Che ©huth

| sCraps from my Journal <br> no. vi--Altona-kiel. | en aceomplished with unusually little disturbance, in the churches, the ornamens wich werin us ring the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion 11 remain, in all their singularity and grotesqueness. |
| :---: | :---: |
| -mee Scrap I have applied to it Lady M. W. | The errat ttractions of Kiel are the be |
| Scrap P have applied to it Laty 1 N. |  |
| , |  |
| Seven | ,id |
| be compareat the B |  |
| iokse nd |  |
| tona, built on the termination of the ridge |  |
| cenee, presented from the river, , |  |
| len | This Palace or Castle is a very large brick builaing |
| from the arrangement of particoloured Chi |  |
| rs on the shelves of a cabinet. | of our visit it was in great confusion, o |
| this situ |  |
| t when you enter the city itself, and |  |
| g its streets, where you lose all view |  |
| netioing |  |
| ch may probably be owing to the | The Chapel |
| ancient buiaings by yhe conamgatio. In that year | fine carving in fret work about the organ-loft and the |
| completely laid in ashes by this c |  |
| 100 houses remained standing. | The |
| gainedi |  |
|  | , work, which by joining the river Eyder to the Batic |
| , apron ma |  |
| h to Blankenese to be much smaler tha |  |
| It contains, however, a popain, the Lut | It has six sluices, which are capable of admitting vessels |
| ing here also that of the establishment. The Jews | - It was begun in 1777, finished in 1784, |
| have here a large synagogue, and pay yearly | It such evident utility that 435 vessels passed through it |
| (eon stering. There is here also an | during the fin 1803 , when the navigation of the |
| seven teachers, a library, a house |  |
| We left Hamburgh for Kiel on the after | lin the mail pack |
| 12, at 3 o'clock, and travelled by the extr been advised not to purchase a carriage |  |
|  | wards Copenhagen. |
|  |  |

 along the whole of its length, the same as thase com-
monly io suse here, and upon these were placed three seats. The centre one was ornamented with a shady
covering which had once been the top of an old gig, and Hont, and the rear was oceupied by our servant wis
had charge of the baggage. The roads were so ver indififerent that it took us 20 hours constant traiz
ling to accomplish the distance of 56 mines. Our route lay through a conntry which could
 each other by rowe of alder, hazel, beech and oak,
which had onoe been trimned as hedges, but, eventu-
隹 ally outgrowing or escaping from the knife, , had bee
allowed to grow in widid luxuriance. If not of muc

 partly for their own con
for sale in Hamburgh.
In one feature does
 difirence to that of England Yope present and hark
country seats of gentlemen. The propr ietors all live
the capital and consume the rents of their estates
 singular appearance. They do not from a little vilag
as in the opd courty, nor a collection of buidings
here, but dwelling-house, barn, stables and byreare e covered by one roof. The building is necessarily yery
large, and has a huge gate in the centro of either end, with a passage of corresponding with beetween
Into this you drive at once without alighting.
It
 firm howse, you have a repetition of the same on the
ightt; then follow on each side stables, even pens, and
 you leare, the gate at the other end of the building is
thrown open, and out jou go. These hooses seting
aside erery otherdisad nside every ot her disad vanatage, must be most he Sanish
tably cold in imiter and shew how much the ppand
tylye of building has even here encroached upon the
 frout; it is the only entrance, and most frequently the
dining-room is upon one side of this paved road and the drawing-room upon the other.
About
20
miles from Kiel the country begins very
The fields become sensibly to improve afon you. The frieds become
larger and better cultivated ; the moss gradually disap-
 through the foliage. The eerdure was here astonishing. their dwellings, this district would soon present the appearance of a perfect garden. Rye is here the staplo
crop and real staff of life: the whean is growe eiter for export or for consumption among the more effeminate
inlabitants of the towns. The peasantry seem quite $\underset{\sim}{\text { Kicel }}$ his the capital of the Grand Duchy of Holstein, and more as a neeessary mark of distinction than
from its importance as a fortifcation, is surrounded lron walls. It stands upon an inlet from the Baltio
called the Kiderord, which is just wide enough to
cole lave the appearance of a fine lake, and winding
enough to make the scenery look like the banks of large and noble river. It is regulaly built, and has
straight well-paved streets which generally radiate from straigigt wellppayed streets which generally radiate fron
the market place. It contains upwards of 7000 in habitatsts, but is so quiet as to present little appearance
of the buste of even this moderate population. Its or the bustle of even thins moderate population. It
harbour is good, but tist trade is limited chiefly to the export of the produce of the neighbouring country,
and to bringining in the suppies $\begin{aligned} & \text { which are wanted of } \\ & \text { It is the seat of a } \\ & \text { University }\end{aligned}$ consumption in return. It is hhe seat of a diversitit.
which though attended by searely ever more than 150
 are two spacious halls, an anatomical theatre and a col
lection or medichl preparatios. Attached toit ither
is also a library and an observatory. The religio is also a library and an observatory. The religio
here is Lutheran, and the reformation seems to hav


He had for some time before resolved to leare the county, wan en ipena caused a house to be provided for
isbury wher in where he o oolde perform his devotion every day, and for
he converation of many of his family who lived there and not far from it; and especially that he might be nd he obigiged his son to accompany thim thither befo
 he was wholly taken up in receiving visits from his man, friends being a person wonderfilly reverenced in those
parts, that he watked very little out of his lous. The next morning, being sunday, he rose very eary, and
went to two or three churches, and when he returned which was by eight of the clock, he told his wife and his
son, "that he had been to look out a place to be burie in, but tound none a against which he hedad not some exceeption, the cathecral only excepted; where he had made
chooce of a place near ainsano of fisowname, and
had showed it to the sexton, whom he had sent for to that purpose and wished them to see him buried there;" and this with as much composedness of mind ds if it had to esmono, and dpent the whole day in a cheerful coi-
veration widh his friends, (saxing only the frequent
 the most confrued health could do. Monday was
Mie heaemas Day, when in the morning he went to visit
Wis bremer
 to the church to o serveronon, wiere he found himself an
little pressed as he used to be, and therefore thought fit
 his arm seizing upon him, he fell down dead, withou
the least motion of any limb. The suddenness of i
 cause, nor could the physicians make any reasonabic
guess from whence that morat buor procede. He
wanted about six weeks of a ftanining the agee of seeventy wanted about sis weeks of attaining the age of serenty,
and was the greatest instance of the felicity of a country



 he didid in trusth believe to bo the wisest man he had eve
known and he was often heard to say, in the time whe

$\qquad$

## Earl of Clarendon, by h himself

## The Garner.


 station, is almost insensibly affected by the softening
and ameliorating influence of the seeves and objects
Nhich surround him

 cast the grain with his hand overthe plowghed dield, and
watct its
wnit antil it becomes a stately plant, ripened for the sickle,
without being led sometimes to consider within himself who has given this quickening power toso small a grain,
vhich enables it to grow to a tall stem? When he gos forthbes this caily task in the morning, and returns
in the even-tide, he beholds the great luminaries of the cky sining forth in all their brightress and glory-..the torrent descending from the moutain's side, and the
snow-wreath enveloping all around with its fleecy cor-

 educated individual who earns his beread by the sweat
of his brow is liable to be so affected by the scenes and operaitions of nature, bow much greater will be the
affet

 ditate at even-tide. We cannot doubt but that the
subject of his meditations was the goodness, the benevolence, and the wisdom of God, as displayed in the works
of the creation. And who is there who possesses a cul. or the creation. And who is there who possesses ace
tivated mind, and h herar attuned to feeing, who des
not sometimes experience a wish to imitate the examnot somedimesexperience a wish to initate the exam-
ple of the patriarh of old, and go oftran and refeet
amidst the quiet and silence of the country? Whe is amidst the quiet and silence of the country? who
there whio has not felt dipsoded at one eriod on othe
in may be even from the society of his own household, to
separate himeelf for a brief space foo this world mey beven himelf for a brief space from this world and
sits concerns, and to allow his thoughts to fix themselves on higher, and purer, and holier things? But there hare seasons of the year when this desire or weres power the mind with greater powe
than at others. In the freshness and genial air of spring morring, when veesetabese life is is anain waro burstig when the whole atmosphere is perfumed with sweets and the eye as well as the ear is saluted with sights an
sounds of happiness and joy--in the mild and sobe


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| fore |  |
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| pure, and lovely, and of good report: "by pureness, by knowledge. |  |
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 Bring stred, toront

 Notes of mr. buckinghan's lectures.



the steamboate.



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##  obonto axe factory

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