SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. VI. -ALTONA-KIEL.

The best appearance of Altona is from the River .-In a former Scrap I have applied to it Lady M. W. Montague's description of Constantincple, though without meaning to assert that the situation of Altona can vie in beauty with that of the City of the Seven Hills, or the Elbe be compared to the Bosphorus, with its many domes and minarets, its cypress-shaded cemeteries, its beautiful kiosks, and glittering palaces. I asserted simply that Altona, built on the termination of the ridge of Blankenese, presented from the river, with its many tinted houses rising one above another in distinct and varied outline, a striking resemblance to her simile drawn from the arrangement of particoloured China Jars on the shelves of a cabinet.

As a matter of course whatever of grotesque or romantic this situation of Altona gives it from a distance, is lost when you enter the city itself, and are confined among its streets, where you lose all view of the surrounding country. Altona is well built, but without any striking feature in its architecture, -a tameness which may probably be owing to the destruction of all its ancient buildings by the conflagration caused by the Swedish General Steinbock in 1713. In that year it was so completely laid in ashes by this commander that only 100 houses remained standing. What in the process of rebuilding it has lost in picturesque attraction, it has gained in comfort to the inhabitants.

Altona being now built on the slope of the ridge and having its length from the river towards the country, seems to a person crossing it in his course from Hamburgh to Blankenese to be much smaller than it really is. It contains, however, a population of about 30,-000 persons, of all sects of religion, the Lutheran being here also that of the establishment. The Jews have here a large synagogue, and pay yearly for toleration and protection the sum of 2000 ducats, or about £1000 sterling. There is here also an academy with seven teachers, a library, a house of correction and an orphan hospital.

We left Hamburgh for Kiel on the afternoon of June 12, at 3 o'clock, and travelled by the extra post; having been advised not to purchase a carriage till our arrival in Sweden, where we could find plenty of a description better suited to the roads, and at a lower price than here. Our conveyance was a waggon precisely of the make and appearance of those used in Upper Canada, but I think somewhat longer. It had wooded springs along the whole of its length, the same as those commonly in use 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 was destined for our accommodation; our driver sat in peaceful, and, taking every thing into consideration, the front, and the rear was occupied by our servant who most happy. It is the most calculated to promote our had charge of the baggage. The roads were so very indifferent that it took us 20 hours constant travelling to accomplish the distance of 56 miles.

Our route lay through a country which could not be called level, yet it was but very gently undulating, and divided into large fields. These were separated from each other by rows of alder, hazel, beech and oak, which had once been trimmed as hedges, but, eventually outgrowing or escaping from the knife, had been of nature—the firmament above us, adorned with its inallowed to grow in wild luxuriance. If not of much use as fences, they gave an appearance of richness and of comfort, and an English air to the land- flowers of various hues-the feathered inhabitants of scape. This appearance was increased by the quanthe forest, the grove, and the plain, pouring forth their partly for their own consumption in winter and partly where, it may well be asked, can these marks of an all-

for sale in Hamburgh. drawing-room upon the other.

sensibly to improve upon you. The fields become snow-wreath enveloping all around with its fleecy covlarger and better cultivated; the moss gradually disap- ering---sights and scenes which he is accustomed to witpears and its place is supplied by woods irregularly dis- ness at different periods of the year---all these induce crop and real staff of life: the wheat is grown either for feelings and sensibilities heightened, and his powers of and particularly of that great and terrible calamity, which was export or for consumption among the more effeminate observation drawn forth and improved by intellectual to fall upon them in the destruction of Jerusalem, and accordingly inhabitants of the towns. The peasantry seem quite culture! happy and contented.

is also a library and an observatory. The religion sounds of happiness and joy---in the mild and sober remain. And this sight, pleasing in itself, becomes still more so here is Lutheran, and the reformation seems to have glories of a serene autumn afternoon, that sweet season when it is compared with the minister of the Gospel, to whom is

still remain, in all their singularity and grotesqueness.

The great attractions of Kiel are the beauty of scone rich contentment, fitted for quiet contemplation. Its never be effaced, that he is an inheritor of heaven. Who He directs and leads, but does not drive them: he goes before hood of the Palace.

This Palace or Castle is a very large brick building ter, and a happier man? of an irregular shape, and had been converted by the Swedes into barracks and an hospital. At the time of our visit it was in great confusion, owing to extensive preparations which were making for the arrival of one of the female members of the Royal Family. In the Palace there are many fine rooms, but as a matter of course they were at this time without any decorations. A few paintings still remained, but they were chiefly portraits, and with no great claims to passing notice. The Chapel is an ancient building, with a great deal of where he could perform his devotion every day, and for fine carving in fret work about the organ-loft and the the conversation of many of his family who lived there, fine carving in fret work about the organ-lost and the Pulpit. Above the altar is a painting of our Saviour on and not far from it; and especially that he might be as you say, having nothing either in us or on us, nothing but

The public grounds and walks attached to the Palace extend down the Bay in the direction where the Canal of Kiel terminates. This is a most important work, which by joining the river Eyder to the Baltic makes a free navigation across the peninsula of Holstein. It is 221 miles in length, about 90 feet wide at the surface, 54 feet at the bottom and at least 10 feet deep. It has six sluices, which are capable of admitting vessels 95 feet long, 24 feet wide and with a draught of 9 feet. If was begun in 1777, finished in 1784, and was of such evident utility that 435 vessels passed through it during the very first year. It was in greatest activity during the war, from 1803, when the navigation of the passed through it in a year.

We set sail from Kiel in the mail packet on Sunday, fair, the weather fine, and we made rapid progress towards Copenhagen.

RIVIGNUS.

RURAL LIFE. From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

Of all the modes of life which man can pass, country one is the most innocent, the most serene and moral welfare, our spiritual improvement, and is at the same time most conducive to our physical health. Man was originally intended to pass such a life by his Maker. God, who has created all things, has in a more especial manner rendered visible the operations of his Almighty hand in the country. The different processes of vegetation, the changes of the seasons and the effects resulting from them-the decay and the revival numerable bright and shining lights-the beautiful and verdant surface upon which we walk, enamelled with its tity of land which was in meadow, and at this sea- daily concert of joy and delight—these, and ten thouson of a brilliant verdure. The grain crops were sand other objects as beautiful, as varied, and as sublime, very luxuriant, though little pains had evidently been all attest the existence of that Great Being who is taken to stimulate the soil either by fallow or ma- above all, and in all, and through all, and by whom all nures. At intervals we saw large patches of black things consist, and stamp in characters of life and light moss, in which the peasants were busy cutting fuel, His omnipotence, benevolence, and wisdom. And wise and superintending Providence be so well observ-In one feature does the scenery here and over al- ed, or so thankfully acknowledged, as amidst the quietmost the whole continent of Europe present a marked ness and retirement of a country life? The dweller in difference to that of England. You find here no the city is so surrounded by the works of his fellow-men, country seats of gentlemen. The proprietors all live in and is so much accustomed to regard the art and skill the capital and consume the rents of their estates in of the creature, that he is apt to forget, and, to his and mother, for whose sakes principally he thought God maintaining the luxury or display necessary for their shame be it spoken, to disregard the omnipotence of the attendance at court. The farm buildings have also a Creator. The din of the crowded street, the noise and singular appearance. They do not form a little village, excitement of the public assembly, the bustle and huras in the old country, nor a collection of buildings as ry of commerce and amusement, too often, alas! repress here; but dwelling-house, barn, stables and byre are all that still small voice within, which, if permitted to covered by one roof. The building is necessarily very speak, would tell us of the Great Source from whence large, and has a huge gate in the centre of either end, all blessings flow. But the case is far different in the with a passage of corresponding width between them.— country. There, every individual, whatever may be his Into this you drive at once without alighting. On the station, is almost insensibly affected by the softening left hand side you find the apartments of the family and ameliorating influence of the scenes and objects their servants, and should this be a tavern, as well as which surround him. The most humble peasant who farm house, you have a repetition of the same on the pursues his labours in the fields, however unenlightenright; then follow on each side stables, even pens, and ed by education, cannot fail to draw conclusions from places for waggons, carts, and carriages, while above the very occupation in which he is engaged, favourable all is secured the whole produce of the farm. When to his condition as an accountable being. He cannot you leave, the gate at the other end of the building is cast the grain with his hand over the ploughed field, and thrown open, and out you go. These houses, setting watch its progress from a small and tender green shoot aside every other disadvantage, must be most uncomfor- until it becomes a stately plant, ripened for the sickle, tably cold in winter, and shew how much the Spanish without being led sometimes to consider within himself style of building has even here encroached upon the who has given this quickening power to so small a grain, German. In the city of Antwerp it is worse: there which enables it to grow to a tall stem? When he every house has its porte cocher in the centre of the goes forth to his daily task in the morning, and returns front; it is the only entrance, and most frequently the in the even-tide, he beholds the great luminaries of the dining-room is upon one side of this paved road and the sky shining forth in all their brightness and glory---the thunder storm, the rain, and the sheeted lightning, the About 20 miles from Kiel the country begins very torrent descending from the mountain's side, and the persed, but of singular richness and beauty! while every him to reflect, and lead him up to Him "who hath given here and there is a beautiful small lake glancing life and light to all, who causeth his sun to shine and through the foliage. The verdure was here astonishing. his rain to fall on the just and unjust." But if the un-Were the landlords to spend their rents among the te- educated individual who earns his bread by the sweat this holy religion, as to its continuance among us to the end of nantry and stimulate them to neatness in and round of his brow is liable to be so affected by the scenes the world, of the calling of the Gentiles thereinto, and the rejecttheir dwellings, this district would soon present the ap- and operations of nature, how much greater will be the ing of the Jews; of the great calamities which should attend pearance of a perfect garden. Rye is here the staple effect produced upon the educated man, who has had his that people (as accordingly they have through all ages since),

and more as a necessary mark of distinction than subject of his meditations was the goodness, the benevoof the bustle of even this moderate population. Its separate himself for a brief space from this world and even to this day.—Dean Prideaux. harbour is good, but its trade is limited chiefly to the its concerns, and to allow his thoughts to fix themselves export of the produce of the neighbouring country, on higher, and purer, and holier things? But there and to bringing in the supplies which are wanted for are seasons of the year when this desire of which we consumption in return. It is the seat of a University, have spoken comes over the mind with greater power quietly on their way: not driven by violence, or harassed by noise; which though attended by scarcely ever more than 150 than at others. In the freshness and genial air of a but slowly moving onwards, with their shepherd before them, car students, boasts of a formidable array of 19 regular spring morning, when vegetable life is again bursting rying perhaps a lamb in his bosom, or gently leading those that and 10 extraordinary professors. In the University forth—in the brightness of a cloudless summer's day, are with young. From time to time they linger awhile, and gaze are two spacious halls, an anatomical theatre and a col- when the whole atmosphere is perfumed with sweets, by the way side: but still he is leading them forward, and they lection of medical preparations. Attached to it there and the eye as well as the ear is saluted with sights and are making progress towards the spot where he intends them to

been accomplished with unusually little disturbance, which has been so beautifully described as the "Sab- committed the charge of Christ's sheep in this sinful world. "He for in the churches, the ornaments which were in use bath of the year,"—who has not at such seasons as calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out." Are any during the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion these felt a train of new and unknown sensations pass missing? are any needing his peculiar care. He answers the through his mind, purified from all taint of earthly dross, prophet's description, (Ezek. xxxiv. 16,) and "seeks that which which raise him for the time above this nether world and was lost, and brings again that which was driven away, and binds and situation with which the Divine Author of the its perishable concerns, make him forget that he is a up that which was broken, and strengthens that which was sick." Universe has surrounded and blessed it: it is a beauty of child of earth, and tell him, in characters which can And "when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them." neighbourhood is full of swelling eminences, rich woods, has not at such a time felt his heart lifted up to the them in whatsoever things are true, and honest, and just, and and abundance of water. What there is in these of Maker and Giver of all good, and experienced a more pure, and lovely, and of good report: "by pureness, by knowledge, natural beauty, has been heightened with great and humble gratitude for Divine mercies, a more unhesitat- by long-suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost; by love unvery good taste by the many public walks with which ing belief, and a more unquestionable faith in the truths feigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God." And thus the Holstein family have ornamented the neighbour- of revelation? Who has not returned from such meditations as these, to his former occupations, a wiser, a bet-

LORD (CHANCELLOR) CLARENDON'S FATHER.

He had for some time before resolved to leave the country, and to spend the remainder of his time in Salisbury, where ne had caused a house to be provided for him both for the neighbourhood of the cathedral church, buried there, where many of his family and friends lay; poverty and wretchedness, blindness and nakedness, altogether and he obliged his son to accompany him thither before his return to London; and he came to Salisbury on the a nest of fools, natural fools, children of folly, (as they who are Friday before Michaelmas Day in the year 1632, and renewed by, and provided with, this wisdom, are children of wislodged in his own house that night. The next day dom,) guilty, filthy, condemned slaves. This is the goodly posture parts, that he walked very little out of his house. The in this misery, yet full of high conceits of their worth, wit, freewhich was by eight of the clock, he told his wife and his and ordering all about them; fancying, possibly, that they are tion, the cathedral only excepted; where he had made that purpose; and wished them to see him buried there;" the most confirmed health could do. Monday was Michaelmas Day, when in the morning he went to visit a journey in the service of the King, and from him went to the church to a sermon, where he found himself a little pressed as he used to be, and therefore thought fit to make what haste he could to his house, and was no sooner come thither into a lower room, than the pain in his arm seizing upon him, he fell down dead, without the least motion of any limb. The suddenness of it made it apprehended to be an apoplexy, but there being nothing like conclusions, it is not like to be from that cause; nor could the physicians make any reasonable and was the greatest instance of the felicity of a country life that was seen in that age; having enjoyed a competent, and to him a plentiful fortune, a very great reputa-Earl of Clarendon, by himself

The Garner.

THE PROPHECIES OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Or that such instruments as he employed in this work, a company Hickman. of poor, ignorant, and contemptible fishermen, should ever have been able to have effected it, without the extraordinary providence of God over-ruling the hearts as well us the power of men? A thing, in the ordinary course of human affairs, so unlikely to succeed, could never have been brought to pass; nor could our Saviour have any manner of ground, from the nature of the thing, so much as to guess at so strange an event, and therefore could never have so punctually foretold it, but that being sent of God to begin this work, he foreknew all that he would do for the perfecting of it. And the same is to be said of what he further predicted of happened about forty years after, which he so exactly foretold, We are told in holy writ that Isaac went forth to me- not only as to the time, (for he saith it should be, before 'that Kiel is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Holstein, ditate at even-tide. We cannot doubt but that the generation should pass away), but also as to all other the most from its importance as a fortification, is surrounded lence, and the wisdom of God, as displayed in the works act and perfect comment on the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, and by walls. It stands upon an inlet from the Baltic of the creation. And who is there who possesses a culcalled the Kiderford, which is just wide enough to tivated mind, and a heart attuned to feeling, who does is foretold, than that history of Josephus, which gives us an achave the appearance of a fine lake, and winding not sometimes experience a wish to imitate the exam- count how it was brought to pass. And that part of the prophecy, enough to make the scenery look like the banks of a ple of the patriarch of old, and go forth and reflect which relates to the final destruction of the Temple, foretelling, large and noble river. It is regularly built, and has amidst the quiet and silence of the country? Who is that one stone should not be left upon another, hath been so exstraight well-paved streets which generally radiate from there who has not felt disposed, at one period or other actly verified, that notwithstanding several attempts which have the market place. It contains upwards of 7000 in- in his life, to withdraw from his usual occupation, and it been made for the re-edifying of it, it could never be effected; no, habitants, but is so quiet as to present little appearance may be even from the society of his own household, to not as far as the laying one stone upon another in order thereto,

THE SHEPHERD AND THE SHEEP.

It is an interesting sight to observe a flock of sheep going

disturbed fold; into which "the chief shepherd" is already entered, and is watching to preserve his sheep, now scattered in this world of trial, and waiting to receive them into a world of safety and of joy. There they shall "neither hunger nor thirst, neither shall the heat nor the sun smite them." For through all eternity "the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters:" and the shepherd and the sheep shall rejoice together .- Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop

WITHOUT CHRIST.

Without Him, we are undone, forlorn caitiffs, masses of misery, ignorant of the way to happiness, yea, ignorant of our very misery, he was wholly taken up in receiving visits from his many we are in, out of Christ; yet, who is sensible of it. How few can friends, being a person wonderfully reverenced in those be brought to serious thoughts about it. Nay, are not the most next morning, being Sunday, he rose very early, and dom, &c. As frantic bedlamites, lying naked and filthy in their will be exchanged. went to two or three churches, and when he returned, chains, yet dream they are great and wise persons, commanding son, "that he had been to look out a place to be buried kings, a stick in their hands a sceptre, and their iron chains of in, but found none against which he had not some excep- gold. This is a pleasing madness for the time; yet, who does not pity it, that looks on? Methinks I see one of this sort, when I during the war, from 1803, when the navigation of the Sound being interrupted, from 3000 to 4000 vessels choice of a place near a kinsman of his own name, and see one evidently destitute of Christ, bearing himself big upon the had showed it to the sexton, whom he had sent for to fancy of his own parts, and birth, and riches or stoutness; see such, upon any cross word, swelling against others, threatening We set sail from Kiel in the man packet on Sunday, and this with as much composedness of mind as if it had high, and protesting they will be slaves of none; not knowing to sermon, and spent the whole day in a cheerful con- the hardest and basest kind of slavery. Inquire if ever you had a versation with his friends, (saving only the frequent right and clear view of your natural misery; otherwise you are, interruptions his infirmity gave him once in two or three | it is likely, still in it, and though you profess to believe in Christ, hours, sometimes more, sometimes less), as the man in are not yet gone out of yourselves to him, and not knowing your great need of him. You are full and reign without him; all is well, and in quiet; but it is owing to the strong man's yet possessing the his brother, Sir Lawrence Hyde, who was then making house, and keeping you captives as quiet as he can, that you look not out, or cry for a deliverer. He is afraid of Him, to be dispossessed and turned out by one who is stronger, the mighty Redeemer that came out of Zion. Oh, that many amongst you were crying to him, and waiting for him, to come unto you for your rescue. -Archbishop Leighton.

If [having agreed in fundamentals] in some other things we be otherwise minded, than others of our brethren are: let us bear one guess from whence that mortal blow proceeded. He however we may see cause why we should dissent from others in wanted about six weeks of attaining the age of seventy, matter of opinion, yet, let us remember, that that is no cause why we should break the King's peace, and make a rent in the Church of God. A thing deeply to be thought of by the Ishmaels of our time, whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand tion of piety and virtue, and his death being attended against them; who bite and devour one another, until they be conwith universal lamentation. It cannot be expressed sumed one of another; who forsake the fellowship of the Saints, with what agony his son bore this loss, having, as he was and by a sacrilegious separation break this bond of peace. Little used to say, "not only lost the best father, but the best as these men consider, how precious the peace of the Church ought friend, and the best companion he ever had or could to be in our eyes, (to be redeemed with a thousand of our lives) have;" and he was never so well pleased, as when he and of what daugerous consequence the matter of schism is unto had fit occasions given him to mention his father, whom their souls. For, howsoever the schismatic in his intention and he did in truth believe to be the wisest man he had ever wicked purpose, taketh away unity from the Church, even as he known; and he was often heard to say, in the time when that hateth God doth take away goodness from him, as much as his condition was at highest, "that though God Almighty | in him lieth; yet, in truth and in very deed, he taketh away the had been very propitious to him, in raising him to great unity of the Church only from himself: that is, he cutteth himself honours and preferments, he did not value any honour off from being united with the rest of the body; how is it possible he had so much, as the being the son of such a father that he should retain communion with the Head? - Archbp. Ussher.

THE SACRAMENT A MEANS OF SALVATION.

When God appointed the passover to the house of Israel. was but a type of this blessed Sacrament, he commanded them to sprinkle their door-posts with the blood of the Paschal Lamb, that, upon the sight of this blood, the destroying angel might pass by. But had any man refused this token; and said, that God knows how to distinguish His people well enough without it, he had cer-As to the prophecies of our Saviour, the truth of their event, in tainly and deservedly perished among the unbelieving obstinate every particular, proves the truth of him that predicted them. Egyptians. And if any person now despises the use of our sacra-For did he not come from God, how could he have this wonderful ments for the same cause, it is to be feared he will fall under the knowledge, as thus to foretel things to come? Were he not of the same condemnation. 'Tis true, that God can save a man without ecrets of the Almighty, how could be so certainly have foreshown it; but how do we know He will, especially since He has appointed what in aftertimes he would bring to pass? If it were only by this very thing as a means of our salvation. Where the use of guess that he did so, how possibly could all things so exactly fall these sacraments is not to be had, there is no doubt but God (who out in the event, that nothing should in the least happen other- does not tie up himself to terms, as he does us) can find out other wise than as he predicted; especially since as to most of them, it | means to convey His grace and mercy to us. But where these cannot be so much as said, that there was any place for human ordinary means are offered us and we neglect to use them, then if agacity, or the least probable conjecture to help him to any fore- the destroying angel does come upon us, our destruction is only ight therein? For how improbable was it that the religion which from ourselves, our blood will be upon our own head. And, he taught should, against the bent of the whole world, have made therefore, to forbear the sacrament upon this account (as too so great and speedy process therein, as he foretold that it should? many amongst us do) is a dangerous, high presumption.—Bishop

SIN PUNISHED BY SIN.

God very often punishes sin with sin, and many times with sins of the same kind. Our daily observation may furnish us with examples enough of it, which are visibly and publickly known; and, it may be, there are few sinners but know some which concern themselves, which the rest of the world does not know. Thus God punished the murder and adultery of David with the incest and rebellion of his son Absalom; and thus oppression is often punished with oppression, adultery with adultery, murther with murther; and wicked men are made plagues and scourges to each other. And God thinks it no dishonour to the holiness of his Providence, to attribute all such retributions to himself; for God can serve the wise ends of His Providence by the sins of men, without contributing to their sins. And it is certain, there is not a fitter punishment in the world for sinners, than to suffer the evils they do, that is, to be punished by the very sins they commit. Nothing more sensibly convinces them of a just Providence than this; nothing can give them a more just abhorrence of their sins, than to feel the evils and mischiefs of them: nothing can more waken, and rouse their consciences, than to suffer the evils which they have done. And one would reasonably think, nothing should make them more afraid to do any evil which they are unwilling to suffer. So that nothing could better serve the wise ends of Providence to convince men of a divine vengeance, to give them an abhorrence of their sins, and to make them afraid to commit them. - Dr. Sherlock.

Advertisements.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL-MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the business will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH, BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas-Toronto, August 27, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. EMBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and PALESTINE. A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each. HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toron

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as

follows:—
Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740. 4tf

NOTICE.

THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE, W II.L leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, a. m. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that ... in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacting of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can commend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own presents he fort extractions and the superior of the sup orekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the gr

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

SAMUEL SHAW.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION. CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL

WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

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, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

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

Typouto, Sentember 12, 100 as how the principal that the principal selection is a short notice.

Foronto, September 17, 1840. CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, 26th September, 1840. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PRANK 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 Ninetcenth 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.

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 soventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood lane, 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.—
If by letter, post-paid.

January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED.

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. REPTISH SAMDLERY WARRINGUSE.

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.

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.

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.

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