

bed-room, and almost, as I thought, at my bed-side. I am in the habit of ascribing at once every thing that happens in the way of noises to natural agency, and, as I well knew that such must have been the cause of the strange noise in this instance, I gave myself no trouble about it. Sometimes it resembled the long drawn notes of a flute, at other times it stopped short, as if for the purpose of tantalising me. I desired that the chimney should be examined, when a small chink was found in it, upon which the wind thought fit to play me an occasional tune. After the chink was stopped I heard no more of this 'music of nature.'

POWER AND RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—In forming a judgment of this power, we are too prone to consider her in connexion with her territorial superficiality, and to connect the downfall of Napoleon and his vast force with her puissance. This is erroneous. Vastness of territory, with a scattered population, is weakness rather than strength. Napoleon fell before the snows of her inclement season, within which we grant her invincibility. While there, however, her power of mischief is circumscribed. Both against Turkey and Poland Russia exhibited any thing but predominant strength. Her losses were prodigious, and the contest was protracted, considering the means she possessed, in a manner that showed the giant not yet come to full stature. What a century more may do towards making her the arbiter and absolute dictator to the rest of Europe, as some expect her to be very speedily, we can know nothing. Time may raise up obstacles to stay her career. At present, any attempt by her, single-handed, upon Prussia and Austria, much less France, would show that the universal reign of the modern Scythian is not yet to be. The combats of Warsaw are proofs of her actual feebleness, as the cruelties and crimes perpetrated on the Poles are tests of her inciviliation. Knowledge and civilization must be the associates of those who achieve universal conquest. Russia has these to attain. The attitude for England to exhibit towards this power is firmness; civil friends let us be, but we should repudiate her alliance. The more we stand aloof from alliances the better, especially with states which, in modern times, offer no parallel in oppression or cruelty, unless we go to New Zealand, where they first roast and then eat their enemies. That the cruelties practised by the Russians in Poland could be witnessed by surrounding nations unmoved, is a proof of their deficiency in moral courage no less than in humanity. Let birds of prey, the European rulers pounce upon weak and petty states upon every idle occasion; but when a carrion vulture strikes at the principles of their existence, they quail before the wings they might clip by an energetic effort. They know that the brute power is their only support; they feel their disunion from the millions of brave hearts whom they govern, and whom the sacrifice of a portion of their feudal prejudices would enable them to rely upon, in time of difficulty, better than on each other; but they have no sympathy with their people, whom they fear; no common cause but with those for whose torpidity they blush when they feel as men. Austria would ask no vengeance beyond a scaffold for the leader, and a dungeon for the less active among Italians attempting to break their chains. A decimation of their people, a suppression of their native tongue, a living oblivion even to the names of tens of thousands of individuals, an open breach of the faith on which security was guaranteed, Austria would not have had the inhumanity to inflict. Leopold, and even Metternich, would shudder at adopting useless cruelty, which Nicholas blasphemously chants *Te Deum* for being enabled to commit. Every aspect in which we view Russia, strengthens our hope in Napoleon's prophecy respecting her, and makes us wish, that the snows of heaven had permitted him to scatter her ill-combined members to the wind before his own ambition pulled him down. It is consoling, that an army of a million of slaves upon the muster roll cannot be a million in activity. Paskewitch proceeds to execute the orders of Nicholas upon the system of extermination which the Russian Court has adopted, and he is a worthy instrument; the Russian hero and the savage are synonymous terms. Every mail brings fresh accounts of the horrors perpetrated by this wretch.—*Metropolitan.*

USEFUL HINTS TO DEBTORS.—The habit of running in debt is pregnant with evil and misery of every description. It often, perhaps generally, amounts to positive dishonesty. The money which you owe a tradesman is really his property. The articles which you have received from him are hardly your own until you have paid for them. If you keep them without paying for them, when the seller wishes and asks for payment, you deprive a man of that which belongs to him; and is not that something approaching to robbery? To a man possessed of proper feeling and a nice sense of honour, it must be very painful to suffer a tradesman to ask twice for what is clearly his right. To affect to be

offended with such an application, and to meet it with superciliousness and insolence, is injustice carried to its height. The manner in which some men, who would be ready to shoot any one who disputed their claims to be considered as gentlemen, treat their creditors, whom they choose to call *duns*, would, from its contrariety to any thing like reason, be almost ludicrous, if it were not so culpable, so cruel, and so dishonest. A tradesman, from not being able to recover the money owed to him, sees himself in danger of losing his credit, and together with his credit, the means of getting a maintenance: he sees his wife and children, perhaps, upon the very verge of misery; and yet, if he civilly asks for what is his due, he is considered as troublesome and impertinent perhaps reproached and insulted!—*Beren's Advice to a Young Man upon first going to Oxford.*

SKETCH OF ROTTERDAM.—If other countries had interested me for their wildness, their grandeur, their beauty, and their *Agremens*, Holland charmed me by its unvarying exhibition of order, cleanliness, and industry. The brilliancy of the copper and pewter utensils in the inn kitchens; the polished window-panes; the tables and chairs innocent of spot or blemish; the streets guiltless of mud or dust; the prevalence of marine attire; the abundance of butter and cheese; the eternal turnpikes; the endless canals; the crowds of vessels; the old pictures; the crisp and tidy females; all, all announced that I was within the second city of the second trading nation in the world, and compensated for the absence of cheerful scenery and the presence of swamps and windmills.—*Stoqueler's Pilgrimage.*

THE COTTON TRADE.—The cotton known by the name of Smyrna wool, once almost the only article of the kind imported into England, is now used in but a very small quantity, chiefly for making candlewick, which is best suited by being inflammable in a higher degree than any other kind of cotton. The Egyptian cotton, first brought to this country in 1823, is of a very superior quality, and ranks next the Sea Island in price and estimation. East India cotton is inferior to West India; there is a late improvement, however, in some from Madras. The West India importation has decreased much; and, since 1790, the American supply, on the contrary, greatly increased. In 1500, cotton was first introduced into England; just a century before the first charter to the East India company. In 1725, linens, lawns, and cambrics, were first manufactured in Glasgow; in 1818, 105,000,000 of yards of cotton cloth, estimated at £5,000,000 sterling, were made there. The value of cotton goods now manufactured in Great Britain is estimated at £40,000,060; of which 20,000,000*l.*s worth is exported.

TEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PRACTICAL LIFE.—The following rules were given by the late Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825:—1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. 5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened? 9. Take things always by their smooth handle. 10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

DUELING.—Swift's observation upon duelling is certainly the best reason that can be assigned for the continuance of its practice. He says "I should be exceedingly sorry to find the legislature make any new law against the practice of duelling, as I can discover no political evil in suffering bullies, sharpers, and rakes, to rid the world of each other by a method of their own, where the law hath not been able to find an expedient."

CHARACTER OF THE LATE DR. ADAM CLARKE.

THIS illustrious individual was profoundly learned in many languages, was an eminent philosopher, a great divine, a celebrated commentator, an extensive author, and a most distinguished preacher. He was the friend and promoter of letters, of science, and of the arts, the advocate of humanity, of liberty, and of religion, the honest pride, and the greatest ornament of the Methodist body; and, at the moment of his death, he filled a larger space in the public eye, and occupied a larger share in the public heart, than any living character; and that not only of the vast community to which he belonged, but of most of the living Christianity now afloat upon the globe. He was, for half a century, the most eminent minister of his own denomination, possessed great nobleness of soul and loftiness of intellect; was mainly, philanthropic, and generous, in an illustrious degree; had a most original, searching, analytical, and laborious mind; was the very antipodes of littleness, bigotry, and sectarianism; and, in a word, he was pre-eminently a GREAT and GOOD MAN, of whom it is, perhaps, hardly too much to say, 'Nunquam videbimus ei similem iterum.'—We shall never look upon his like again.

Dr. Adam Clarke, though a native of Ireland, was paternally of English extraction; his father, who was an eminent scholar, having descended from a family originally of England, in which

country his ancestors were highly respectable. His mother's maiden name was Maclean, of Mull. Her progenitors were Scotch, and of some consequence, their pedigree having been traced back to a remote period.

Dr. Clarke was borne near Magherafelt, in the county of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, about the year 1763, but the exact time we have not been able to ascertain. His parents being serious, particularly his mother, it was his lot to enjoy the advantages of a religious education; being brought up from his infancy in the fear of God.

During his early years, he received from his father the rudiments of a classical education, but his attention being called off to the concerns of a little farm, the care of which devolved chiefly on himself and his brother, his proficiency in learning was somewhat retarded. On entering life, being designed for trade, he was, for some time, placed under the care of a Mr. Bennet, an extensive linen manufacturer. Taking however, a dislike to some branches connected with the business, he left this gentleman, but on such honourable terms, that from this time they continued in habits of uninterrupted friendship and intimacy till Mr. Bennet's death.

Possessing natural talents of the first order, and using every means to acquire intellectual knowledge, his abilities and assiduity awakened the solicitude of many who visited his father's house. Among these was a preacher, intimately acquainted with the late Rev. John Wesley, with whom he kept up a correspondence. As Mr. Clarke had, at this time, though very young, begun to call sinners to repentance, this preacher was not a stranger to his mental powers, which he naturally thought wanted nothing but due encouragement and a proper opportunity to call them into vigorous exercise. To furnish these, he made Mr. Wesley acquainted with his history and character, representing him as a youth whose piety, zeal, and talents gave an early promise of utility and eminence in the church of Christ.

Influenced by this recommendation, Mr. Wesley desired that he might be consulted respecting his future plans and intentions; and that an inquiry might be made, if he were willing to become a pupil in Kingswood-school, furnishing him, at the same time, with a letter, in case it met his approbation, that should become his passport into that seminary. It was not long before Mr. Clarke determined in favour of the proposal, in consequence of which, arrangements being made, he left his father's house and embarked on board a vessel bound for Liverpool, where, from his prepossessing manners, and from some peculiar incidents that had occurred during the voyage, he was kindly entertained at the captain's house.

On reaching Kingswood, his reception was far less favourable than he had anticipated. By the manager he was viewed as an intruder, and, as such, was treated with inattention and disrespect, sometimes bordering on indignity. But he had already learned to overcome evil with good, and to bear with patience and resignation the privations which, without meriting them, he was called to endure. Nor was the ardour of his mind to be repressed by impediments like these. He seized every opportunity for improvement; and his rapid progress soon convinced those by whom he was surrounded, that its native vigour would surmount every obstacle, and dart its rays on those who, apparently, attempted to consign it to the empire of darkness. As a proof of this, although his finances were low, he contrived, while here, to purchase a Hebrew Grammar, then just published, which laid the permanent foundation of his extensive acquaintance with the dead languages, and became a prelude to his knowledge of oriental literature.

At about the age of eighteen, Mr. Clarke entered on his itinerant ministerial labours, in the year 1782. From the commencement of his preaching, he has been exceedingly popular in every part of the united kingdom through which he has travelled. In his earlier years, his youth attracted vast numbers wherever he went, but curiosity soon gave place to admiration; and many, with whom novelty was the primary motive to induce them to attend his ministry, settled down into sober, regular, and attentive hearers. In most places where he was stationed, his preaching formed an era in the history of Methodism; and no other man has ever yet appeared among its numerous preachers, though many possess talents of the most exalted order and commanding influence, to whose labours it is so much indebted for the respectability it has acquired, and the increase of the congregations that have rallied round its doctrines.

But notwithstanding he was thus careased and followed, where he was known, it was not always, in these early days of Methodism, that, on his first appearance, he was treated with much respect, or even with common civility. In the Norman Isles he received the most convincing proof that the carnal mind is enmity against God. On one occasion he was drummed out of town, and threatened with death, should he again attempt to preach in that place. He, however, kept to his appointment amidst the threats with which he was menaced; but instead of meeting with further interruption, he was protected for his intrepidity by the very persons from whom he had apprehended danger. At a more subsequent period he received a violent blow on the head, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, when returning from preaching, from which serious consequences were expected; but, providentially, he survived the attempt of this apparently intended assassination. The blow was known to have proceeded from a member of a certain community which asserts, that actions may sometimes be meritorious, though they should be stained with blood. The culprit was seized and taken before a magistrate; but Mr. Clarke declined to prosecute, thinking it his duty rather to suffer for the cause of Christ.

Impressed with the shortness and value of time, this indefatigable scholar invariably pursued his studies with the most unremitting attention; generally from four to five in the morning, until nine or ten at night, through a series of years; and nothing but a vigorous constitution, which falls only to the lot of few, could sustain such incessant labours, and remain unbroken. So tenacious indeed, was he of those precious 'sands of life,' that, in the relaxation which tea-parties afforded, he never indulged; and of this very common beverage, which cheers but not merriments, he never partook. Tea and coffee were alike discarded, and pork he placed under a similar interdiction with respect to himself; but no one besides was laid under any restrictions.

Pursuing his studies thus without intermission, attending to the duties of his station as a preacher, and engaged in various committees and associations of a benevolent, a literary, and a scientific nature; his exertions during his residence in London, for several years prior to 1815, were more than human nature could well support. This his friends perceived, and, though their persuasions he was prevailed upon to quit the metropolis and retire to