SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. IV .- HAMBURGH.

There is nothing very striking in the appearance of Hamburgh, on approaching it by the river. There is a sufficient number of shipping, to prove to you at a glance that you are arrived at a great commercial emporium, but the streets adjoining the harbour of the Niederbaum exhibit few characteristics save those that appertain to the Wapping of a seaport. There are immense ranges of piles driven into the bed of the river, which serve the double purpose of posts for mooring, and of protecting the vessels from craft that may break loose, from driftwood and ice. There is a great deficiency of spires and turrets; sixteen churches of all sizes being considered sufficient for the religious services of the whole city.-It would be too much to say that the population are so much occupied with money-getting, or with pleasure, as not to afford time or attention for the duties of religion, but the distant view of any large town has, without steeples, domes, or towers, a dull and almost solitary appearance. It is not that the eye languishes solely for the graceful dome, the glancing spire, or the glittering weathercock; but the mind knows that these appurtenances belong to buildings set apart for a holy purpose; that man alone, of all creation, enjoys the high privilege of communion with his God; and, therefore, that these symbols of religious edifices are the only signs which can indicate to you whether you are approaching a recess of human habitations, or a colony of beaver huts.

After the usual bustle of getting our baggage landed and examined, we got into a vehicle, and, passing through a number of crooked and narrow lanes, drove to the hotel called the "Stadt London" on the Jungfernstieg. Be it known, however, that in this City of London Tavern not a soul could speak English, nor indeed any thing else but German. My companion could hardly even read the Gothic letters in which that language is printed; and though, previous to my departure, the celebrated Dr. Spurzheim had kindly descended from his phrenological dignity, and taught me how to read the letters and pronounce the words of German, yet I was quite innocent of any knowledge of the meaning which these symbols conveyed. There was, therefore, nothing else for it but to engage a valet, who could interpret for us into some known tongue, and this we fell in with in the person of a Frenchman, of the old regime, named François, a merry Jack-of-all-trades, and who furnished us with a good deal of amusement.

In nearly all the walled towns which I have seen on the continent of Europe, the streets are in general narrow and irregular. It seems that the fortifications having once been built to inclose a space, which was then considered quite equal to contain, in comfort, the population of the town, the mere feeling of security produced such an additional influx of inhabitants, that every available piece of ground was built upon as soon as it could be purchased. This seems to be pre-eminently the case in the greater part of the city of Hamburgh .-The streets are in general narrow, crowded and irregular, and the houses awkward and old fashioned. They are generally very high, and built of brick and wood; while those occupied by the lower orders have the windows so narrow and multiplied, as to give them the appearance of manufactories in miniature. The architects, too, seem to have had a most pervading admiration of the curvilineal line of beauty, for nearly the whole of these narrow streets are built in a curve, so that you go round and round, while you think you are advancing straight forward. This makes it very difficult for a stranger to find his way, more especially as the lanes are so narrow that you can see nothing but a little bit of sky overhead, and, were they wider, the spires are so few, that you could hardly find a landmark to look at.

The chief exceptions to these narrow and circulating streets are to be found in the Jungfernstieg, where our hotel is situated, and the quarter between it and the Altona Gate. The Jungfernstieg is one row of well built houses, of three and four stories high, having the Binnen Alster, or small lake of the Alster, in front .-Between the street and this lake there is a broad public well gravelled, and shaded with three rows of beautiful lime trees, which is the grand resort of all pedestrians and loungers. For their accommodation, there are two Cafes, called here "Pavillons," built in a style half Turkish and half Hamburgh, and running back over the lake, supported by piles. In these there is always music, generally from a fiddle, violincello and guitar, but frequently from a band of more numerous instruments. They are supplied with a number of small tables, and at all times crowded with company, drinking coffee, lemonade, liqueurs or brandy, and playing at of Guido Ascanius Sforza, Cardinal of Sancta Flora, chess or dominos. Every single individual is smoking. I have often thought that it is a great mistake to assign to the "old country" the pre-eminence in drinking .-In England or Scotland, round the social table, mere wine may be consumed at a sitting; but there is hardly a German, or a Frenchman, who does not consume much more stimulating liquors per diem. From the dejeuner à la fourchette to the petit souper, they are constantly sipping, and, bating that their potations are probably of less potent materials, would rival the most sturdy supporters of a Canada or American bar-room. Hamburgh now contains 125,000 inhabitants .-

When I was there, it had no addition of any suburbs, but its limits were circumscribed within the walls of the old city. Previous to the occupation of it by the French. under Davoust, in 1812, 13, &c., the whole space between the walls and those of Altona was covered with buildings, and now, I believe, that these are restored, after a better and more elegant fashion. But that General, to enable him to defend his position, had ordered all this mass of houses to be demolished, and their numerous inmates turned adrift, that his cannon might have range from the ramparts, and that he might be able to watch the approaches of the Allied besiegers. When I looked from these ramparts, the traces of the desolation that was thus caused were very visible. In every direction I saw marks where human habitations once stood, and a few taverns and ball-rooms erected here and there between the gates of the two citieserections put up of perishable materials and in haste, to catch the spare money of the passenger-did but more clearly body forth what must have been the appearance of this waste when it was covered with streets and full of the hum of a busy population. With the exception, however, of the dreary reflection, that the cruelty of war had caused this demolition, I could not regret that the free air was allowed thus to play around the mounds and ditches of Old Hamburgh, and that I thus gained a full and open view from the ramparts. These form a delightful promenade. The trees, with which they were a whole, it is generally acknowledged, even by our once planted, had in general followed the fate of the bitterest enemies, that no other class of men can surpass Altona suburb, but here and there a fine one was left, under which I could rest myself in the shade. The walk on the top of the ramparts is finely made, and so wide that two carriages may in most places pass each is a public character; whether his ministration be other. If you look towards the country the view is delightful; and if to the town, as you are nearly on a level with the tops of the houses, you enjoy something of the prospect which is described in the Diable Boiteux.

can discharge their cargoes at once into the warehouses marked in the pulpit, or in his parochial duties, there is and the comfort of death; and send us down at last to a cursed pavement at the sides, but come at once to the basement

in the heat of summer. If the mere interior canallage of the city of Hamburgh is mean and confined, the discredit is, however, amply effaced by the splendid water communication which she Binnen Alster would almost disarm criticism. The Elbe is navigable for barges as far as Prague, a distance of fully 1300 miles. Still further, to increase her means of internal communication, canals have been Oder and the Vistula. The extent and importance of these mercantile facilities are immense. In their extent, Hamburgh may be rivalled and even excelled by some of the American ports; but in the immediate importance, no parallel can be made, because the goods of Hamburgh are conveyed through all this immense distance over an old settled and thickly peopled country; over one, too, where the inhabitants have been long accustomed to the habitual enjoyment of most of the luxuries which commerce can provide; while along the line of the American communications the population is thinly scattered, and, say the least of it, more occupied in warring with the forest and the swamp, than in a search for either the luxuries or elegancies of life.-Where the taste for these is acquired, you certainly find that these luxuries are enjoyed with a profusion and recklessness of expense which are elsewhere unknown, but as a general position it is not the case.

Within the city of Hamburgh, the Binnen Alster prevents any reflections from being thrown upon her for the scanty dimensions of her canals. From recollection, I should think that the breadth of it, which forms the length of the Prado of the Jungfernstieg, may be a quarter of a mile, and its length, till crossed by the city wall, something more. It is the smaller of two lakes, formed by the river Alster, which flows from Holstein on the north and falls here into the Elbe. In the heat of June it forms a most agreeable point of view from the Jungfernstieg, and I must say, that from the windows of my hotel the contemplation of it was something not easily to be forgotten. Look where you would you saw it lively with market boats, coming from the interior, or with the lighter pleasure boats of the city population. On the morning after my arrival, I was sitting looking out of the window, and, with a napkin round my throat, patiently submitting to the efforts of François to put my hair in order, after the confusing effects of my voyage. The sheet of water before me was so pretty that I took it to be artificial, and asked him whence it came, and how it was produced. He gave me this information to the most minute source of its pedigree; and, after mentioning its formation of two lakes, added, with consummate gravity, that this one merely penetrated within the walls, "afin que les Messieurs peuvent s'amuser dans des petits bateaux les Dimanches et presque toutes les soirs." The àfin pleased me exceedingly. None but a Frenchman, and of Frenchmen none but one of the old school could have formed or entertained such an idea. Poor heedless people! They frolicked, like butterflies, in the mere enjoyment of an hour, but the storm passed over them, and they were bruised, broken and crushed by its violence.

RIVIGNUS.

JOHN ROW, THE FIRST TEACHER OF HEBREW IN SCOTLAND.

After finishing his education at St. Andrews, and practising for some time as an advocate, before the consistorial court there, he had left the country about the year 1550, with the view of prosecuting his studies to greater advantage on the continent. Within a short time he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from two Italian universities. He did not, however, confine himself to one branch of study, but improving the opportunity which he enjoyed, made himself master of the Greek and Hebrew languages. His reputation, as a lawyer, being high, the Scottish clergy employed him as agent to manage some of their causes before the court of Rome. This introduced him to the friendship and to the acquaintance of two sovereign pontiffs, Julius III and Paul IV. Had he remained in Italy, it is highly probable that he would soon have attained to honourable preferment in the church; but having lost his health, he determined in 1558 to return to his native country. The reigning Pope had heard with concern of the progress which the Reformation was making in Scotland, and, as he had great confidence in Row's talents, appointed him his nuncio, with instructions to use his utmost exertions to oppose the new opinions. When he came home he endeavoured for some time to discharge his commission, but despairing of success, and seeing the confusion in which the country was in danger of being involved, he resolved on returning to Italy. From this resolution he was diverted by the Prior of St. Andrews, who admired his learning, and conceived good hopes, from the candour which he displayed in the management of religious controversy. His constancy was soon after shaken by the discovery of the imposture which the clergy attempted to practise at Musselburgh,* and, having held some conferences with Knox, he became a convert to the Protestant faith. Upon the establishment of the Reformation, he was admitted minister of Perth, and, at the recommendation of his brethren, began to give lessons on the Hebrew language to young men who were placed under his tuition. He died on the 26th June, 1646, and was buried in the church-yard of Carnock .-M'Crie's Life of Knox.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

There is no character more to be respected and valued than that of an English clergyman; yet in the present day, by the ignorant and unthinking, his services are considered useless, and at times intrusive. It is to be expected that among so large a body of men many are to be found, who by no means exhibit the character of what a clergyman ought to be; but taking that body as him to. - South. or equal the clergy in the purity of their lives, in learning, in emulation in doing good, and in a fervent desire to extend the kingdom of God upon earth. A clergyman

* In the course of the year 1559, the Roman Catholic Clergy gave notice that they would prove the truth of their religion by performing, at the chapel of Loretto, in this place, a miracle on a young man who had been born blind. For this purpose they The older part of Hamburgh might almost rival the procured a person who had the power of moving his eyes into such position as to make it appear that he was completely blind .towns in Holland for the number of canals, which are so The deceit, however, was detected, and had great influence in aumerous that small vessels, and barges of every kind, shaking the belief of many in the absurdities of Popery.

of the merchants. But these canals are by no means of the same evidence of the one great object he has in eternity. For where are the virtues that should maintain the the width and neatness which you find in Rotterdam, view, the same desire to bring about much good, and the order and beauty of human society; that should relieve and nor do they furnish the agreeable coups d'ail which are same disinterested labour and love, which belong to no redress the miser es of the world? Where are the virtues that exhibited in that most architectural picturesque of old other man, whatsoever may be his calling. When a man should indicate the honour of religion, and demonstrate its divinity towns, Bruges. They are just as wide as is neces- enters the church, his work is generally confined to some as effectually as predictions or miracles can do? Where are the sary, and no more, and have very frequently not even a village curacy, beyond which he has oftentimes no hope; bright examples that should convert the unbelieving part of with this scanty pittance we see him comparatively mankind, and inflame the believing part with a generous emulation? walls of the merchants' warehouses. Convenience has happy amid his professional duties; he feeds upon the Certainly the lazy Christian, the slothful servant, can pretend to here usurped the place of neatness, and the want of free consolation he administers to others—he is nourished nothing of this kind. As to the pleasure of life, if true and ventilation to the stagnating water is often seriously felt by the bread that daily comes from Heaven, which lasting, if pure and spiritual, 'tis easy to discern from what brethren. What other man could endure his life? - procure our peace, nothing but purity of heart our pleasure. But With habits, with ideas, with occupations, far superior ah! how far are the idle and unactive from these virtues? Faith, to the majority of the parishioners, he is transplanted love, and hope, are the seeds of them: victories and triumphs, esses with the whole interior of Germany, Silesia, from his college or his home to take up his abode in a devotion, alms, and good works the fruits of them: but what a and Poland; and within the walls, the beauty of the strange land, oftentimes among an ignorant and over- stranger to these is the drone and sluggard. Then for the comfort bearing set of people, hostile to the Establishment, of death, it must proceed from a well-spent life. He that sees opposed to all the good he is desirous to effect, and at nothing but a vast solitude and wilderness behind him, will never, is satisfied with his condition, because he is labouring as with good works, or else death will look but dark and gloomy.constructed to open a junction of easy access with the his Master laboured before him; he is imparting good When the conscience inquires every where after the effects of the to his fellow men, and he is spiritualizing his flock upon | Word and the Spirit, and the blood of Jesus, and can discover in earth, that they may be found within the pale of the Christian church in Heaven .- The Church of England Quarterly Review.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

His Majesty was accustomed, after hearing a sermon, to walk and discourse with the preacher. On such an occasion, speaking to a fashionable preacher, he asked him, whether he had read Bishop Andrews, Sanderson, Sherlock, &c.? The pigmy divine replies, "No, please your Majesty, my reading is all modern. The writers of whom your Majesty speaks are now obsolete, though I doubt not they might have been very well for those days." The King, turning upon his heel, rejoined with pointed emphasis, "There were giants on the earth in those days." Genesis vi, 4 .- St. James's Chronicle, February 17, 1820.

THE MASSACRE OF SCULLABOGUE.

The Papists have contrived so to impose on Protestants of the present day that they will not believe they are now capable of such atrocities. Nothing, however, is a greater mistake. The same blood-thirsty despotism was exhibited in the last Irish rebellion, in 1798, as characterised the year 1641. In June of that year, bands of Popish rebels collected such Protestants as sworn in evidence, on the trial of Phelim Fardy, one of the perpetrators, that, when the rebels were defeated at oss, an express was sent to Murphy, a priest, who had charge of the prisoners, to destroy them. After these messages had been received, the priest gave orders for the massacre of the prisoners. The barn was then set on fire amidst the shrieks of the Protestants for mercy, and, whenever any of the wretched prisoners attempted to escape by the doors, they were driven back by the pike. At last, the prisoners having been overcome by the flame and smoke, their moans and cries gradually died away in the silence of death. It appears, on the evidence of different persons, that the number who were burnt alive, in the barn, was one hundred and eighty-four persons, consisting of men, women, and children, husbands and wives, and mothers with their tender infants at their breasts. Besides these, there were thirty-seven Protestants shot and piked outside the barn.

Similar atrocities were committed the same year at Wexford, where it was at first intended to destroy the Protestant prisoners in the gaol, by setting it on fire; to yourself. As when you are in the world, you must not forget over each floor. On the 20th of June, a body of rebels crossed the bridge with a black flag, having a white cross on it. This harbinger of death was fixed on the custom-house quay; and a priest was very active in distributing drink to the butchers, to stimulate them for their bloody work. They then took a number of pri- first unthankfully they rejected Christ, and after his word; when soners to the bridge, from ten to twenty at a time, where they were destroyed by Titus and Vespasian, such a plague as they were butchered. They were insultingly ordered to never came upon any other country. And look on their vices bless themselves; the mob at each immolation expressing there reigned avarice, ambition, pride, extortion, envy, adultery; their savage joy by loud shouts. The manner of but these reigned also in other countries about, where no such butchering their victims was as follows:—Two Papists vengeance did light: but then did God thus exercise his wrath pushed their pikes into the breast of the Protestant, and upon them to the terror of all other, for contempt of his holy two their pikes into his back. In that state they held him up writhing with agony till nearly dead, and then threw him over the bridge into the river. In this manner ninety-seven prisoners were massacred in cold blood.-This cruel butchery was only stopped by the defeat of Christ and his Gospel, set forth so plainly unto us, how can we, the rebels, and the arrival of a messenger to call for without speedy repentance, but look for the terrible stroke of reinforcements. 'It is remarkable,' says an eye-witness, that the savage pikemen knelt down and prayed, he cometh slowly to punish, but he hath hands of iron; when he apparently with devotion, before they proceeded to commit any of the murders.' No savages ever put their prisoners to more deliberate torture. The leader of the murderers called to his men, 'Come, my lads, we will now go; blessed be God, we have sent some of their souls to hell.' The priests were the most active partisans in this rebellion. They commanded troops, they advised, directed, and accomplished the murder of many hundreds of Protestants, besides those above enumerated .-Father Clynch, a priest of Enniscorthy, commanded a division, and was killed at Vinegar-hill. Michael and John Murphy, and a third called Roche, were also his men by telling them 'not to fear, for if they took up the dust from the roads and threw it at the king's troops they would fall dead before them.' Many of the priests gave charms to prevent wounds from the balls of the ting's troops. And the Papists actually believed that Roche caught the bullets in his hand! Such is the guilt, superstition, and cruelty, which Popery imposes on her members .- Stephen's " Spirit of the Church of

The Garner.

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH. He who exerts all the powers and faculties of his soul, and plies all means and opportunities in the search of truth, which God has vouchsafed him, may rest upon his own judgment so informed, as a warrantable guide of those actions which he must

account to God for, and if, by following such a guide, he falls into the ditch, the ditch shall never drown him; or if it should, the man perishes not by his sin, but by his misfortune. - In short, he who endeavours to know the utmost of his duty, that he can, and practises the utmost that he knows, has the equity and goodness of the great God, to stand as a mighty wall or rampart between him and damnation, for any errors or infirmities, which the frailty of his condition has invincibly, and therefore inculpably, exposed

THE CONSEQUENCES OF IDLENESS.

The consequences of Idleness are to be considered; and if it the service due to both; it will bereave us of the pleasure of life, | provide rest for themselves .- Fuller.

enables him to impart the same blessings to his poorer fountains it must be drawn. Nothing but poverty of spirit can variance among themselves. Yet he is contented; he like the Israelites, see a Canaan before him. Life must be filled all the parts, in all the paths of life, no tracks of any thing but fancy and fortune, humour and indulgence, how will it shrink, and faint, and tremble! what pensive melancholy doubts will damp and choke its hope! And how can it be otherwise? Alas! the mind of a Christian is sufficiently informed that every man shall receive according to what he has done in the body. God will judge every man according to his works. What then must become of him who has none to show? If immortality and glory, if life and peace, be the reward of well-doing, nay of patient nuance in well-doing, what will become of the drowsy and supine, and careless, the sot and the sluggish, who have slept, and fooled, and trifled away life?-Rev. Dr. Lucas.

I must remember you, that in the greatest, most open, and full

manifestations of the glory of God upon Jesus, he was very private too, and cared not for having it published and talked of abroad in the world. When he was transfigured in the holy mount, you read that he went aside privately with a few of his diciples; which may well commend to you the love of retirement. And that brightness, also, wherewith he was clothed, he commanded to be oncealed, as a great secret, till a fit season to divulge it; which may well teach us to keep to ourselves what passes between God and our souls, till others may be concerned in it as much as ourselves. You may refer this, perhaps, to the humility of his spirit; but yet I thought good to advise you of it alone, because it deserves a particular consideration. There is a vanity you may be had not fled, into a barn called Scullabogue. It was guilty of, if you heed not this, of glorying when you come abroad again, of the secret communication you have had with Jesus in the time of your solitude. For I observe it is the genius of some who profess acquaintance with him, when they feel any delicious joys exceeding the common sort (which perhaps are granted only in favour of their weakness, and intended merely to cherish their present childish condition) to blaze them every where, and report them to others, without any great occasion for it. They think it a piece of religion to communicate their experience to the next passengers they meet with. They love that others should know how nobly they are treated; and so they lay a double snare, one for themselves, by the high conceit which they may raise in others of their excellencies; and a second for their neighbours, by the discouragement they may feel for want of such elevations. If your spirit, therefore, be at any time transported; if God shine into your heart very brightly, and darken all this world in your eyes, by causing his glory to cover you, I beseech you cast a cloud about it, that no one else may see it, unless the good of others make it necessary that it should be revealed. Draw a veil over your face when it is so radiant, lest, by shining too brightly upon others, it hurt their eyes, and the reflection of it prove dangerous but this could not be accomplished, as it was arched to be private with God, so when you have been most with God, it is safest to keep it private from the world.—Bishop Patrick.

> THE FATE OF THE JEWS A WARNING TO CHRISTIANS. I would to God we would remember many times the plagues and tokens of God's extreme wrath that came upon the Jews, when vengeance did light: but then did God thus exercise his wrath Word, and for their unthankfulness; which being called so many ways, by his prophets, by himself, by the apostles, still hardened their hearts: this exceeded all other wickedness in the world,-Now if as great unthankfulness be found in many of us towards vengeance. "God (saith Valerius Maximus) hath feet of wool; cometh, he striketh sore."-Bernard Gilpin.

The physician attacks the disease, and not the patient; his CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE. object is to cure him whom he causes to suffer. It is thus that God, whose mercy is infinite, chastises us only to bring us into the way of salvation, or to confirm our course in it. You are not angry with your physician, when he applies the cautery or the knife to your gangrened limb; on the contrary, you can scarcely find language adequate to the expression of your gratitude; you keep repeating that he has saved your life, by preventing the disease from spreading, and you pay him liberally for his attenommanders in the rebel army. Murphy encouraged tions. Yet you murmur against the Lord, who tries us only for our good; and you are unwilling to acknowledge that the afflictions with which he visits us, are the only means capable of restoring health to our souls, or of securing the continuance of it, when it is restored to us .- St. Basil.

Tombs are the clothes of the dead: a grave is but a plain suit, and a rich monument is one embroidered. Tombs ought in some sort to be proportioned, not to the wealth, but deserts of the party interred. There were officers appointed in the Grecian games, who always, by public authority, did pluck down the statues erected to the victors, if they exceeded the true symmetry and proportion of their bodies. We need such now-a-days to order ments to men's merits, chiefly to reform such depopulating tombs as have no good fellowship with them, but engross all the room, leaving neither seats for the living, nor graves for the dead. It was a wise and thrifty law which Reutha, king of Scotland, made, that noblemen should have so many pillars or long pointed stones set on their sepulchres, as they had slain enemies in the wars. If this order were also enlarged to those who in peace had excellently deserved of the church, or commonwealth, it might well be revived. The shortest, plainest, and truest epitaphs are best. I say the shortest, for when a man sees a chronicle written on a tomb, he take it on trust some great man lies there buried, without taking pains to examine who it is. Mr. Cambden, in his Remains, presents us with examples of great men who had little epitaphs. And when once a witty gentleman was asked what epitaph was fittest to be written on Mr. Cambden's tomb: let it be, said he, "Cambden's Remains." I say also the plainest; for be taken in the utmost latitude, there is scarce any sin which is except the sense lie above ground, few will trouble themselves to nore justly liable to so many tragical accusations; for it is the dig for it. Lastly, it must be true; not as in some monuments, parent of dishonour and poverty, and of most of the sins and where the red veins in the marble may seem to blush at the calamities of this mortal life. But at present I view it only as it falsehoods written on it. He was a witty man who first taught a s drawn with a half face, and that the much less deformed of the stone to speak, but he was a wicked man that taught it first to lie. wo. I consider it here as pretending to innocence, and flattering A good memory is the best monument; others are subject to itself with the hopes of happiness. And yet even thus, supposing casualty and time; and we know that the Pyramids themselves, it as harmless and inoffensive as it can be, yet still these will be doting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. Let the miscrable effects of it: it will rob religion, and the world, of us be careful to provide rest for our souls, and our bodies will

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THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial brauches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School.

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mne day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S.

Toronto, August 11, 1840.

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JOHN DEACON,
PRINCIPAL.

Picton, August 10th, 1840.

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THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL. Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—Assistant-THE duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th.
There are three vacancies as Boarders.
For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal.
Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

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THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate

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August 1, 1740. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half
Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the
Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several
Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the
rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by
the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth
day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,
(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,
Sceretary.

London, June 3, 1840. To be Seld or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereen. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.

P.R. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTIFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canadant that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices, viz:—

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bays, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

great variety.
er-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the trade.

trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this city, and respectfully informs them, that he has received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the

commencement in this city, and respectfully minus them received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:—

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog and Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Sliver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Sliver Sword Knots; real Sliver Epaulets; Gold and Flated do.; Gold and Sliver Cord; Gold and Sliver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Sliver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line, too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other house in Upper Canada.

N.B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any timp flatters of the country, and as good, if not superior, to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c. with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

O WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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