the eleventh hour I for one should have been exceedingly glad of it. The torches had been extinguished; still there was moonlight enough to let us distinguish all that passed. A stalwart Moslem, tearing off his dripping haik, stood revealed in clinging shirt and pantaloons. He caught up in his muscular arms what Jack affirmed to be the fairy form of Miss Osalez, although the bundle might have been a bale of water-proof for all one could tell to the contrary. He balanced himself on his bare and stalwart legs, trode gingerly into the surf, embarrassed as he was with the precious package, and bent his oscillating steps towards a boat that was swaying among the billows.

'The idiot's over with her, by——,' ejaculated Roper, as the Moor made a stumble, and he would have rushed to the rescue, regardless of consequences, had not I made a snatch at his arm in time.

'The Moor's as sure-footed as the barb you bucketed so unmercifully a couple of days ago. The lady's as safe in the meantime, at all events, as if she were in bed at her kinsman Mordecai's, as I devoutly wish she were; how it may be toward the small hours is another question, and if you want to be near her when the danger may be real, you had better keep as quiet as may be in the meantime.'

Indeed, it was plain that the Moor knew his business, and once started he went as steadily as his comrade, who was bestridden by the respectable Osalez in person. The boat took them all on board with their belongings, and went pitching away till we lost it in the uncertain light. Now it was our turn. Mordecai's myrmidons had hurried home and left the coast clear. We had taken a touching farewell of Dumolard, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy being soaked in serving a love affair; not many minutes more and we were rocking in comparatively calm water under the bulging counter of the Mary Anne.

'Passengers' was our answer to the hail from the deck; but it was not till after the look-out had been appealed to again, that the order was given to let down the side-ropes—we fancied we could hear Osalez in suppressed wrath, while the Captain was seeking to sooth him in hoarse whispers.

Bluff and weather-beaten sea-dog as he was, that old Scotch skipper had the making of an actor in him. He came forward into the circle of light thrown by the mate's lantern, looking to any one behind him so far as his pea-jacketed shoulders were concerned, the very embodiment of astonishment and gruff discontent. But for us there was a twinkle in his eye that belied his language, as he growled out his surprise at our arrival.

'Never supposed you gentlemen were in any haste to be gone; didn't dream you'd be for quitting comfortable quarters with the weather like to be so coarse.'

Jack acknowledged the signal the Captain threw out with a faint quiver of his own eyelid.

'Haste indeed, you had our message, hadn't you? You don't suppose we sentenced ourselves to close confinement in this infernal hole till the weather cleared.'

'Well, then, Captain, I was mistaken, as it would seem, and there's an end of that; unless indeed you would be for putting canny back again, now you've had some small foretaste of what we may expect round the point. You won't, you say? Very well, then, he that will to Cupar maun to Cupar; but I doubt you'll be scarcely so well put up this time as the last. My bit of a cabin's bespoke; and you'll find some queer-like characters in the saloon.'

To be continued.

A CONSIDERABLE trade in live stock has recently sprung up between England and Iceland. Sheep and cattle are being successfully exported from the latter country in large numbers.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone's Essay (Continued.

All this is well, and, as to the substance of the issue raised, she is wholly right; the Roman Church is grossly wrong. We cannot deny that here and there the Italian State may have used its undoubted right with accidental harshness. The secularization of the property of

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS

has been of necessity a more or less rude, though highly needful, operation. It would require a very minute knowledge to pronounce in detail upon the complaints raised in their behalf. But there is one case of Italian legislation which hardly admits of doubt. We learn with some surprise that the Italian clergy, even when having cure of souls, are not excepted from the obligations of the military conscription. This is deplorable. The exemption is allowed in Germany. It is required not by policy so much as by decency. We trust, and we feel convinced, that no long time will be suffered to elapse without an alteration of the law in this respect. But if we turn our eyes away from this ugly spot we find much to praise in the admirable toleration and patience of the Italian State. The license which has been allowed to vituperation and to seditious language, when used by the ministers of religion and their organs, might by some be ascribed to chivalry run mad. But it is really founded in wisdom, in the indisposition to multiply issues of detail when a great principle is at stake, and in the full knowledge of the traditional capacity of the Italian people to estimate official menace and abuse at its true and very moderate value.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The great principle which Italy takes for the sheet anchor of her Church policy is the separation of the Church from the State. It was Cavour who first gave authoritative utterance to the doctrine in the shape of a formula, now most famous, *Libra Chiesa in libero Stato*. In considering the adoption and the application of this formula, let us before all things put aside the disposition to test it by the ideas and circumstances of England, or even by those of other European States. Let us even forget that England exists. It was for Cavour, in his business of nation-making, an absolute necessity. It was open to other countries to enter if they pleased upon the policy, although it be a slippery policy, of concordats, and to aim at adjusting by some written compact the relations of Church and State. Or it was open to them to proceed as Germany and Austria have recently proceeded, and in the teeth of the Pope to enforce by the law of the State what it deemed essential for full civil rights and duties. But Cavour, unlike them, had to begin with a proclamation of war against the Papal Chair and the Curia for the liberation of the Roman people by the extinction of the temporal dominion. They had got their capitals; he wanted his. And he knew it could only be had by force. Logic and policy alike required that he should condemn the temporal power by recognizing the Church as a religious society, and should by the acknowledgment of its liberty in its own spere give emphasis to his title to prevent it from enslaving men in a sphere not its own. Not a word of exception, then, can be justly taken against the principle announced by Cavour. But on the headlong application of that principle a different verdict may have to be pronounced. It is not necessary for our purpose to inquire whether the great Minister is responsible not only for the formula, but for the interpretation

If the States of the Church had been enclosed within the territories of the great American Republic, it might have been as easy to apply, as it was to proclaim, the maxim of

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE,

even while putting down the Papal Government and absorbing the territory. For in America the State has never had in its hands any part of what primarily belongs to the Church. In that country, before its great and needful emancipation, the rights of control over religious bodies, according to the constitution of the British empire, had never been made over to the colonial government, and still belonged to the Imperial Legislature. Thus the fathers of the Republic found themselves free from the embarrassment of inheriting, along with their political independence, any powers and prerogatives properly ecclesiastical.

But in the countries of Europe it is not so. In one shape or another the Regale pervades them all. And it is a power which cannot be regarded as simply external to the Church. Whatever its specific varieties, its main outlines have been everywhere the same. It uniformly embraced, among other matters, the most important rights either of patronage, or of a veto upon patronage, and thus possessed universally a command over episcopal appointments to such an extent as secured a very large influence in determining the characters of the persons chosen. In the States of Italy, now making up the united kingdom, the civil power enjoyed everywhere, as we believe, either the right to nominate the bishops for the Pope's approval, or the right to refuse and exclude them by withholding the exequatur. It was also the patron of a large number of ecclesiastical benefices. Thus the State had its standing ground actually established within the ecclesiastical precinct, and it discharged functions which essentially appertained to the equilibrium of powers within the Church and as among her different orders. The mere withdrawal of the State from its legal and constitutional action could, therefore, supply no solution to the problem of a free church in a free state, unless it included not merely the abandonment, but the proper disposal of the powers which were actually in its hands.

THE ANCIENT SYSTEM OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The ancient system of the government of the Church was a constitutional system of balanced powers. The bishop ordained, and in the Western Church instituted the clergy, but the people chose them. Later on, the patron, ecclesiastical or lay, in virtue of the endowment, came into the people's place or privilege. — The bishop himself was elected by the clergy, with the concurrence of the people, or their assent. By degrees a state of things came about, in which, as far as Italy was concerned, the people had generally disappeared. Its powers and functions in appointing pastors and governors of the Church, together with those (for the most part) of the priesthood, had either been inherited by the State or absorbed by the Pope. In England lay influence is very largely maintained, among other modes, by lay patronage; but in Italy lay patronage is comparatively rare. Virtually these great powers were held principally by the Pope in the name of the Church, partly by the State on behalf of the people, and, to some extent, of the clergy. As the Pope's best title was that he acted for the prevention of secularism, so the State was undoubtedly a trustee for liberty; and the balance of powers, which was a fundamental law of government in the ancient Church, was, though in a strangely altered form, yet after a manner, and to a substantial extent, maintained. The question then arose, to whom was the State, in retiring from the sphere of ecclesiastical action, to make over these most important powers.

Surely, on every ground of principle the State, as a trustee, could not obtain a legitimate release, until it should have deposited elsewhere, the powers it was about to surrender, in a manner agreeable to the spirit of its trust. If they were to remain simply derelict, they would be the object of a general scramble resulting in chaos, or else if there were one of the parties to the strife, which was possessed of an effective organization, while the others were without it, they would assuredly become the prey of that party.

THE DISESTABLISHED IRISH CHURCH.

We are not without some means of illustrating, from the history of our own country, the very important issue thus raised. We, too, within the last few years, have witnessed the establishment, by regular legislative action, of a "free Church in a free State." The allusion, of course, is to the case of the Church formerly established by law in Ireland. In that country the civil power, besides being patron of certain dignities and benefices, had the power of appointing bishops. It did not, as in England, nominate to the chapter, who are legally punishable if they do not elect, but whose choice is, notwithstanding, a moral choice, laden with the responsibilities of free and deliberate action. In Ireland royal nomination at once placed the person designated in the position which, on this side of the Channel of St. George, he holds only when bishop elect. He was in a condition to be confirmed and consecrated. Had the Crown, by the Irish Church act of 1869, simply extinguished its own action in this matter, it would probably or possibly have been open to the archbishops of Ireland, at any rate to them with the aid of their suffragans, to appoint the successors to vacant sees, and thus to found something dangerously near to at least a theocratical absolutism. But the view taken by the British Legislature was that disestablishment did not extinguish right in the Church, and that the prerogative of appointing or nominating could not thus be left to take its chance. In the course of the measure through the House of Lords, that most acute legist, Lord Westbury, contended that Parliament was making a present of the governing power over the Church to a mob. But in truth it was given by the express words of the act, not to a mob, but to a community already constituted in three orders, to the bishops, clergy and laity; and these were put in a condition by their joint action, as three orders jointly constituting an organized body, to make provision for themselves by voluntary contract. Thus the State, having been trustee for the people, and having heretofore given its authority to laws for the Church, both left her in a condition to pass such laws for herself, and took care that the people should be parties to those laws.

In Italy a different course has been pursued. The constitution of the Church rests, so far as the State is concerned, upon

THE STATUTE OF GUARANTEES.

By this law provision was made for the free action, security and independence of the Supreme Pontiff, and made in a spirit not of justice only, but of lavish generosity, probably with the hope, to which, at least, it was honorable to cling, that by this liberal spirit, conjoined with the force of circumstances, the hard and obstinate spirit of the curia would at length be brought to some kind of conformity. But another division of the law deals with appointments in the Church. The material portion of it runs as follows:—

"XV. The government renounces the right of apostolic legazia in Sicily, and the right of nomination or presentation in the grant of the major appointments throughout the kingdom.

"The bishops shall not be required to swear fealty to the king,

. . . .

"XVI. The exequatur and royal placet are abolished, with every other form of governmental assent to the publication and execution of the acts of ecclesiastical authority."

Then follows a reservation, which we believe was not comprised in the original design, and which provides that, until a further legislative arrangement shall be made concerning church property, the exequatur and the royal placet shall be kept alive, but so far only as regards the enjoyment of the temporalities, whether of major or minor appointments. The parochial patronage of the Crown is kept alive, but this seems to be of comparatively limited range. Speaking generally, it appears that the civil power has kept its hold upon the beneficium, but has surrendered the officium, and the whole of the deep interest which the Christian people of Italy have in its right disposal is handed over to the tender mercies of the ecclesiastical authority. Now this, as we should contend, was a breach of trust. The share in

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS,

which the State heretofore had held, should have been given back to the lower order of the clergy and to the people in whose behalf it held that share.

But no such breach of trust was intended. When the subject of a trust has become absolutely worthless the trustee is absolved from further duty in respect of it. When he supposes it thus to have lost all value, he will, of course, estimate his own duty as if the value was really exhausted. There is no denying the awkward fact that the policy of Italian Governments with regard to Church power, perhaps with regard to religion in general, has been founded upon an illusion alike palpable and mischievous. They cannot be acquitted of the charge of having betrayed the interests of the people in Church appointments by leaving those appointments to the Pope and his agents; unless upon the ground—which seems to be the true ground—that they thought these offices had lost their importance and the religion that they were to teach its power. No rational man will quarrel or take pain except about things which live. In Italy the crust of Curialism has so enveloped the divine treasure of the Gospel as to hide it from her most modern parliaments and statesmen. Against Curialism they know themselves to be well defended by the good sense of the country; of the kernel that is within Curialism, so long had it been kept from their view, they have seemed to think they need take no account. Religion, they might have thought—if their thoughts are to be gathered from their actions—has played a great part in the past, but has no share in the future of mankind. New powers and principles have come into action; science, experience, art, culture, civil organization have reached a bulk and maturity which displaces it from the rational and manly mind, and which will prevent any lack of it from being felt. Like an individual man, great when in his flower, but now decrepit, let religion too, retire becomingly from the stage, and no longer offend us with what has been a subjective, if not an objective, reality, but what would now be only an imposture.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Such, if we set aside the theory of ultramontanism, which has certainly not been a direct agent in promoting this course, is the only theory which can justify the surrender of the entire government of the Church and of the power to fill its offices without check to the Pope and his agents. Unhappily, there is other evidence that this theory has been powerfully operative in Italian policy. It is one thing to separate the Church from the State, it is another to separate religion from education and from life. There has been a tendency to this latter separation, too. The faculty of theology has been extinguished in the Italian universities. We do not doubt that there may have been a multitude of difficulties connected with its maintenance. But, surely, it was worth while to encounter them rather than to adopt a measure which denies to the lay student the means of obtaining scientific instruction respecting his religion; and which as regards the clerical student, practically excludes him from the possibility of lay contact, and of knowledge of the social body on and in which he is to act, as well as from the benefits of the higher education. This unhappy measure was not required by the religious divisions of the community, which have required and justified the erection of the University of London in our own time and country without a faculty of theology, for there are no such divisions. Setting aside a few purely sporadic efforts, all the religion that Italy possesses is religion according to the creed and within the pale of the Roman Church. By destroying these faculties in the universities, the shallow speculations and most irreflective desires of a certain school of radicalism long ago we trust repented of, were encouraged; but the most effective aid was given to the deeper designs of the Roman Court, which aims at nothing so sedulously, prizes nothing so highly, as the total removal of the clergy from the general, open atmosphere of human life and thought. It was in the theological faculties of the German universities that that love of freedom was effectually fostered, which is encouraged by, if not inseparable from, devoted and scientific study. Not in them only had the fiction of infallibility been detected and denounced; but in them only was the denunciation a living reality; in them alone was planted that centre of stout and enduring resistance which has made them a signal of rallying to the combatant, of shelter to the fugitive, of consolation to the fallen. Hefele as a bishop has given way; but Dollinger, Reinkens and their friends have stood their ground; and history may yet have to recognize in these professors a new and true Band of the Immortals.

It should never be forgotten that this strange dualism in religion, the contrast between a central body given over to the lust of power, and a system of doctrine, still fruitful (with all its drawbacks) of instruction, consolation and inward renewal for mankind, is confined to the Latin Church. It does not exist among Protestant communions generally, in most of which the ministry has nothing whatever except moral strength to depend upon; while in the Wesleyan body, where the pastoral class is fortified with high constitutional powers, due to the spirit of Wesley, they have not sufficed to raise either their practical influence or their ecclesiastical standing to a higher level. It is not felt in the Anglican Church, where the disposition to any gross exaggeration of clerical power has never been operative beyond a narrow circle. It is nowhere discernible in the Oriental communions, where the clergyman is essentially a citizen, and of which the doctrinal aspect presents a closer approximation to Rome, though very far from an identity with it. It is, then, with regret and sympathy, but in no spirit of affected superiority, that we notice the misdirection in some respects, as we deem it, of Italian policy. In careful observation of the world and its life we shall not rarely find that some of the errors which are materially the gravest are morally the least; or, in other and plainer words, that some of the greatest errors we commit are also the most excusable. Moreover, in the case before us, grave as would be the consequences of a blind tenacity, we are under the comforting persuasion that Italy herself has within herself the means of such recovery as will effectually retrieve the ground that has been lost.

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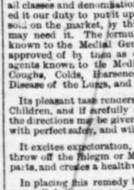
TRADE  MARK.

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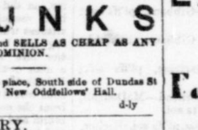

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which may be run at such a high speed as to be couple direct to rapid working Machinery, Screw Propellers &c. Price much lower than any other Engine of equal power.

JAMES R. ANNETT.
90 Wellington street, Montreal.

Montreal, April 21, 1874. d-tf

GREAT BOOT & SHOE SALE.

PENITENTIARY STORE, CRESSALL'S

FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN years this trade mark has been known throughout Canada as the SAFEST guide to reliable Tobacco

TRADE MARK.

R. S. MURRAY

RECEIVED GOODS AT JOB PRICES.

1 Million yards Black Lustres.
1 Million yds. Serge Dress Goods, 12 1-2 cents.
1 Million yards French Merino.
1 Million yards Carpets.
1 Million yards Oil Cloth.
1 Million yds. Tapestry Carpets.
1 Million yards Brussels Carpet.
Cloth for the Million.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE DOMINION

LARGEST WAREHOUSE IN THE DOMINION.

Wholesale and Retail. No. 12 Dundas St. No. 135 Carling St.

London, Sept. 17, 1875. d-ly

AMERICAN RUBBERS

Gents' Alaska, Gents' Self-acting, Gents' Excelsior, | Ladies' New Haven, Ladies' Queen City, Ladies' Excelsior,

JUST RECEIVED AT

WINLOW & KEELE'S,

121 Dundas Street,

SECOND DOOR WEST OF NEW ARCADE.

London, Sept. 24, 1875. d-eod-tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE

No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.

JAMES REID & CO.

Have opened out with a complete and full assorted Stock of Hardware, including Building Material of all kinds, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Paints, Oils, &c. Fine Assortment Carpenters' Tools, Rodgers' and other Cutlery; Manilla, Russia Hemp and Flax Rope, all bought in the present low markets, and will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the stand No. 116 North Side Dundas Street, next door to R. A. Mitchell's Gothic Hall.

JAMES REID & CO.

London, Sept. 29, 1875. d-fn,eod-an

WORTHY OF INSPECTION

BROWN & MORRIS

Have just received an Assortment of

PAPER CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH,

Plain and Ornamental Plaster Board,

ALSO, THE NEW PORCELAIN-LINED PUMPS,

DURABLE AND HIGHLY COMMENDED.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT BROWN & MORRIS'S, East End Hardware Store, Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets. Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, &c. aug.21,d-eod-l

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF

JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Imported from England & America,

AT

A. S. MURRAY'S,

RICHMOND STREET.

London, April 7, 1875. d-eod-tf

GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

241,679 SINGER MACHINES SOLD IN 1874,

148,852 More than of any other Make.

CAUTION TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

(Made in an inferior manner, and sold by irresponsible parties under the name and on the reputation of the Singer!)

Every Genuine Singer has the Trade Mark (in Brass) on Arm of Machine. Have none without.

All Others are Counterfeits. See Large Posters.

Still sold on easy terms, and at lowest uniform prices, by

ANSTIE BROTHERS, Sole Agents,

234 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

London, Aug. 19, 1875. d-eod

LAING & McPHERSON,

113 Dundas Street, South Side, three Doors East of Talbot Street,

ANNOUNCE THEIR STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods Complete

FULL LINES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Special Bargains in Dress Goods, Silks, Merinoes, Black Lustres, Wincies, Shawls, Jackets, &c.
A very attractive stock in Mantles, Cloths, Velvets and Velveteens.
Blankets, Flannels, Fancy Woollen Goods, Hosiery and Gloves.
Housekeepers will find suitable Goods at moderate prices, in Tickings, Sheetings, Table Linens, and General Household Stuffs.
The latest Cloths, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.
A large Stock of Ready-made Clothing.
Overcoats and Pea Jackets a specialty.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER EMPLOYED.

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.

d-eod LAING & McPHERSON.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD

Henry Beech,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS

92 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS TO INVENTORS FREE.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER

In very Best Style, and at Moderate Prices.

We employ none but first-class Workmen. A large Stock of Ready-made Work constantly on hand. We cannot be Undersold.

A. J. WEBSTER & CO.,

Dundas Street, North Side.

Toronto Advertisements.

HODGSON & BOYD,

41 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

FANCY SEASON

Stock now Complete, which comprises the assortment of

GENERAL FANCY GOODS (in the Dominion.

LOW CURRENCY PRICES.

doz. assorted DRUMS.
20 " " ROCKING HORSES.
1,500 " " CHINA DOLLS
" " " WAX DOLLS.
5, " " GERMAN TOYS.

Send your orders to us, which will have our special attention.

HODGSON & BOYD,

TORONTO

MERCHANT TAILORS

We have just opened out the following:—

2 cases Fancy Worsted Trowserings,
2 cases Fancy Worsted Coatings.
1 case Silk and Wool Vestings.
1 case Fancy Overcoatings.
2 cases Black Doeskins.
2 cases Dumfries Tweeds.

We are advised of and will receive

PER EXPRESS

THIS WEEK,

20 cases Scotch Wool Longs,
1 case French Wove Longs.
1 case Black Indiana Longs

Our Stock is complete in Every Department.

TERMS LIBERAL

THOMAS WALLS & Co.,

39 Front St. West, Toronto.

UNION EMERY WHEELS.

Morse Twist Drills.
"Horton's" and "Cushman's" Lathe Chucks,
Sturtevant's Fan Blowers.
Wood and Iron Working Machinery.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 30, 1875. d-eod-ly

J. STAUNTON & Co.,

IMPORTERS.

Have received the following Goods:—

WHITE

Honiton Lace Braids,

WHITE

Point Lace Braids,

Do, Purlings,
Black Silk do.,

EYDER WOOL,

Cardinal Shade,
Blue do.,
Grey do.,
White.

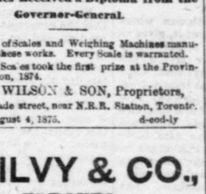
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

No. 27 Front Street West,

TORONTO

October 26, 1875. d-eod-ly

TORONTO SCALE WORKS



These Scales Received a Diploma from the Governor-General.

All kinds of Scales and Weighing Machines manufactured at these works. Every Scale is warranted.

The above Scales took the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition, 1874.

C. WILSON & SON, Proprietors,
Esplanade street, near N.R.R. Station, Toronto.

Toronto, August 4, 1875. d-eod-ly

OGILVY & CO.,

TORONTO.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Ashton's Prints.

We have the Greatest Variety and Largest Stock of these Goods in Canada.

American Manufactured Goods,
Canadian Manufactured Goods.

We can deliver all orders promptly.

OGILVY & Co., - TORONTO,

Corner Wellington & Jordan St.

Toronto, Sept. 1, 1875. d-eod-m

WHILE IN

TORONTO

CALL AND SEE THE FINEST

WATCH & JEWELRY

STORE

IN CANADA.

W. F. ROSS & CO.

83 King Street East, Toronto

d-eod

Toronto Advertisements.

Haberdashery Department!

JUST RECEIVED:

1 CASE, PER EXPRESS:

LADIES' JET AND SILVER NECKLETS.

VARIETY OF STYLES.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

SMITH & WILBY

Are now showing

Full Lines Damasks, Repps, Terries, Cote lines, Brocatelles.
Full Lines Cretones, Cashmeres, Lainettes Moreens.
Full Lines Gimps, Cords, Fringes, Curtain Holders.
Full Lines Brussels Felt and Tapestry Carpets.
Full Lines Carriage Cloths, Plushes and Cords.
Full Lines Imitation and Hair Cloth.
Full Lines Upholstery and Carriage Hardware.

And a complete assortment of Twines, American Cloth, real and imitation; Moroccos, Dash, Collar, Railing, and other Leathers; Curled Hair, Feathers, Moss, Sea Grass, Tow, African and other fibres; Springs, Glue, Varnish, and every requisite for Upholsterers and Carriage Trimmers.

Ticks, Hessians, Flocks & Batting

the best value and largest stock in the trade.

Mattresses, Beds, Pillows and Bolsters,

of every description (our own manufacture) constantly in stock.

Full lines Black Supers, Unions, Doeskins.
Full lines Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds.

SMITH & WILBY,

Importers and manufacturers of upholsterers and carriage makers' furnishings, and jobbers in Foreign and Canadian Woollens.

8 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 19, 1875. d-eod-y

J. J. COWAN & CO.

are manufacturing the newest things in

Imitation Hair Goods

HALF SKIRTS AND PANIERS

in the market. Their Stock of

DRESS CAPS

is unequalled for style and variety. The finest assortment of

Ladies and Children's Outfittings

in the Dominion to be found at

J. J. COWAN & CO.,

5 Wellington St., West,

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1875. d-eod-ly

Engine and Boilers.

8 H. P. Upright Engine attached to Boiler, $250.

And 5 to 10 H. P. Upright at low prices.

VERY NEAT AND DURABLE.

Also for sale at cheap figures, Stationary Engines and Boilers, new and second-hand, from 2 to 50 H. P.; and manufacturers of all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. Constantly on hand,

STEAM AND FORCE PUMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FIRE-BRICK AND FIRE-CLAY.

Steam and Glass Water-Gauges, Steam Fittings. Sole manufacturers of IRWIN'S PATENT HEATER AND CONDENSER.

For particulars, price, terms, &c., address

IRWIN & MARSHALL,
Engine and Boiler Manufacturers,
85 Esplanade street east, Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1875. d-eod-ly

Hamilton Advertisements.

Munro, Henderson & McKenzie

Wholesale Clothiers,

23 and 25 King Street West,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Stock Fully Assorted

In all Desirable Lines.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

Munro, Henderson and McKenzie,

HAMILTON.

Sept. 27, 1875. d-tf

DRY GOODS!

STAPLE & FANCY.

Our New Warehouse is now completed. To judge of its extent, the value we offer, the immense variety to select from, we invite your inspection of upwards of

300 PACKAGES OF GOODS,

The manufacture of Britain, Germany, United States, and Canada.

View the premises, inspect the Goods, and we venture to say you will leave us your orders for FALL GOODS.

JAS. WALKER & CO.,

29 King St., Hamilton.

sept. 24,d-tf

MERCHANDIZE WANTED,

JOB LOTS,

OR WOULD BUY A STOCK.

Consignments Solicited. Quick Sales. Fair Prices Prompt Returns. Advances Made.

STANLEY DAY,

sept. 10,d-t Auction Mart, Stratford.

ESTABLISHED 1846

NORTHEY'S STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

T. & F. NORTHEY,

Builders of Marine, Portable and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

All kinds of MACHINERY and MILL GEARING MADE TO ORDER.

Hamilton, July 28, 1874. d-taw,

J. E. ALEXANDER & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

CIGARS & TOBACCOS

Special attention to the Wholesale Trade.

"The Alexandra Cigar Store,"

KING ST., CHATHAM, ONT.

July 26, 1875. d-eod-feb10

THE FREE PRESS IS THE BEST Advertising Medium in the West. All advertisements to the Morning will be inserted in the Evening Edition without extra charge.