







THE HEATHEN ORACLES.

PART II. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) (From "The Fall of Cressus," by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

Constance. Will you tell us this evening whether you think the ancient Oracles really were inspired? It almost seems as though they must have been so.

Mr. M. It is, as I said yesterday, a difficult question; and it was partly with a view to its discussion that I gave you an account of some of their answers, in addition to those which form part of the history of Cressus. Let me hear, in the first place, on what you consider their claim of inspiration will principally rest.

Constance. On their power of predicting the future.

Mr. M. Certainly, Constance. It would seem, since the future is in the hands of God, that though created beings may conjecture its events with more or less of accuracy, a clear and distinct fore-knowledge of it can be derived from Him alone. But is it quite certain, from what I have told you, that the ancient Oracles really possessed such fore-knowledge?

Constance. Was it not proved by the test required by Cressus? Surely, the accurate description of his employment could not have proceeded from mere conjecture?

Mr. M. True, Constance; but was that answer a prediction at all?

Constance. Not exactly, uncle. Yet it seems practically to have been the same thing; for how could the priestess describe in Europe what at that very moment was happening in Asia, unless she had the power of predicting it?

Mr. M. You know that modern inventions have shown that it is possible to convey instantaneous information over any distance of space by purely natural means.

Constance. Yes; by electricity. I remember you told us that not even the smallest particle of time was consumed, by the passage of the electric fluid over many thousands of miles. But, surely, that will not account for the discovery of the employment of Cressus?

Mr. M. I do not mean that it will, Constance. I only mention it to prevent your confusing the knowledge of a passing event, however distant, with the power of seeing into futurity. The former is already to a certain extent, in the possession of man, and will, perhaps, be yet more so, when we have discovered more of the secret resources of nature. The latter differs from it not merely in degree, but in kind. But in the present instance I believe the answer of the priestess to have been obtained by a supernatural agency. Yet it does not follow that she was inspired.

Constance. You mean that she may have been assisted by evil spirits.

Mr. M. I do. The Bible affords ample evidence that, before the coming of our Saviour, evil spirits were allowed to take up their abode in the persons of men, and to speak and act for them. Little has been revealed to us of their real nature; but we can hardly imagine them to have been affected by the influences of time and space in the same way with mankind.—Thus, then, if the priestess were possessed by an evil spirit, she may have been able to discover the secret employment of Cressus, without having any knowledge of future events, which are in the hands of God alone. And, assuming the narrative of Herodotus to be true, this appears the most probable way of accounting for her reply. Her other answers to the Lydian monarch have more of the character of predictions, but fail, for a different reason, as evidences of inspiration.

Edward. From their ambiguity, they prove nothing.

Mr. M. They merely prove the priestess to have been gifted with a certain degree of political foresight, and to have been aware that a war at this period between Lydia and Persia would end in the destruction of one empire or the other.

Constance. But does not the answer about the mule-king imply that Cyrus would be victorious?

Mr. M. Not necessarily. The reply was so cautiously worded, that her credit would be saved if the issue of the war were different. Answers of this kind are, perhaps, of all others the most common in ancient history. They are, at least, remarkable in showing the extent of information which the Oracles possessed about the affairs of foreign nations; but they afford no certain evidence of inspiration, because they do not pass the limits of mere human foresight and skill.

Constance. Still, uncle, there are some less equivocal predictions. Did not the Delphic Oracles foretell the punishment of the sin of Gyges in the fifth generation?

Mr. M. Such instances are comparatively rare; and we cannot sufficiently rely on the accuracy with which they are related to rest the argument for inspiration upon them. Tradition will often vary the words of a supposed prophecy, in order to accommodate them more exactly to the event. Do you remember, Edward, an instance of this in the Peloponnesian war?

Edward. There was an old prophecy concerning it; but it was doubtful whether the prediction was that it would be accompanied by a pestilence or by a famine. When, however, the plague broke out at Athens, every body agreed that the former was the true version.

Mr. M. Yes. And Thucydides remarks that this arose from their recollection of the words adapting itself to the result; and that, if in another war a famine had actually occurred, they would have been equally unanimous in favour of that version. So apt are men to believe that great and extraordinary events have been made the subject of some distinct revelation. Thus, in the case of Gyges, the Oracle may have merely declared that his sin would be visited on his descendants; and the events of the reign of Cressus may have caused popular tradition to add the words "in the fifth generation," which alone give its peculiar character to the prophecy.

Constance. But there was the prophecy about the dumb son of Cressus.

Mr. M. Certainly that story, if we admit its truth, would prove the priestess to have been gifted with a knowledge of the future; but there is less authority for it than for the other delivered, but merely mentions it incidentally in speaking of its fulfilment, and Xenophon omits it altogether in the conversation between Cyrus and Cressus, on the subject of the Oracles, to which last evening I referred.

Constance. Then, after all, you do not believe that they ever were inspired?

Mr. M. Nay, Constance; I have only said that neither the test of Cressus, nor their supposed predictions taken by themselves, will prove them to have been so. But there is another class of answers which affords a far stronger evidence in their favour, and dispenses us to believe that they were at times gifted with partial inspiration. Do you remember the instances I gave you yesterday of the advice to Cressus on the subject of happiness, and the judgment denounced against Glaucus and the Cumæans?

Constance. I do, uncle; but do not quite understand why you call these answers a different class from the rest.

Mr. M. From the great moral truth which they contain. They afford evidence not so much of the power as of the goodness of the ancient Oracles. It is remarkable that even Cressus himself, in the day of adversity, appears to have dwelt more on the simple precept of the Delphic Oracle, "Know thyself," than on all its supposed predictions.

Missionary Intelligence.

THE JEWS. REPORT OF THE SOCIETY.

The report read at the annual meeting in London presents us with many encouraging facts, as regards missionary work amongst the Jews.

The committee have increased the number of missionary staffs from 30 to 34; the number of missionaries and agents, including a female missionary, from 80 to 83. Eight new missionaries have been appointed, but five of those who were in the list of the year 1845 are not now in the service of the society.

Of the missions in general, the committee say:— "They have found that the number of Israelites ready to receive the tidings of salvation increases in almost every nation where they have been scattered." We ought therefore to rejoice that new stations are occupied, and the gospel preached to the Jews in places where before it was not.

In London ten adults and twelve children were baptized at the society's chapel during the past year. There have been 480, including children, baptized in the same place in the last 38 years. The chapel was opened by his royal highness the late Duke of Kent, the father of our gracious Queen, on July 16, 1814.

The schools of the society are full, and many are waiting for admission. They will accommodate 100 children, 50 boys and 50 girls. "More than 400 young persons of high talents have gone into the world at an early age from these schools."

In Jerusalem, since Mr. Ewald's return, the missionary work has gone on prosperously. "The Jews literally thronged his house, and he had sometimes 500 to 600 around him, who were desirous to hear the word of God. He is greatly alarmed at the progress of Christianity, which is secretly spreading among them, almost from house to house; they therefore use all the means in their power to stop it."

Eight Israelites were baptized during the past year.—Five of the eight were baptized on last Good Friday by the Bishop; of these three were men and two were women.

A correspondent of the Daily News, writing on April 8th from Jerusalem, says:—"On Good Friday an interesting ceremony was performed at the chapel of the English Consulate. The Bishop, assisted by his chaplain and two missionary clergymen, baptized five Jews; three men and two women. A considerable number of English, and a few, serious-looking men, and read, with great solemnity and impressiveness, our beautiful liturgy, which, less than one would have supposed from being recited in German."

"The interior of a pretty gothic design, has got its walls up, and is waiting for the roof, which, though constructed of timber, is to be brought out from England, so scarce is that material here. The highest point of Mount Zion crowned with an English Protestant Church, is an interesting object of contemplation. The hospital, established by the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and attended by Dr. Macgowan, stands hard by, and is a most serviceable institution. There were 30 Jewish children in the clean and airy ward, mostly afflicted with ophthalmia. Whether the prevalence towards the Jews of the actuating motive for founding this institution, or a desire to conciliate them for the ulterior purpose of conversion, the benefits derived from its existence are undeniable."

Great numbers of Jews have gone to Palestine during the past year; not only many young, but men and women. The increase of numbers, and the scarcity of provisions there, caused indescribable distress amongst them.

At AMSTERDAM Mr. Paul has baptized thirty Israelites since the commencement of his labours in 1814. Fifteen of these were baptized during the past year.

At STRASBURG six Israelites were baptized in the past year.

At FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE three Israelites were baptized during the past year.

At BERLIN seven Israelites were baptized in the last year.

KONINGSBERG.—The Rev. C. Noesgen, the missionary of the society, has baptized two Israelites during the past year. In the Protestant Church in the same period of time.

POSEN.—The attendance of Jewish children in the schools at Posen has been larger than in any former year. There have been as many as 591 children at one time in the schools. The lowest average has been 307. A new school was also opened at a place called Sansonow. Four Israelites were baptized here during the year.

WARSAW.—In this important station fifteen Israelites were baptized during the past year. Here there is an institution where book-binding and printing are taught on for the benefit of poor Jewish instructors and Christians. In this they may be instructed, so that after embracing Christianity they may be enabled to earn a living.

At CRAKOW, five Israelites were baptized after instruction by the missionaries.

Our space has not allowed us to notice the interesting statements given in the Society's Report relative to the movement which is felt amongst the Jews, or the discussions which are agitating them in so many places, or the spirit of inquiry which is at work in all the missionary stations, or the many difficulties which have opposed the progress of the work. Nor have we made any extracts from the account of those stations where no baptisms have taken place. In these many an inquiring Israelite is found, and the missionaries are visiting day after day in discussing the grand truths of the Gospel. They also take long journeys, and visit the Jews in many places at a distance from their stations, and thus far and wide sow the good seed of the kingdom—the word of God.

But we were more enlarged exertions at home—more collectors and subscribers, or our work will lack means for its continuance. Enlargement is quite beyond our hope, unless greater means are placed at the disposal of the Committee, and they be thus enabled to send out more labourers, during the past year. Can the Straits be quite a new world to me. May it please God, for his dear Son's sake, to bless my visit to it.

30th.—It was about one o'clock yesterday, when we cast anchor off the Port of Penang. It is a splendid roadstead, with depth of water sufficient for ships of any burthen. The town is built along the edge of the water, and backed by the finely wooded hills, on whose top the climate is said to be delightfully cool. It is very warm below, but not the fierce, glaring, withering heat of Madras and Calcutta. The island is green as a luxuriant tropical vegetation, watered by frequent showers, can make it.

A drive of three miles on a excellent road brought us to Mr. Garling's very pretty country-house. I observed several native plantations. It is a handsome shrub; but, as is necessarily the case, where one kind of plant is extensively cultivated for profit, there is too much of it to please the lover of nature. The glorious scenery of Ceylon is becoming spoilt by its endless plantations of coffee.

I was up and out by five o'clock, to enjoy the soft yet fresh morning. The birds, which are numerous here, awoke me at four. There is a bird here that sings something like a nightingale. A singular fate has just overtaken a very fine large species of tree, called here "Assam-banyan." It has been a tree of great size, and there are several enormous skeletons of them in Mr. Garling's "compound." I have read, or heard, that a similar blight destroyed nearly all the plane trees in England, about thirty or forty years ago.

By the Chinese school is meant a school, where Chinese boys and girls, who are numerous in Penang, are taught the rudiments of Christianity and of the English language. It is maintained by private contributions, and there are at present about eighty scholars. Perhaps I misunderstood him; but I thought this gentleman somewhat desponding, of his labours among the adults, whether Chinese or Malays.

The bazaar is placarded with Chinese advertisements of articles for sale, and this singular people seem to be the shopten of the place.

By two this afternoon we were again on board the Free Queen; but it was not until half-past five that we steamed out of the beautiful harbour. If permitted to return to Penang, may I be enabled to be useful to its little Christian flock!

May 1st.—I paid this morning a kind of pastoral visit to Mr. Nugent, the second mate who is confined in his cabin by sore legs, the result of fearful exposure about two years since. He was at that time gunner in the Melina, a small East Indian ship, which was wrecked during a typhoon on the Paracas, described by Horsburg as a collection of very small islands and very dangerous shoals in latitude 12° and 13°, and about twenty leagues from the coast of Cochinchina. The ship was returning from China with a cargo of tea, when the storm overtook her. She was broken in three places by the shock, and was, of course, entirely wrecked. The only chance of escape for the unfortunate crew was to make a raft, to which they applied themselves immediately. They were about two hours on the water, when the captain had the good sense to order the crew to be landed on a small island, and to be there, as they were standing. It was out of the question, therefore, to attempt to take any rest. They worked, however, as men only who were working for their lives, and soon constructed a raft of forty feet long by eight broad, and on which were embarked twenty-two men.—The ship having almost immediately been broken up by the violence of the waves, all the provision that had been able to store for their perilous voyage, was a few bottles of wine for their drink, and a few pots of preserved ginger for their food. "Not a drop of water!" There were, however, two other articles which the captain had saved for the consolation of himself and his fellow-sufferers.—He was a Christian, not merely in name, but in faith and love and good works; and he had in the breast pocket of his jacket, at the time of the shipwreck, a Bible and a prayer-book, and he kept them by him to the last.

Missionary Intelligence.

THE JEWS. REPORT OF THE SOCIETY.

The report read at the annual meeting in London presents us with many encouraging facts, as regards missionary work amongst the Jews.

The committee have increased the number of missionary staffs from 30 to 34; the number of missionaries and agents, including a female missionary, from 80 to 83. Eight new missionaries have been appointed, but five of those who were in the list of the year 1845 are not now in the service of the society.

Of the missions in general, the committee say:— "They have found that the number of Israelites ready to receive the tidings of salvation increases in almost every nation where they have been scattered." We ought therefore to rejoice that new stations are occupied, and the gospel preached to the Jews in places where before it was not.

In London ten adults and twelve children were baptized at the society's chapel during the past year. There have been 480, including children, baptized in the same place in the last 38 years. The chapel was opened by his royal highness the late Duke of Kent, the father of our gracious Queen, on July 16, 1814.

The schools of the society are full, and many are waiting for admission. They will accommodate 100 children, 50 boys and 50 girls. "More than 400 young persons of high talents have gone into the world at an early age from these schools."

In Jerusalem, since Mr. Ewald's return, the missionary work has gone on prosperously. "The Jews literally thronged his house, and he had sometimes 500 to 600 around him, who were desirous to hear the word of God. He is greatly alarmed at the progress of Christianity, which is secretly spreading among them, almost from house to house; they therefore use all the means in their power to stop it."

Eight Israelites were baptized during the past year.—Five of the eight were baptized on last Good Friday by the Bishop; of these three were men and two were women.

A correspondent of the Daily News, writing on April 8th from Jerusalem, says:—"On Good Friday an interesting ceremony was performed at the chapel of the English Consulate. The Bishop, assisted by his chaplain and two missionary clergymen, baptized five Jews; three men and two women. A considerable number of English, and a few, serious-looking men, and read, with great solemnity and impressiveness, our beautiful liturgy, which, less than one would have supposed from being recited in German."

"The interior of a pretty gothic design, has got its walls up, and is waiting for the roof, which, though constructed of timber, is to be brought out from England, so scarce is that material here. The highest point of Mount Zion crowned with an English Protestant Church, is an interesting object of contemplation. The hospital, established by the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and attended by Dr. Macgowan, stands hard by, and is a most serviceable institution. There were 30 Jewish children in the clean and airy ward, mostly afflicted with ophthalmia. Whether the prevalence towards the Jews of the actuating motive for founding this institution, or a desire to conciliate them for the ulterior purpose of conversion, the benefits derived from its existence are undeniable."

Great numbers of Jews have gone to Palestine during the past year; not only many young, but men and women. The increase of numbers, and the scarcity of provisions there, caused indescribable distress amongst them.

At AMSTERDAM Mr. Paul has baptized thirty Israelites since the commencement of his labours in 1814. Fifteen of these were baptized during the past year.

At STRASBURG six Israelites were baptized in the past year.

At FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE three Israelites were baptized during the past year.

At BERLIN seven Israelites were baptized in the last year.

KONINGSBERG.—The Rev. C. Noesgen, the missionary of the society, has baptized two Israelites during the past year. In the Protestant Church in the same period of time.

POSEN.—The attendance of Jewish children in the schools at Posen has been larger than in any former year. There have been as many as 591 children at one time in the schools. The lowest average has been 307. A new school was also opened at a place called Sansonow. Four Israelites were baptized here during the year.

WARSAW.—In this important station fifteen Israelites were baptized during the past year. Here there is an institution where book-binding and printing are taught on for the benefit of poor Jewish instructors and Christians. In this they may be instructed, so that after embracing Christianity they may be enabled to earn a living.

At CRAKOW, five Israelites were baptized after instruction by the missionaries.

Our space has not allowed us to notice the interesting statements given in the Society's Report relative to the movement which is felt amongst the Jews, or the discussions which are agitating them in so many places, or the spirit of inquiry which is at work in all the missionary stations, or the many difficulties which have opposed the progress of the work. Nor have we made any extracts from the account of those stations where no baptisms have taken place. In these many an inquiring Israelite is found, and the missionaries are visiting day after day in discussing the grand truths of the Gospel. They also take long journeys, and visit the Jews in many places at a distance from their stations, and thus far and wide sow the good seed of the kingdom—the word of God.

But we were more enlarged exertions at home—more collectors and subscribers, or our work will lack means for its continuance. Enlargement is quite beyond our hope, unless greater means are placed at the disposal of the Committee, and they be thus enabled to send out more labourers, during the past year. Can the Straits be quite a new world to me. May it please God, for his dear Son's sake, to bless my visit to it.

30th.—It was about one o'clock yesterday, when we cast anchor off the Port of Penang. It is a splendid roadstead, with depth of water sufficient for ships of any burthen. The town is built along the edge of the water, and backed by the finely wooded hills, on whose top the climate is said to be delightfully cool. It is very warm below, but not the fierce, glaring, withering heat of Madras and Calcutta. The island is green as a luxuriant tropical vegetation, watered by frequent showers, can make it.

A drive of three miles on a excellent road brought us to Mr. Garling's very pretty country-house. I observed several native plantations. It is a handsome shrub; but, as is necessarily the case, where one kind of plant is extensively cultivated for profit, there is too much of it to please the lover of nature. The glorious scenery of Ceylon is becoming spoilt by its endless plantations of coffee.

I was up and out by five o'clock, to enjoy the soft yet fresh morning. The birds, which are numerous here, awoke me at four. There is a bird here that sings something like a nightingale. A singular fate has just overtaken a very fine large species of tree, called here "Assam-banyan." It has been a tree of great size, and there are several enormous skeletons of them in Mr. Garling's "compound." I have read, or heard, that a similar blight destroyed nearly all the plane trees in England, about thirty or forty years ago.

By the Chinese school is meant a school, where Chinese boys and girls, who are numerous in Penang, are taught the rudiments of Christianity and of the English language. It is maintained by private contributions, and there are at present about eighty scholars. Perhaps I misunderstood him; but I thought this gentleman somewhat desponding, of his labours among the adults, whether Chinese or Malays.

The bazaar is placarded with Chinese advertisements of articles for sale, and this singular people seem to be the shopten of the place.

By two this afternoon we were again on board the Free Queen; but it was not until half-past five that we steamed out of the beautiful harbour. If permitted to return to Penang, may I be enabled to be useful to its little Christian flock!

May 1st.—I paid this morning a kind of pastoral visit to Mr. Nugent, the second mate who is confined in his cabin by sore legs, the result of fearful exposure about two years since. He was at that time gunner in the Melina, a small East Indian ship, which was wrecked during a typhoon on the Paracas, described by Horsburg as a collection of very small islands and very dangerous shoals in latitude 12° and 13°, and about twenty leagues from the coast of Cochinchina. The ship was returning from China with a cargo of tea, when the storm overtook her. She was broken in three places by the shock, and was, of course, entirely wrecked. The only chance of escape for the unfortunate crew was to make a raft, to which they applied themselves immediately. They were about two hours on the water, when the captain had the good sense to order the crew to be landed on a small island, and to be there, as they were standing. It was out of the question, therefore, to attempt to take any rest. They worked, however, as men only who were working for their lives, and soon constructed a raft of forty feet long by eight broad, and on which were embarked twenty-two men.—The ship having almost immediately been broken up by the violence of the waves, all the provision that had been able to store for their perilous voyage, was a few bottles of wine for their drink, and a few pots of preserved ginger for their food. "Not a drop of water!" There were, however, two other articles which the captain had saved for the consolation of himself and his fellow-sufferers.—He was a Christian, not merely in name, but in faith and love and good works; and he had in the breast pocket of his jacket, at the time of the shipwreck, a Bible and a prayer-book, and he kept them by him to the last.

Two years since. He was at that time gunner in the Melina, a small East Indian ship, which was wrecked during a typhoon on the Paracas, described by Horsburg as a collection of very small islands and very dangerous shoals in latitude 12° and 13°, and about twenty leagues from the coast of Cochinchina. The ship was returning from China with a cargo of tea, when the storm overtook her. She was broken in three places by the shock, and was, of course, entirely wrecked. The only chance of escape for the unfortunate crew was to make a raft, to which they applied themselves immediately. They were about two hours on the water, when the captain had the good sense to order the crew to be landed on a small island, and to be there, as they were standing. It was out of the question, therefore, to attempt to take any rest. They worked, however, as men only who were working for their lives, and soon constructed a raft of forty feet long by eight broad, and on which were embarked twenty-two men.—The ship having almost immediately been broken up by the violence of the waves, all the provision that had been able to store for their perilous voyage, was a few bottles of wine for their drink, and a few pots of preserved ginger for their food. "Not a drop of water!" There were, however, two other articles which the captain had saved for the consolation of himself and his fellow-sufferers.—He was a Christian, not merely in name, but in faith and love and good works; and he had in the breast pocket of his jacket, at the time of the shipwreck, a Bible and a prayer-book, and he kept them by him to the last.

Thus provided for their hazardous enterprise, the pious captain and twenty one of his companions, being, indeed, the whole crew, with the exception of one boy who was drowned when the ship was wrecked, launched out upon the tempest-tossed and angry sea, trusting, let us hope, in God. Most certainly that was the captain's trust. Every morning and every evening he read to his comrades and to himself out of the Bible, and prayed with his comrades, for them and for himself, out of our Book of Common Prayer, and, as Mr. Nugent told me, "it was very comfortable." Poor fellows! they had no other comfort, but had to endure almost every misery that can befall man. I have already said that they had not a drop of water; not a drop of water, whilst roving over their lives and a tropical sun for twenty days. The consequence which the good captain feared, soon occurred. In spite of his own exhortations, not in his own name, but in the name of God, whose minister he had been, the crew, consisting, eleven of the crew could not be withheld from drinking sea-water; and all who drank went mad and threw themselves into the sea!—The survivors, who had the fortitude not to touch it, were preserved almost miraculously; as their daily food, all that they had to sustain life daily for twenty days, was two deserts' spoonsful of preserved ginger; and their whole daily drink half-a-glass of wine to each man, the captain, who served it out, always helping himself the last.

But he, and let us hope his companions also, were held up by faith. It was no ordinary church, that church in the wilderness of waters, that little flock, where "never rose any from his place" on the raft for twenty days, except to throw himself a shrieking madman into the sea; and it seems a kind of presumption to speculate how they prayed to and spoke of God, under such awful circumstances. But, beyond a doubt, the good captain frequently reminded them of that promised rest, where real Christians will "hunger no more, neither thirst any more; where the sun would not light on them, nor any heat, nor where there would be no more sea; and the Bible, he continually pointed out to them and to himself Jesus Christ the Righteous, as Him through whom alone that "better country" could be reached. A blessing, indeed, most which Bible and that Brayer-Book, and the good captain, who knew their value have been to the shipwrecked crew!

At last, when near the coast of Cochinchina, and almost ready to perish, they were picked up by a native boat, and taken ashore. Here they remained for six months, subsisting upon the precarious and scanty charity of the Cochinchinese, in one of whose vessels they at length obtained a passage to Singapore, and from thence found their way to Calcutta, where, shortly after their arrival, the captain, having "fought a good fight, and finished his course, and kept the faith," sank rapidly, and slept in Jesus.

The only lasting injury which Mr. Nugent has apparently received from all this fearful suffering, is that he is subject to ulcerated legs, in consequence of the raft having been, generally, two feet under water during their voyage.

This is a true tale of the sea, and, which is far more interesting, it records an unquestionable triumph of our most holy faith.

"Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 10, King Street East, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Embroidered. Jewellery newly repaired. Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUSBON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER and FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale and Lard Oil, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on favourable terms.

New York, Sept. 1, 1846. 477-52

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHOUD.

Prof. 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready for delivery.

A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's, HENRY RUSSELL, King Street, Toronto. 504-17

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 497-17

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 495-17

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov. 1846. 486-17

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONYANGKIE, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-17

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto.

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DECEMBER 1, 1842. 282-17

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBBOURG, CANADA WEST.

439-17

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-17

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. 397

GEORGE W. MORGAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 6, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 495-6m

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON, JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woolen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKRECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRETT, Trustee of EMBREUNY BARRETT; and that no sales will be not be