SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. No. VII.—COPENHAGEN.

Between three and four o'clock in the morning of the 16th June 1817, I was roused from my repose on a hard gone by when the nobility of England vied with each locker in the cabin, with the news that we were in sight other who should ornament their grounds with the of Copenhagen. I went immediately on deck, and the greatest variety of wilderness and grotesque scenes of view which presented itself was very striking. We were every description, yet I know not how the proprietor of threading the narrow passage between the Islands of an old castle could more appropriately lay out a part of Amack and Saltholm, which was literally alive with ships his pleasure ground than by copying the plan of the and flags of all nations. Both islands are low, flat, and citadel of Copenhagen. The mixture of straight lines verdant, being chiefly under garden culture for the supply of vegetables to the market of the Capital. Above but ill accord with the style of a modern mansion, the one, the towers and spires of Copenhagen were seen glistening with the early sun; and over the other rose the Swedish coast in bold outline.

The view of this city from the sea is magnificent. The harbour does not lie along or outside, but penetrates which are so much prized in our modern shrubberies. within and among the buildings. It is in shape an oblong, built every where round with regular and beautiful built, but at the time of our visit the main body of the quays, and divided into two parts by a narrow mole with edifice was still standing in blackened ruin, and the a kind of gallery. One part is for merchant vessels, the paintings and museum were in the left wing, which was other for the navy. The former will contain 500 sail, untouched by the fire. I know not how it is, but I which can discharge, as in the docks in Britain, close to have seen few very large collections of paintings which the warehouses; the latter seemed to me fully larger, have left upon me, as a whole, an unmixed feeling either and on two sides is lined with arsenals interspersed with of pleasure or delight. Whether this be owing to the yards for ship-building, with vessels on the stocks or number of inferior pictures which must necessarily be repairing. This part of the harbour was kept with a present, or to want of grouping, or to defective light in degree of regularity not to be seen in any country save | the rooms, I cannot say; but certain it is that, save my Britain. Each ship had its particular storehouse oppo- favourite gallery at Dulwich, no collection has given to site to the place where it was moored. The whole of me such pleasing recollections as this of Copenhagen. this noble basin is protected with strong batteries, and the entrance is so narrow that only one ship can go in we hear so little said by tourists, in England, of this at a time. You see it alive with shipping, and beyond gallery at Dulwich, and that it is so little the resort of and around it are the spires of more than twenty the titled and the gay. The admission to it is free at churches, the fine dome-like spire of the Cathedral, the all times: it is only five miles distant from the very tower of the Observatory, and the turrets of many pa- heart of London, and yet no sooner do you descend laces. At the back of the whole you see a wooded hill, Herne Hill, to go down upon Dulwich, than you find upon which is built a country palace of the King, com- yourself to your surprise as absolutely in the retirement manding a view of the whole city, the Sound, and the of the country as if you were an hundred miles from this coast of Sweden.

Officers, and of what was worse, a host of porters and the immediate neighbourhood of the gallery; while if car-men, and arrived at the great Hotel (de Nord) at 8 | you wish for a more extensive view you have only to o'clock. An account of what we saw on going to our walk on for half a mile, when the wide expanse of the hotel will convey a pretty accurate idea of this part of common, bounded only by the Norwood Hills, will the city. After leaving the harbour we passed along a amply repay you for your trouble. Then as to the broad and well-built, though short street, into the beau- paintings,—the excellency of them has been proved by tiful octagon called Frederick's Square. The buildings general consent. A celebrated musical composer said which compose this octagon are very elegant, and four that the most complete proof of the excellence of any of its sides consist each of single edifices, viz. a palace | melody was that it should be set upon the barrel of of the King, those of the Crown Prince and of the King's every street organ and droned from every hurdy-gurdy brother, and the Marine Academy. In the centre of in the country; in like manner the beauty of the picthe square is an equestrian statue of Frederick V. Four tures at Dulwich is proved, by the engraving of so many broad rectangular streets lead into it, and the entrance of them, at all prices, from the five-guinea proof, for the by the chief of these is by a gate formed of double rows portfolio of the rich, to the two-penny print for the of Corinthian pillars. Following one of these streets cottage mantleshelf. You have here, at the upper end we entered the great market place, surrounded with of the last room, the beautiful St. Sebastian, by Guido, many public buildings besides our hotel, and having in illuminating like a god the whole vista: you have the the centre a statue of Christian V. on horseback, erected two matchless paintings of Spanish peasants and boys, in 1688. Who the artist was I do not remember, but by Murillo; you have some most beautiful Claudes it is a fine work. It was put up to commemorate his Among many other Wouvermans, you have a splendid victories over the Swedes; his horse is represented set of four, in which the white horse is not forgotten. trampling on a warrior, and the pedestal is surrounded You have the Faith and Charity of Vandyke, which with emblematical figures.

best built cities in Europe, and built also in a manner picture of Mrs. Siddons, as the tragic muse; but better which, so far as I have seen, has a style and character peculiar to itself. It has some narrow streets, but in his sketch of the child of a pious mother saved by an general the place is regular without spreading to grandeur, or degenerating into monotony. It has an appearance nations carried back to the time of early civilization in visit to the gallery at Dulwich. Europe. It did not become the residence of the court till the 15th century, and therefore you find here no Copenhagen were then arranged along one side of a magnificent Gothic Cathedral, nor any of those curious public buildings which wealth and prosperity caused to of them, so that they were seen under every disadvanbe erected in the Netherlands from the twelfth to the tage. Their number is smaller than in most other royal fourteenth centuries. It became the abode of royalty collections, but to make amends for this there are fewer at a time when Kings were gaining authority over their daubs. It would not suit me to give a description of Barons, and attracting them to a residence at Court; every and therefore it is crowded with spacious mansions of the nobility. It has been desolated with frequent fires, and the palaces, as well as many of the streets were re- Angelo, which one could look at for ever; Jonah built in the last century. The style is almost uniformly preaching to the Ninevites, by Salvator Rosa, full of all the Palladian, adapted to the more severe character of the solemn grandeur of that master; two heads, by the north, and its arched and pillared window and Rembrandt; John the Baptist's head brought in a ample portico, rather than porticos, give it an appear- trencher, by Rubens; and a Joseph and Potiphar's wife, ance which is old enough to please the imagination by Carlo Giovanni. without its being either romantic or grotesque. It possesses much variety, and the multitude of crested moulin front of a considerable part of the houses in the best the chair in which Tycho Brahe sat when he made his

In every city which we visited, our first purpose was, if possible, to ascend some steeple or other lofty building, that we might take a bird's-eye view of the whole scene, and be able to plan out the scope and range of very fine carvings in amber and agates, which are valuour future observations. Our first object here was to ascend the observatory. This is a circular tower 130 feet in height, and about 70 feet in diameter. The journey to the top is performed, not by climbing a long staircase, but by walking up a most singular spiral road, which is wide enough for driving a carriage, and of very easy ascent. From the summit there is a view which I would readily undertake a long journey to see again. Sound, moving through the winding channel in regular conclusion. Had they continued from the commenceorder towards you; streaming with the ensigns of different countries, and each vessel distinct and appropriate some such national state in which we find the Chinese, covered with country-seats and villages, and varied with in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowa profusion of wood; the entrance to the Baltic, with ering national pride forbidding the introduction of new coast, now shadowing away into distance, and now ad- interwoven with their existence. But this is not their pass before you the freighted cargoes of half the globe, husbandman.

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mins

In descending the town we stepped in to see the Library, which contains an extensive collection of books, but few of which have any reference to modern literature. Here is also a small but very amusing Museum of an-

planted, you have here a rapid and changing combina- and deep prejudice have visited on them most un- for this, the whole world would be turned into a wilderness, and

country. Added to these you have also the ever mov- expresses the relative position of the Jews: ing view of the Sound, with its windless sails and banners breaking upon you at intervals. The fashion has and acute angles in the mounds or ramparts, which would would be congenial with the turrets and battlements, the moat and drawbridge, of a baronial castle; and might in variety and tastefulness of effect be made fully equal to the mixture of undulating knolls and leafy dells

The great palace of Christiansberg has now been re-

And here I cannot avoid mentioning my surprise that vast metropolis. For richness of sylvan beauty, and On landing, we soon got clear of the Custom-house verdure shaded by noble trees, few scenes can surpass have been engraved till you find them in every nursery Copenhagen is acknowledged to be almost one of the in the country. You have Sir Joshua Reynolds's great than that, you have his head of the infant Samuel, and angel from death. I could name many others equally celebrated, but space forbids; and strongly therefore of age, without being ancient. Its architecture is not | would I advise every reader of the "Church," who may of the present day, but you are not by any of its combi- visit London, not to leave it without paying at least one

But to return from our digression. The paintings at narrow gallery, with numerous windows directly in front ainting which is worthy of examination; what

Immediately adjoining to the gallery is the museum, which is composed of four or five rooms, containing all dings, and large carved coats of arms which are placed sorts of curiosities. Here is preserved with great care streets, give the whole a very striking air of distinction. observations at Uranienburg, and also an orrery of his construction. Mummies, heads of mammoths, &c., fill up the dead stock of every museum, and we have here employments and turn those actions which are materially civil and the usual quantity of all. There are here also some

THE JEWS. From Frazer's Magazine.

The present physical, moral, social, condition of the You are surprised with the multitude of ships from the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other ment of the Christian era down to the present hour, in in appearance. At your feet lies, as in a map, the walled off from the rest of the human family, and by whole city with its churches, towers, palaces, and gar- their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion dens; the Island of Zealand, flat but extremely fertile, of alien elements, resisting every assault from without the Islands of Amack and Saltholm; and the Swedish and foreign customs, we should not see so much miracle vancing upon your eye with bolder tints and more dis- state: far from it. They are neither a united and indetinct outline till it almost meets the land you stand on pendent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are at Elsineur. There is a combination of the grandeur peeled, and scattered into fragments; but like broken of a sea view with the beauty of a river scene; here globules of quick-silver, instinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. and the entire surplus produce of the whole Baltic; here Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help, do you can listen to the busy hum of a crowded city; and not explain their existence; time, and climate, and cushere your eye can repose on the peaceful labours of the toms equally fail to unravel it. None of these are or they found themselves the faster pinioned; insomuch that now can be the springs of their perpetuity. They have been spread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived pent's curse, can only creep with their bellies upon the earth. cient armour, relics and carved work. Among these is every tongue, and have lived in every latitude. The spread, and ourselves raised aloft into the free air of perfect liberty, a representation in very miniature, and cut in marble, of snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa which is perfect happiness.—Cudworth, [Sermon before the House the last Supper, which merits examination, as also a have scorched them. They have drank of the Tiber, of Commons]. painting of the conversion of St. Paul, which I much the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every country and in every degree of latitude and longitude, In the evening we walked to the citadel. This is we find a Jew. It is not so with any other race. Emcomposed of a succession of ditches, ramparts, and trees pires, the most illustrious, have fallen, and buried the few whom he hath ennobled, that they might enjoy a privilege continually following each other, and seems to be a men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived and prerogative above the common and vulgar sort of men; but he public walk much and deservedly frequented. The among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. hath ordained it for the general good of mankind; yea, and I have ramparts being all faced with green sod, the ditches Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the often and seriously thought that, next to the invaluable gift of being 20 or 30 feet broad and full of bright clear water, fagot; Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have Jesus Christ, the best and the greatest good that God ever gave and the trees and shrubs plentifully and judiciously smote them with unsparing ferocity; penal rescripts the world, was this appointment of magistracy. For were it not

" Empires have sunk, and kingdoms passed away, But still, a part sublime in mystery, stands
The wreck of Israel. Christ hath come and bled, And miracles and ages round the cross A holy splendour of undying truth Preserved: yet their pining spirit looks
For that uprisen Sun which prophets hailed:
And when I view him in the garb of wo, A wandering outcast by the world disowned, The haggard, lost, and long oppressed Jew, 'His blood be on us,' through my spirit rolls In fearful echo from a nation's lips. Remembered Zion! still for thee awaits A future teeming with triumphal sounds And shape of glory."

degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known in history only; (of Londonderry.) their shadows alone haunt the world and flicker on its tablets. A Jew walks every street, dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited the heir-loom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like streamlets from a common head, and composed of waters of a peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream, without blending with it, or receiving its colour or its flavor, and traversed the surface of the globe, amid the lapse of many centuries, peculiar, distinct, alone. The Jewish race, at this day, is perhaps the most striking seal of the truth of the Sacred Oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolations, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds save those revealed in the records

The Garner.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S LOVE.

Certainly a lively faith in this love of God, and a sober converse glory shining thus out upon us in the face of Christ, we should be shine upon us, both to advance and to show that activity. - South deriving a copy of that eternal beanty upon our own souls, and our thirsty and hungry spirits would be perpetually sucking in a true participation and image of glory. A true divine love would wing our souls, and make them take their flight swiftly towards heaven and immortality. Could we once be throughly possessed and mastered with a full confidence of the divine love, and God's urselves borne up by an Eternal and Almighty strength, dare to dventure courageously and confidentially upon the highest designs suppress it? When relations of matters of fact pass uncontra of happiness, to assail the kingdom of heaven with a holy gallantry and violence, to pursue a course of well-doing without weariness; knowing that our labour should not be in vain in the Lord, and that we shall receive our reward, if we faint not: we should work out our salvation in the most industrious manner, trusting in God apprehend that for which also we are apprehended of Christ Jesus."-Rev. John Smith.-[b. 1618. d. 1652.]

A HABIT OF RELIGION. habit of religion, that may be always about you, and keep your of it. For those things which are related of Jesus Christ and heart and your life, always as in His presence, and tending towards him. This will be continually with you, and put itself said to have been done in corners, where none were present to coninto acts, even although you are not in a solemn posture of religito Almighty God upon all occasions and interventions; which and command of the God, whom you both fear and love. It will you do; and it will give a tincture of devotion to all your secular natural, into the very true nature of religion, and make your whole life, an uninterrupted life, of religion and duty to God. For, this habit of piety in your soul, will not only not lie sleeping and inactive, but, almost in every hour of the day, will put forth exertings of itself, in short occasional prayers, thanksgivings, dependence, and resort, unto that God, who is always near you, and lodgeth, in a manner, in your heart, by his fear, and love, and habitual religion towards him. By this means, you do, effectually, and in the best and readiest manner imaginable, redeem your time. This is the great art of Christian chymistry: whereby, the whole course of this life becomes a service to Almighty God, an uninterrupted state of religion, the best, and noblest, and most universal redemption of time. - Sir Matthew Hale.

SELF-WILL. There is nothing contrary to God in the whole world, nothing that fights against him, but self-will. This is the strong castle that we all keep garrisoned against heaven in every one of our hearts, which God continually layeth siege unto; and it must be conquered and demolished before we can conquer heaven. It was by reason of this self-will that Adam fell in Paradise; that those glorious angels, those morning-stars, kept not their first station, but dropped down from heaven like falling stars, and sunk into that bitterness, anxiety, and wretchedness, in which they now are. They all entangled themselves with the length of their own wings; they would needs will more and otherwise than God would will in them; and going about to make their wills wider, and to enlarge them into greater amplitude, the more they struggled, they are not able to use any wings at all, but inheriting the serunder the reign of every dynasty; they have shared the Now, our only way to recover God and happiness is, not to soar protection of just laws, the oppression of cruel ones, and up with our understandings, but to destroy this self-will of ours; witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used and then we shall find our wings to grow again, our plumes fairly

HUMAN GOVERNMENT GOD'S ORDINANCE. Nor hath God ordained magistracy only out of respect to some tion of richness and verdure, and, on a smaller scale, as righteous chastisement,—and, notwithstanding all, they men into savage beasts, preying one upon another. Did not the

great a choice of romantic views as in miles of an open survive. Robert Montgomery, in his Messiah, thus fear of man restrain them when they have cast off the fear of God; did they not dread the infliction of temporal punishments, when they slight the threatenings of eternal, we might be as safe among lions and tigers as among men, and find better society in solitude than in cities: within would be fears, without violence, and every where tumults, uproars, and distractions; our dwellings, our persons, our possessions, all exposed to the fury of bloody and merciless invaders; and as the prophet speaks (Hosea, iv. 2,) "By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and commiting adultery, they would break out, until blood touched blood;" and there would be no more peace nor agreement on earth than there is in hell. But the all wise God, who hath subdued the beasts of the earth to man, hath likewise subdued man (who else would become more wild and brutish than they) unto man. So Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has that more who stand not in any awe of the God of Heaven, yet continued in the flames, but unconsumed. They are are awed by the gods of the earth; and whom the thoughts of the aristocracy of Scripture, reft of coronets—princes in hell and eternal wrath cannot scare from wickedness, yet many times the thoughts of a prison, or of a gibbet, doth .- Bp. Hopkins,

COMPANY.

Company is one of the greatest pleasures of the nature of man. For the beams of joy are made hotter by reflection, when related to another; and otherwise gladness itself must grieve for want of one to express itself to .- Yet a desert is better than a debauched company. For the wildness of the place is but uncheerful, whilst the wildness of bad persons is also infectious.- If thou beest cast into bad company, like Hercules, thou must sleep with thy club in thine hand, and stand on thy guard. I mean, if against thy will the tempest of an unexpected occasion drives thee amongst such rocks, then be thou like the river Dee, in Merionethshire, in Wales, which running through Timblemeer, remains entire, and mingles not her waters with the lake .- Though with them, be not of them; keep civil communion with them, but separate from their sins. And if against thy will thou fallest among wicked men, know to thy comfort thou art still in thy calling, and therefore in God's keeping, who on thy prayers will preserve thee .- Fuller.

FRIENDSHIP.

It is the part of friendship to put a favorable construction upon with his goodness by a cordial entertainment and thorough per- all passages between friends that are not of so high and so malign suasion of it, would warm and chafe our benumbed minds, and a nature as to dissolve the relation.—"Love covers a multitude of thaw our hearts frozen with self-love; it would make us melt and sins." When a scar cannot be taken away, the next kind office is dissolve out of all self-consistency, and by a free and noble sympa- to hide it. Love is never so blind as when it is to spy faults. It thy with the divine love to yield up ourselves to it, and dilate and is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend spread ourselves more fully in it. This would banish away all having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of atheism, and ireful, slavish superstition; it would cast down every his face. It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and high thought and proud imagination that swells within us, and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his calts itself against this sovereign Deity; it would free us from all stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in ose poor, sorry, pinching, and particular loves that here enthral silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the house-top. It is an the souls of men to vanity and baseness; it would lead us into the imitation of the charities of heaven, which, when the creature true liberty of the sons of God, filling our hearts, once enlarged lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and weariness, spreads the with the sense of it, with a more generous and universal love, as covering of night and darkness over it, to conceal it in that conlimited and unbounded as true goodness itself is. Thus, Moses- dition: but as soon as our spirits are refreshed and nature returns like, conversing with God in the mount, and there beholding his to its morning vigor, God then bids the sun rise, and the day

VERACITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. As to the matters of fact contained in the history of the New Testament, who ever yet convicted any one of them of falsehood? Or who ever so much as endeavoured it in the age, when the books were first written, when the falsehood might have been best provreadiness to assist such feeble, languishing creatures as we are, in ed, had there been any such in them, and the doing hereof would our assays after heaven and blessedness, we should then, finding have so much served the designs of those bitter enemies of the Christian cause, who, from the first did the utmost they could to dicted and uncontrolled in the age in which they were transacted, and among those who thought themselves greatly concerned to have them believed false, this must be taken for an undeniable argument of their truth. And this argument, the history of the New Testament hath on its side in its fullest strength. For the as one ready to instil strength and power into all the vital facul- books were written and published in the very age, in which the ties of our souls: we should "press towards the mark, for the things related in them were done, yet no one then ever contra-"prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus, that we may dicted or convicted of falsehood any one passage in them, though Christianity had, from the very beginning, the professors of all other religions in most bitter enmity against it, who would have been most ready and glad so to do, could they have found but the least pretence for it. And had any of those relations been false, Whatever you do, be very careful to retain in your heart a there were then means enough undeniable to have convicted them his Apostles, in the history of the New Testament, are not there tradict them, but upon the open stage of the world, and many of ous worship; and will lend you multitudes of religious applications them in the sight of thousands; and, therefore, had they not been really done, or done otherwise than related, there could will not at all hinder you in your secular occasions, but better and not have wanted witnesses enough to make proof hereof. And further you. It will make you faithful in your calling, even on most certainly those who so totally opposed Christianity from account of an actual reflection of your mind, upon the presence the first, would have found them out, and made use of their testimonies to the utmost, for the overthrowing of the cause make you thankful, for all successes and supplies; temperate and they so violently opposed; and, had they done so, to be sure we sober, in all your natural actions; just and faithful, in all your should have had these testimonies in the mouths of all its enedealings; patient and contented, in all your disappointments and mies ever since. For they would have yielded them the strongcrosses; and actually consider and intend his honour, in all that est, and the most prevailing argument they could possibly have urged against it .- Dean Prideaux.

Advertisements.

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON,

CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade so extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

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The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

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SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS,

of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same Reasonable Terms.!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

By For the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West end of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware Store.

Hamilton, December 7, 1840.

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H. Smith, Esq. P.M. Wm. Boswell, Esq. J. White, Esq. P.M. H. C. Barwick, Esq. Ring Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

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variety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the
atest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c.
The English Amnuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840.

PRINTING INK,

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. per pound, by

HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, hie has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exclusived. SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that I is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, an establishment on the country and the conduction of the country and the country an

TORONTO ANE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

8-t

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HARD DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

To Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

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 Phird 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 ate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by be Local Boards.

ge of Exchange current on the control of the Dividend, on the Nineteenth The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans-

lay of July, between water.

eers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary London, June 3, 1840.

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

To be Sold 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 thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. PORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER. RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS.

SADDLERY GOODS,

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 Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

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

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

Toronto, August 29, 1839. 51-t OWEN, 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.

The Church

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THOMAS STINSON.