THE PRETENDED MIRACLE OF GARNET'S STRAW. (From "Guy Fawkes, or the Gunpowder Treason

A. D. 1605," by the Rev. T. Lathbury.) 1606, for his implication in the Gunpowder plot .--

ED. CH. siastic, pretended that he was seized, the day before, kind. The face of Garnet is surrounded by rays of his life, sixteen long years, a prisoner, first at Valladowith a strong desire to witness the execution of Gar- glory, as the head of the Saviour is usually represented. lid, and afterwards at Rome. net, and to preserve some relic of the criminal He This was intended to lead the public to believe that states that he felt convinced that he should witness Garnet was innocent, and a glorious saint. In a circle some direct testimony from God in favour of Garnet's round the straw is the following inscription, which also innocence. On the morning of the day of execution, marks the views entertained respecting Garnet by the Wilkinson, according to his own account, placed him- leading Romanists of that day: "Miraculosa Effigies. self near the scaffold. After the quartering, when the R. P. Henrici Garnetti, Soc. Jesu. Martyris Angliae, head and limbs were placed in a basket, he approached 3rd Maii, 1606." The inscription declares that a to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two close to the scaffold, standing between it and the cart. miracle had been wrought; which was a most evident disciples, saying unto them, Go into the village over against Some straw was thrown from the scaffold into the bas- fabrication; yet none of the Romanists attempted to you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with ket, with the head and quarters, and one of the ears detect the imposture—on the contrary, they encouraged her: loose them, and bring them unto me. And if any man of the straw fell into the hand of Wilkinson. He states | it by means of various kinds. that he could not tell whether the ear came into his A print of the straw was published and circulated and straightway he will send them."—(Matt. xxi. 1-3.)hand from the scaffold or from the basket: he only in Spain and in the Low Countries. The English In this passage of Scripture, we have the doctrine of Christ's knew that it came to him before it had touched the Ambassador procured its suppression in the latter, divinity clearly set before us; if Jesus was mere man only, and ground. The straw was commit' I to the care of and he applied to the king of Spain to suppress it in not God, this passage would prove him a thief! Think not Mrs. N., who covered it with a glas or bottle. Some the former\*. From a letter, addressed by Sir Charles that I speak disrespectfully: the best way of exposing error is time after a certain person, viewing the straw, said, Cornwallis to the Privy Council, dated April 19th, to push it to its extremity. As God over all, Jesus was the "I can see nothing in it but a man's face." They 1607, it appears that, in consequence of his remon- owner of the ass, and of its master also, and might do with his were astonished at this exclamation, and, on carefully strance, measures were taken by the Spanish court to own as he pleased; and what once belongs to God always beexamining it, they distinctly discovered a human coun- prevent the public circulation of the prints. "I sup- longs to him, he is too perfect a being ever to alienate his pro-

Garnet, crowned with a martyr's crown: the other an engraving of the straw. It came out under the that of a cherub on the lower part of the beard. The auspices of the Jesuits §. name of Griffiths. Griffiths stated that Wilkinson those who considered King James as a tyrant | . gave the straw to his wife, charging her to preserve it, These facts are conclusive on the question as to the contradicted Griffiths. He stated that he was the a gross imposition? first to discover the face: that as he was one day sitting by the fire, he imagined that he saw a man's head upon the straw. On taking it to the light such was the case. He then pointed it out to Wilkinson, to Mrs. Griffiths, and her husband.

At this time the straw was not to be found, so that Robert Barnes, a gentleman from Cambridgeshire, was Burton of Longnor, who was strongly attached to the we may request every blessing of which we stand in need, through it could not be submitted to the test of an examination. examined. He had seen the straw, but he saw nothing reformed doctrine. He had often been compelled to Him; but there is no other name under heaven given among which any painter could not have produced. The face hide himself for fear of being called to account for men whereby we must be saved: therefore let us look unto Him appeared to this gentleman to have been drawn with a his religion, the exercise of which he had privately alone, and we shall not be disappointed.—Moreover, since all hair, or something very finet.

nay, of this there can be no doubt, from the number alive to the miseries of his country, and the afflictions should repose our whole trust and confidence in his perfect of witnesses who were examined; but it is clear that of the Church. The reports of the Queen's [Mary's] merits, utterly rejecting every other foundation, by whoever it the face was painted by Wilkinson, or by his manage- illness had reached his residence near Shrewsbury, may be recommended; and, above all things, we should endeav-

any incident to account; and they acted with their these sounds might announce the accession of Eliza- be his faithful disciples, and most effectually promote his glory. usual craft in this matter. A print of the straw was beth to the throne. His son undertook to go to I feel it necessary to call upon you, that you would inquire publicly sold on the Continent. It formed a frontis- learn the news; and as the road by which he would respecting your own views of Christ, and the nature as well as piece to a desence of Garnet, published in 1610, under return passed in front of the house on the opposite the effects of that confidence which you profess to repose in the assumed name of Eudamon Johannes. The Ro- side of the river, to reach the bridge below, it was Him. "What think ye of Christ?" This is a question of manists made the most of the alleged miracle. In a agreed that, if the surmise should prove true, he great importance. Is He your only foundation, or do you rest work, published not very long after, entitled The True should wave his handkerchief as he passed, to signify upon any other object in conjunction with Him? There are pro-Christian Catholic, it is broadly asserted, that the sight it to his father. The old man watched for his return, fessors who talk as if they could perform one part of salvation's of Garnet's straw caused five hundred persons to em- and saw the signal; it told of restored peace and liberty, work, and dependupon Jesus for the supply of that which is wantbrace the Roman Catholic faith.

ving succeeded so well, the Romanists pretended that was like his Saviour in his place of sepulture. racle as the original.

that a spring of oil suddenly burst forth on the spot for he is no common man." where Garnet was executed.

way for his enrolment amongst the martyrs, is evident. He was a man of great distinction in his own country, charity alone edifieth; if we do not humble ourselves with the The miracle of the straw was intended to afford the and one of the divines sent from Spain to the council remembrance of the imperfection of our highest acquirements, pope an excuse for his beatification. Garnet was of Trent. He was firmly attached to the Church of and prepare ourselves by something better than even the best that the church would declare him a martyr, and whe- in England, he formed a great intimacy. He had no longer know only in part, but our glimmering of light shall ther the church would be acting right in taking such preached at many executions of heretics in Spain; be swallowed up in the eternal sunshine that shall break upon

\* CASAUBONI Epistolæ, 420.

Bowen (to whom it had been shown by Anne Vaux) confessed was like that of the straw, but a little better proportioned. As for the thing itself, 'twas only a few lines drawn like a face upon the outward husk of a grain of wheat."—FOULIS'S Ro-It was ironically said at the time, that the man who could

enter into a conspiracy against his native country, deserved to be pictured in blood.

the attempt, who have had some of those straws in my hands, yet could observe no more than by imposing upon my imagination I found, as may be in all straws else, the resemblance of a beard and constitute of the came into his province, and was shortly after summoned to the death-bed of Charles V. When he came, he found the Emperor near his end: beard, and something fancy was at that time apt to cast into the mould of a face, being formerly suborned by the general opinion; yet these no doubt are sold and pass at this day for by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he was heart when your was heart when reliques, as I know they did 20 years after, and he for a holy

"-OSBORNE'S Works, 436. # JARDINE, 345. T CASAUBON, 424. \*\* FULLER, b. x.

the church of Rome should lend their sanction to such | Christ has blotted out all that was against you—all is an absurd imposture as that of the straw. Yet the pardoned." A monk of the order of St. Jerome, who alleged miracle was received almost universally in was in the apartment, noted down his words, and called Roman Catholic countries. A more impudent trick others who were present as witnesses. It was con-[Garnet was a Jesuit, who, after a life of secret was never imposed upon the public than the publica- sidered that he had by these words intended to express treason, was hanged and quartered, on the 3rd May, tion of the engraving of the straw by Eudæmon Johannes, a Jesuit. I have given a copy of this engra- had given the emperor absolution before he had conving for the purpose of showing the iniquity of the fessed him. He was accused to the Inquisition, A young man of the name of Wilkinson, very enthu- church of Rome in imposing on the credulity of man- seized, and imprisoned; and passed the remainder of

Such is the substance of Wilkinson's ac- pose," says he, "the strawes are already become strawes, perty. This is a comforting doctrine to those who are in trials count, which he related at the Jesuits' College at St. for I hear noe noyse of them to That the miracle, and afflictions: when your greatest earthly blessings and your however, was received not only by foreigners, but by dearest friends are taken away from you, oh! recollect that The straw was inspected by many Romanists: and, | Englishmen on the Continent, is clear, from another | they belong to God! and let the remembrance of these words among others, by the Spanish ambassador, who pre- letter from Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Earl of Salis- of the Saviour reconcile you to the loss, "The Lord hath need tended to believe in the miracle. At first the parties bury. Speaking of Sir Anthony Shirley, he remarks, of them."-Rev. W. Howels. saw only the outline of a face; but in process of time "Sir Anthony (as I hear) is a great magnificator of two faces were discovered, one within the other, sur- the strawe miracle +: " A ballad on Garnet's death rounded by rays of glory. The one was the head of was also published in Spain, to which was appended

story was circulated all over the continent, as well as Various portraits of the criminal were published in England: and at last Archbishop Bancroft was and circulated by the members of his order. One commanded to institute an examination, and punish was circulated in Spain with this inscription: "Henthe impostors. In November, 1606, several persons rico Garnet Ingles, Martoresado en Londres." This were examined before the archbishop. Wilkinson was was complained of by Sir Charles Cornwallis, the on the continent; but Mrs. N. was summoned to ap- English ambassador, who stated that Garnet could pear. She proved to be the wife of a tailor of the not be viewed as a martyr by any persons, except

so that the spots of blood should not be effaced. It encouragement which the imposture of the straw met was enclosed in a glass bottle the next day. Wilkin- with from the church of Rome. Though she did not, son remained in the house for some time, and undoubt- by any formal document, recognise the pretended miedly had had it in his possession. Griffiths said that racle, yet Garnet was viewed as a martyr, and thereby about the 18th of September he happened to be look- the imposition was sanctioned by the church. The ing carefully at the straw, when he thought he per- various pictures of the straw, too, were circulated by ceived a face, which he pointed out to his wife and to persons in authority, and with the connivance of the a servant, Thomas Laithwaite, who was present at the pope himself. It is, therefore, evident, that whatever time. Griffiths admitted that the face was no more may be the policy of Romanists in the present day, like Garnet than any other man with a long beard, and | the imposture was sanctioned by the church when the that it was not surrounded by rays or a light. Laith- trick was invented. What then should be our views waite was next examined, and in several particulars of a church which could give her countenance to such frequently reminded of our sinful condition; in proportion as

> TRAITS OF THE REFORMATION. (From "The English Reformation, by the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M. A.")

continued at his own house throughout these dangerous our mercies are given unto us through Jesus Christ, we should It is probable that such a straw actually existed: times. He was an aged man, but his feelings were glorify Him as the Author and Finisher of our salvation. We when one morning the church-bells of St. Chad's our to honour Him, by an unlimited obedience to his most The Romanists have always been expert in turning were heard to ring merrily, and he thought it possible righteons commandments. Thus we shall prove ourselves to not to himself only, but to his country and his religion; ing. Their dependence is vain: He will be received as the only From Osborne, a contemporary writer, it would and he went into his house, breathed his nunc dimittis Saviour, or He will altogether refuse the blessing of redemption. seem that there were more straws than one, on which Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace], -Rev. Henry Draper, D. D. a face was depicted. One straw only was mentioned and laid him down and died. They buried him in by Wilkinson, or by the parties who were examined his garden, because it was not yet lawful to bury a before the archbishop. Osborne states, that he saw heretic in a churchyard; and his epitaph, preserved several; from which it would seem, that the trick ha- by his descendants, relates the incident, and why he the full maturity of every kind and degree of knowledge which

other straws, besides the celebrated one so carefully It was with such men as this, and not with those kept by Wilkinson, were marked in the same manner, who acted a more prominent part upon the public as evidences of the innocence of Garnet §. The church stage, not in the retainers of political faction, or those of Rome has dealt largely in miracles; she professes who sought only for spoil, that the reformation gained to have in her keeping a picture of the Virgin painted its moral strength. The persecution drove earnest men by St. Luke: and in the case of Garnet, her members, to think and meditate why they ranged themselves on not being content with one miracle, contrived others; either side, and inquiry could not be repressed. A for the multiplication of the straws was as great a mi- stubborn opponent of the reformed doctrines, Julius Palmer was a spectator of the death of Latimer and For many years some of the gravest writers of the Ridley. Their fortitude and faithfulness had such

a step. He exclaimed, "Martyren me, O qualem Mar- and he was not slack in the same kind of occupation us.-Rev. Hugh J. Rose. tyrem ." Yet the pope did actually declare him to while he resided in England, for it was during his be a martyr. "This he did," says Fuller, "to qualify residence that most of the burnings took place, and the infamy of Garnet's death, and that the perfume of he probably suggested the instructions which Mary this new title might outscent the stench of his trea- gave about sermons at such scenes, at the beginning for he made both, redeemed both, and will glorify both. But of the persecution. But he was not quite bad enough there are amongst us who have banished the worship of the for the bad spirits of his own party. He was learned, body out of our churches; to bow their knees, or to stand up-† "For a trial, one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's gen- and had been captivated in his youth with the writings right at some of the more solemn pieces of worship, is thought tlemen (whose profession was not painting), drew one, which of Erasmus. He thought that terror was a good superstitious; and they measure the purity of religion, by its instrument to maintain unity, but instruction a better.

He was employed in England in preparing a catechism

Superstitious; and they measure the purity of religion, by its rusticities and undecencies, and think that they are never got JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, He was employed in England in preparing a catechism far enough from Rome, unless they oppose all the decent cusin the Spanish language, to give a little knowldge to toms of the civilized world. As if the eternal majesty of the people; and he thought that all ought to be allowed to read the Scriptures. This was enough to raise a host of enemies against him. He was, however, all mankind. The devotion of such resembles the superstition § "All the miracle I could observe was the prodigiousness of promoted by Philip, in 1559, to the dignity of Primate When he came, he found the Emperor near his end:

> † Ibid. 303. \* Winwood, vol. ii. 300. ‡ Winwood, 308. § Ibid. 336. || Ibid. 301.

It is scarcely to be credited, that any members of comfort; sin has no more power—the death of Jesus

The Garner.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

"And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were com say aught unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them;

CHRIST THE ONLY SAVIOUR. Every blessing we enjoy, flows to us through Him. He assumed our nature; bare our sins in his own body upon the tree; and "being made perfect through suffering, He is become the Author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey Him, called of God an High Priest, after the order of Melchizedec." Who can either recount or conceive the glory and perfection of his nature? He is "God over all, blessed for ever"! His name is called, "Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the PRINCE of Peace!" He possesses all power in heaven and earth; and He shall reign for ever and ever, King of kings, and Lord of lords! What blessed characters he sustains in behalf of his people! He is their peace, their sure hope, their rock, their SAVIOUR, their foundation, on which they build their everlasting all. He is mighty to redeem them out of every trouble; and He will keep them, through faith, unto salvation. We have peace through his sufferings, we have life through his death; and while he lives to plead our cause at the right hand of God, we shall live to praise Him for mercies countless as the sands. How should our hearts glow with devout gratitude when we reflect upon these things! How should we rejoice in the consideration that we have so faithful and excellent a Friend! We cannot be too we are sensible of this, the Lord Christ will be precious in our Toronto, July sight, as the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth; and as the Mediator, through whose merits and intercession we receive all things needful for our welfare, both in this world, and in that which is to come. If our mercies were proportioned to Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, our deserts, we should enjoy none; for we are not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which the Lord our There was a gentleman of Shropshire, Edward God hath shewed unto us. But Christ is worthy, and therefore

GOD'S SPIRIT THE LIFE OF THE MINISTRY. Although we preach the Gospel, although we preach it in can adorn our profession, although the clear and convincing argument, the fruit of long and patient research, be set forth in the persuasive garb of the highest eloquence and the warmest fervours, we have nought to glory of. That lesson of humility which is to be repeated to every man in the pride of his heart, belongs to us, and to our calling, most of all. We have, indeed, nought to glory of that we can do in the salvation of souls. It is His work whose Spirit goes forth with us, and speaks through us to the heart; our share of the work is only too often to quench His gracious influence by our coldness, and stop the Romish church not only avowed their belief in this an effect upon him, that he could not rest till he had genial current of grace in its full course, by our insufficiency, Province. miracle, but appealed to it as a proof of Garnet's inno- searched the Scriptures to ascertain the grounds of This was especially the case with the Jesuits. searched the Scriptures to ascertain the grounds of the faith which they professed. The result was con-Cornelius A. Lapide, in a comment on the Revelation, viction to himself, and a determination to offer himself of man, but it is He, and He alone, who is its Author; He alludes to it as an illustration. At one place Garnet's to the same trial. He persevered and suffered at the picture was addressed in prayer: "Sancte Henrice, stake. Constantine Ponce de la Fuente was among genial dew and sunshine, He alone brings it to the harvest-time intercede pro nobis." Gordon, a Jesuit, begs him to the Spanish Ecclesiatics, who attended Philip to this above. Without Him what were mortal learning, mortal intercede for the conversion of England. The Jesuit country. He had been one of the preachers of eloquence, and mortal zeal! Without Him how vain were all More, who wrote the history of his order, gravely asserts, not satisfied with one straw, that on the lawn at character as famous as his private worth made him itself! These, indeed, are the instruments with which it Hindlip, an unknown species of grass sprang up on the beloved. He returned to Spain, and began to expound pleases Him to work, and woe be to us if they be not polished spot where the feet of Garnet and Hall last rested Scripture and write catechisms for his countrymen: and tempered for the work; but woe to us also if for the before their removal to London. The same writer, but when the people crowded at his preaching, he was instrument we desire a glory not its own, or if we assume to and also other papal historians, declare, that the en- almost immediatly accused and imprisoned. His ourselves any share of that glory which belongs to Him. Woe trails of Hall, which were burnt after his execution ac- death, in a dark cell of the Inquisition, left only his to us if in our best and brightest hours, when the blsssed work cording to the sentence, continued burning during six- effigy to be burned at the stake. Charles V. heard goes on most successfully, we say not from our inmost heart, teen days, although a large quantity of water was used of his arrest a short time before his own death; "If Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us! if we are not for ever on to extinguish the flames. Another lying tale was, Ponce is an heretic," he said, "it is time to look to it; our guard against the dangers of fame, and the temptations of praise; if charity be not the companion, and humility the mis-How fatal it was at this period to attempt to tress of all our acquirements; if we do not remember that That these lies were invented to induce the belief instruct the people, was seen in the story of Carranza, earthly knowledge, yea, even heavenly knowledge, defiled and that Garnet was an innocent man, and to prepare the whom we have mentioned as confessor to Queen Mary. degraded by a mixture with earthly passion, puffeth up, but WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, asked, previous to his execution, whether he imagined Rome, as Pole was, with whom, during his residence knowledge, by Christian holiness, for that time when we shall

GOD TO BE WORSHIPPED WITH THE BODY.

God is to be worshipped with the body as with the mind: Heaven were to be approached contrary to the custom of all nations, the devotion of all churches, and the common sense of all mankind. The devotion of such resembles the superstition of those Pagans, that Strabo mentions, that offered none of the flesh of their sacrifices unto their gods, but affirmed that the gods were contented with the blood only, as if they had no regard to the externals of their worship. The behaviour of some of us, in the time of God's worship, would not become us in the presence of our governors. But customary and universal faults are not so easily reformed, and some of them the more they are reproved, the more incurable they become. - Principal Monro, D.D.

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268-tf

Toronto, 23rd August, 1842.

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HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friend and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above bil-imment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and the by Champion, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufactory of the subscription of the control of centy by CHAMPION, INCTHERS & CO., where he is now indulac-ring CAST STEEL A XES of a superior quality. Orders at to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-lly received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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128, KING STREET, TORONTO. LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

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J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

erms. R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 267-tf

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FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofor received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer eneral satisfaction.

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45-tf

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

UST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the hest manufacturers Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be amined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant ortment ever imported into Canada.

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B\$\to be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water-proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-guiters, Military Beits, Horse Clo-hing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

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BUSINESS.

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Ficture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

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Province.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON.

5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto
N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY COODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

May 20, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for eash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

34-tf Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf Toronto, October 30, 1840. WM. STENNETT,

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, PIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET. NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842. 52-6m

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 179, KING STREET.

M. WESTMACOUT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
rst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
OODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12, 1842.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form:—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage.

Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England, researches.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an Eaglish Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road. 12 collection. Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen, to be boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms, under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum. Scarborough, September 1st, 1842.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of a cengaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a memref the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly acmplished. complished.
Address (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown District of Montreal.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842. 1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO. BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO. Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning

Toronto, June 24, 1842. STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, EAVES Toronto daily at Two p. M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, 1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 10 clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warchouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property n Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to References, by permission, to.... THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

ces, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.

Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ALEX. MURRAY.

Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Torento for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Preprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged. Reference is permitted to be made to

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Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messis. J. Mulholland & Co. Messis. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto, 27th June, 1849 Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.
48-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Capt. Lee, on the spot, or

Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Mexer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop. King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

FLUID MAGNES MURRAYS

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile,
Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston
states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAYS INVENTION:—"PELLUCIO
SOLUTION of MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation,
we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in
dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with
very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia
is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has
been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers
"the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable
and convenient remedy in cases of firritation or acidity of the stomach,
but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantid
diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to
be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical
mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which
generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartbur?.

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs.
and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid
Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid,
and free from the danger attending the constant use of sodu or poiss.

Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade,
Comins,
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have
given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to
superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed
Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, is. 3d, and 2s., 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, is. 10jd. each.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the lost delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution. AGENTS: Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckett & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Canter & Co.
"J. Birk & &o.
J. Heath, Kingston.
Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

273-tf Toronto, September 24, 1842. THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. RECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, the Third Edition of this School Book. A liberal allowance to the Trade, and to purchasers by the quantity. ALEXR. DAVIDSON, Post Master. Niagara, 23rd September, 1842.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secretary to this Society.
He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to derive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties, it will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be required to act under the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. Wm. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John, Canada East.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church. Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macallaxy, or Charles Willearn, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

LARGE PRAYER BOOKS AND ALTAR SERVICES, CUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, just

Folio Prayer Book, bound in Rough Calf, 2 7 6 Quarto do. do. do. 2 0 0 Quarto Altar Services, do. do. 1 10 0 H. & W. ROWSELL, WRITING DESKS. A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (Lendon made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers.

Price, from £3 to £7 10s.

H. & W. ROWSELL. 273 Toronto, September 24, 1842. WORKS ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION, EPISCOPACY, AND THE CHURCH. The following works are English editions, except where the contrary is specified:—

Nature of Christ's Kingdom and the Christ, With Christian Priesthood 0 5 3

Palmer's (Rev. W ) Treatise on the Church of Christ, with valuable notes by the Right Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, 2 vols, 8vo. American edition 1 12 6

Thorndike, (Rev. H.) Of the Government of Churches, a discourse, pointing at the Primitive Form 0 6 9

Thorndike's (Rev. H.) Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State. 0 12 6

Rev. Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, by the Resilvant of the Church of

American edition

Mant's (Bishop) Discourses on the Church and her Minis-

Churchman Dr. Waterland on Regeneration and Sanctification.
Rev. W. Law's Three Letters to Bishop Hoadley.
two volumes in one, 12mo., American edition . . . . . 0 7 6
H. & W. ROWSELL,
Toronto.

STATUTES OF CANADA. OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. THE CANADA GAZETTE,

P UBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, & February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. The Church

Is published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum-Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and in Great Britain, and Ireland, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.