

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 locker in the cabin, with the news that we were in sight of Copenhagen. I went immediately on deck, and the view which presented itself was very striking.

The view of this city from the sea is magnificent. The harbour does not lie along or outside, but penetrates within and among the buildings. It is in shape an oblong, built every where round with regular and beautiful quays, and divided into two parts by a narrow mole with a kind of gallery.

On landing, we soon got clear of the Custom-house Officers, and of what was worse, a host of porters and car-men, and arrived at the great Hotel (de Nord) at 8 o'clock. An account of what we saw on going to our hotel will convey a pretty accurate idea of this part of the city.

Copenhagen is acknowledged to be almost one of the best built cities in Europe, and built also in a manner which, so far as I have seen, has a style and character peculiar to itself. It has some narrow streets, but in general the place is regular without spreading to grandeur, or degenerating into monotony.

Immediately adjoining to the gallery is the museum, which is composed of four or five rooms, containing all sorts of curiosities. Here is preserved with great care the chair in which Tycho Brahe sat when he made his observations at Uraniburg, and also an orrery of his construction.

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 our future observations.

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.

In the evening we walked to the citadel. This is composed of a succession of ditches, ramparts, and trees continually following each other, and seems to be a public walk much and deservedly frequented.

great a choice of romantic views as in miles of an open country. Added to these you have also the ever moving view of the Sound, with its windless sails and banners breaking upon you at intervals.

The great palace of Christiansberg has now been rebuilt, but at the time of our visit the main body of the edifice was still standing in blackened ruin, and the paintings and museum were in the left wing, which was untouched by the fire.

And here I cannot avoid mentioning my surprise that we hear so little said by tourists, in England, of this gallery at Dulwich, and that it is so little the resort of the titled and the gay.

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survive. Robert Montgomery, in his Messiah, thus expresses the relative position of the Jews:

"Empires have sunk, and kingdoms passed away, But still, a part sublime in mystery, stands The wreck of Israel. Christ hath come and led, And miracles and ages round the cross A holy splendour of undying truth Preserved: yet their pining spirit looks For that uprising 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! though 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.'"

Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has continued in the flames, but unconsumed. They are the aristocracy of Scripture, rest of coronets—princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known in history only; their shadows alone haunt the world and flicker on its tablets.

The Garner.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S LOVE. Certainly a lively faith in this love of God, and a sober converse with his goodness by a cordial entertainment and thorough persuasion of it, would warm and enliven our benumbed minds, and thaw our hearts frozen with self-love; it would make us melt and dissolve out of all self-consistency, and by a free and noble sympathy with the divine love to yield up ourselves to it, and dilate and spread ourselves more fully in it.

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 proved, had there been any such in them, and the doing hereof would have so much served the designs of those bitter enemies of the Christian cause, who, from the first did the utmost they could to suppress it?

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A HABIT OF RELIGION.

Whatever you do, be very careful to retain in your heart a habit of religion, that may be always about you, and keep your heart and your life, always as in His presence, and tending towards him. This will be continually with you, and put itself into acts, even although you are not in a solemn posture of religious worship; and will lend you multitudes of religious applications to Almighty God upon all occasions and interventions; which will not at all hinder you in your secular occupations, but better and further you. It will make you faithful in your calling, even on account of an actual reflection of your mind, upon the presence and command of the God, whom you both fear and love.

RIVIGNUS.

THE JEWS.

The present physical, moral, social, condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the commencement of the Christian era down to the present hour, in some such national state in which we find the Chinese, walled off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion of alien elements, resisting every assault from without in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much miracle interwoven with their existence.

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, 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 found themselves the faster pinioned; and so they are not able to use any wings at all, but inheriting the serpent's curse, can only creep with their bellies upon the earth.

Now, our only way to recover God and happiness is, not to soar up with our understandings, but to destroy this self-will of ours; and then we shall find our wings to grow again, our plumes fairly spread, and ourselves raised aloft into the free air of perfect liberty, which is perfect happiness.—Cudworth, [Sermon before the House of Commons.]

HUMAN GOVERNMENT GOD'S ORDINANCE.

Nor hath God ordained magistracy only out of respect to some few who he hath enabled, that they might enjoy a privilege and prerogative above the common and vulgar sort of men; but he hath ordained it for the general good of mankind; yea, and I have often and seriously thought that, next to the invaluable gift of Jesus Christ, the best and the greatest good that God ever gave the world, was this appointment of magistracy. For were it not for this, the whole world would be turned into a wilderness, and men into savage beasts, preying one upon another. Did not the

feared 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 committing 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 that more who stand not in any awe of the God of Heaven, yet are awed by the gods of the earth; and whom the thoughts of hell and eternal wrath cannot scare from wickedness, yet many times the thoughts of a prison, or of a gibbet, doth.—Dr. Hopkins, (of Londonbury.)

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 Deo, in Merionethshire, in Wales, which running through Timpleneer, 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 fallst among wicked men, know thy 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 all passages between friends that are not of so high and so malign a nature as to dissolve the relation.—"Love covers a multitude of sins." When a secret cannot be taken away, the next kind office is to hide it. Love is never so blind as when it is to spy faults. It is like the painter, who being to draw the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of his face. It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the house-top. It is an imitation of the charities of heaven, which, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and weariness, spreads the covering of night and darkness over it, to conceal it in that condition: but as soon as our spirits are refreshed and nature returns to its morning vigor, God then bids the sun rise, and the day shine upon us, both to advance and to show that activity.—South.

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 proved, had there been any such in them, and the doing hereof would have so much served the designs of those bitter enemies of the Christian cause, who, from the first did the utmost they could to suppress it?

Advertisements.

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND INDIA GOODS, 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 meet his customers, by thus giving it publicity.

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BEING an introduction to the English Language, with AN APPENDIX, containing several useful Tables: the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the Methodist's Book Store No. 9, Wellington Buildings, and at Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Book-seller, King Street, Toronto.

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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, he 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. Stockpiles, 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 exchanged. SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street, Toronto, 16th October, 1840.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, August 29, 1840.

A CARD. J. HUGHES begs 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 the reception of GUESTS, &c. &c. (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be 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.

By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary. London, June 3, 1840.

D. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carline. Colborne, June 19th, 1840.

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 R. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Colborne, if by letter, post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL. CHAMPTION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPTION'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 Toronto, December, 1839.

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RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada and fashionable assortment of 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' Easy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Gunpowder-trees, with Saddle Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety. J. D. Goslee, Esq., - - - - - Colborne, Furniture, latest patterns. Horseshoes, Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridges, Cavasens, &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. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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The Church.

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