

Millbrook, a genteel residence in Lancashire, about ten miles from Liverpool.

His library contained some thousands of volumes, in various languages, among which were many that were very ancient, exceedingly scarce, and highly valuable. These were arranged in exquisite order under his own eye, so that he could put his hand on any work almost at a moment's notice. Of manuscripts, both ancient and oriental, he had a large collection, of which only himself and men like himself knew the value.

Of curiosities, both natural and artificial, he had a large and pleasing assemblage, coeval with almost every age, and transmitted from various parts of the world. These, if arranged in any commodious gallery for inspection, would form an extensive cabinet well worth the inspection of amateurs.

To various branches of natural and experimental philosophy Dr. Clarke paid much attention, nor was the science of astronomy neglected. Connected with each of these departments he had a suitable apparatus, in which were some instruments of the first description and excellence.

The books, articles, and instruments of his library, his cabinet of curiosities, and his philosophical apparatus excited the attention of the neighbouring nobility, several of whom repeatedly visited his abode, and experienced much gratification, which they politely expressed. Dr. Clarke was honoured with the friendship and the correspondence of some of the first characters in the nation; and, during the translation of the Scriptures into some of the oriental languages, in which his profound erudition has rendered essential service to the cause of Christianity, he was brought into contact with exalted dignitaries, and men renowned for learning and literary acquirements. About the year 1805, he was made M. A., and, in 1806, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. as a tribute of respect due to his superior talents. He was afterwards honoured with the additional title of Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He presided three times both in the English and also in the Irish Methodist Conferences.

He remained in this active and laborious employment, continually increasing his stores of knowledge and adding to his reputation, and with great usefulness, till 1831, when the Methodist Conference made him a supernumerary, not only, we understand, without his knowledge or consent, but also, as it afterwards appeared, much against his wish. During this period, he travelled in most parts of England and Ireland.

On repairing to his seat at Millbrook, his removal was followed by mean insinuations, that his retirement from ministerial labours had been adopted before necessity dictated the measure. These ungenerous intimations, however, proceeded from individuals who had not, like himself, seen forty years pass over them in the pulpit, and grown hoary in the service of their Master. To those who are acquainted with the unremitting exercises of his former years, frequently preaching four times a day, and braving 'the summer's suns and winter's snows,' he did not appear to have retired a day too soon.

As a friend, Dr. Clarke was distinguished for his undeviating constancy. Free, affable, and communicative, he was at all times easy of access, but this amiable feature in his character frequently subjected him to unnecessary intrusions. In company he was cheerful and familiar, without displaying any parade of learning, except when particular occasions called for a momentary emanation from his ample stores. His conversation abounded with anecdote and anecdote, sometimes derived from foreign sources, but more generally drawn from his observations on men and manners, collected during his journey through life, and treasured up in a highly retentive memory.

His preaching was distinguished by an intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures strong sense, and solid argument, emanating from a capacious mind, which communicated itself in an almost unbounded range of thought, that seemed always at home in the unfathomable abyss of research, and even when taking excursions into eternity. His diction was chiefly remarkable for simplicity, purity, strength, and perspicuity.

## POLITICAL EXTRACTS.

### SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

The evils of our monetary, like those of our representative system, appear to have reached a high surpassing endurance; and the one, like the other, must ere long, undergo some sweeping measure of reform. What we conceive of paper money is, that it should be the representative of actual property, and convertible into that which it professes to represent, at the will of the holder. Under these restraints, a great and important addition might and ought to be made to our circulating medium, which would at once have the effect of restoring the value of money to something like a parallel with that in which most of our public and private engagements were made, and of giving an impetus to the employment of that large proportion of labour which, for want of a money capital, now lies still. As for the idea of this reform being postponed for a year or two, till the public have had time to digest the evidence taken before the bank committee, the very idea is preposterous. In the first place, like a body dying of starvation, the country at large can no longer wait for food; and secondly, the period between the present time and the next session of Parliament, even if it takes place in November (which, for the sake of this subject we hope it will,) will be amply sufficient for all the additional consideration which the subject can require from practical men. We are very far from meaning that the question of the bank charter is not intimately connected with that of the general currency of the country, and we are not without hope that many of the facts and opinions elicited by the committee, will turn out to be of great practical value; but, at the same time, their utmost value will be worse than neutralized if they are to add to that miserable system of procrastinating every thing, which of late years, has become a species of disease among public men. Instead

of further delay, we must say that no time—no, not a moment—should be lost in paving the way to the adjustment of a subject in which so many vital interests are concerned. At present the whole community are in the situations of persons starving; with ample wholesome food within their reach, which they are only kept from partaking of by a few snarling dogs in the manger. This state of things cannot, must not, last. The statesman who is deterred from approaching it by its apparent difficulty, is unfit for his station; how much more unfit is he, when every day's experience ought to convince him that the difficulties surrounding it are only apparent, not real; while the ruin his timidity is bringing upon the country is such as is fast coming home to the melancholy experience of every one. LONDON HERALD.

As reform is in process of evaporation—i. e. as it is becoming a part of the atmosphere, and ceasing to exist in its palpable and intrusive shape before us—we are beginning to feel like men gradually ascending from the damp, dark mine into upper air. The breath of freedom reaches us from afar; we are released, or nearly so, from our labours; we look forward to mix again with cheerful voices, and pleasant faces, and forms of beauty, of peace, and delight. It is not unlike awaking from an oppressive dream in the midst of sunshine, and the breath of flowers, and soothing sounds. While Parliament was sitting we were never at ease. It was impossible to think calmly; it was impossible to think of any thing that was agreeable, to devote an hour to one of our Old Books that are worth a million of new ones; or to dwell for a season with the glorious visions of the past that were wont to float before us like the figures in the magician's mirror, recalling delicious thoughts, and spreading anew the calm of the elder time upon the spirit, worn and wasted in toils and struggles with the haggard Present. Reform has been a thirsty Sun, drinking up the waters of the earth; but the waters will descend again in generous dews, and, as the heat declines, the secret springs will gush forth again, and the fountains will play once more, and the green world will smile in renewed verdure and regenerated fertility. Perhaps the occasional suppression of the imagination is all the better for its more fortunate culture. Like certain plants that lose their essence if permitted to grow wildly, the imagination must now and then be restrained, or its natural course might be run to excess and waste. At all events we are once more at liberty to choose our themes which is a privilege to a periodical writer as dear and as grateful, as caprice is to a woman, the open pastures to south-down incipient mutton, or the elective franchise to a man who is passing rich with forty shillings per annum. LONDON ATLAS.

The *Standard* has undertaken to prove that the shot fired by an insane gamster at the King of Hungary's shoulder, was a result of the general endeavour which for the last two years has been making all over the civilized world to bring royalty into contempt. Arguing in the same strain, our ingenious contemporary concluded, when the drunken sailor who was tried on Wednesday, for high treason, threw a stone at the King of England's head at Ascot, that the ultimate cause which gave motion to the audacious pebble, was the excitement of the Reform Bill. It has been objected to the former of these theories, that, from the facts that have transpired, the attempted assassination of the Emperor expectant, was the result of anger and an empty pocket, and that politics had as little place in the motives of the assassin as ducats in his purse; and to the second it has been objected, that Mr Dennis Collins, to the shame of his parents, not being able to read, could not be influenced by the terrible Reforming newspapers, whose leading articles have for some time past been leading poor John Bull to—where he ought not to go, if he can help it. The *Standard*, however, has its reply. It may be true that Captain What's-his-name was penniless, and Dennis Collins bookless; and both disposed, in consequence, to shoot, throw, cut, stab, and do all manner of mischief to all manner of persons; but had it not been for the excitement, they would have aimed lower. As to the absence of direct communication with the sources of the anti-social poison, it mattered not—the infection, like that of the Cholera, was in the atmosphere; and wherever it lighted on a susceptible subject, it produced its natural effect. To this last argument of the *Standard*, we are not aware that any satisfactory answer has been given, nor shall we attempt to give one. We would merely express our opinion of the unnecessary limitation of our contemporary's theory. The excitement, according to our reading, has extended farther than the *Standard* traces it. We are disposed to concur with him that kings are somewhat lower in value than they were a dozen years ago; but we would add, that subjects have fallen proportionably in the market. The compensating principle has been at work as well as the levelling. The Diet of Frankfort interdicts free discussion on penalty of throat-cutting and house-

burning; and Constitutional securities go down 50 per cent forthwith. A crazy captain lets fly a pistol bullet at the heir of the house of Hapsburg, and down come Imperial bonds in a similar ratio. Mr Dennis Collins knocks King William the Fourth's hat off with a stone the price of royalty tumbles like Bank Stock, and all the Conservative brokers in the kingdom are struck dumb with amazement. Mr Irving and his military tail cut off a dozen of Reform ears and noses at Clitheroe, and the Bill falls as rapidly as the King. In short, the universal currency of humanity is clipped and worn, the circulating medium of society is at a discount. What means we shall contrive to have it reminted, or what is the character that is next to be impressed upon it, must be the subject of some future speculation.—LONDON SPECTATOR.

## COLONIAL.

**HALIFAX ROYAL GAZETTE.**—Benjamin Bingay, Esq. has offered himself as a candidate to represent the County of Shelburne.

**JOURNAL—Demerara, Sept. 11.**—The schooner *Paget*, Captain Gilbert, arrived to-day after a passage of four days from Barbadoes. We have received papers of that Island to the 5th inst. from which we have made a few by no means unimportant extracts. The accounts from Anguilla are of a most painful description, the inhabitants being in a state of actual starvation from famine.

A report is in general circulation that some material alteration in the system which now prevails in the Government of the West India Colonies, is likely to take place after the end of the year; the precise nature of it we have not yet understood, but it is said that one or two General Administrations will be erected, with a Lieutenant-Governor in each of the Islands, who will communicate with the chief of his district.—*Antigua Weekly Reg. Aug. 21.*

**FREE PRESS.**—A fire took place on Saturday evening a short distance from Messrs. Cunard's store, by which two houses were destroyed; but it was subdued in about two hours after its commencement.

**COLONIAL PATRIOT.**—William Young, Esq. has issued a card to the Electors of Cape Breton, and of course intends contesting the Election. This is all right. The people of Great Britain ought to have an opportunity of election.

**KINGSTON HERALD.**—*Upper Canada Church.*—We understand that C. A. Hagerman, Esquire, Solicitor General of this Province, has been appointed agent of the Clergy of the Church of England in Upper Canada, and that he will proceed to England to advocate their claims immediately after the prorogation of the ensuing session of Parliament.

**MONTREAL GAZETTE.**—We notice in the Upper Canada papers, an advertisement from Mr. James Robinson, superintendent of the new 'City of the Falls' near the cataract of Niagara, requesting tenders for the delivery of 150,000 feet of lumber; for quarrying building stones, brick, lime, sand, cut stone, shingles, carpenter and mason work of cottages, pump room baths; and for embanking, sinking, and conducting water from springs and hydraulic apparatus for raising the same to supply the city. We are pleased to see this commencement of operations on the part of the spirited projectors, and trust that their magnificent undertaking will be crowned with the most ample success.

**ST. JOHN OBSERVER.**—*Spearman vs. Wilson.*—This highly important Libel case, came on before Mr Justice Chipman and a Special Jury, in the Supreme Court last week, at Fredericton. It excited most intense interest, and occupied the Court four whole days. Upwards of thirty witnesses were examined *pro* and *con*, and the arguments of Counsel displayed a high degree of eloquence, pathos, and legal acumen. The Address of Mr A. Stuart to the Jury (for the Defendant) at the close of the evidence, occupied upwards of three hours, and that of Mr G. F. Street, for the Plaintiff, extended to four hours and a quarter. At about half-past six p. m. on Saturday last, after a lengthy and elaborate charge from the learned Judge, the Jury retired to consider of their verdict, and not having agreed thereon at half-past 9 p. m. Special Constables were sworn in to keep them in charge, and the Court adjourned. At about 11 o'clock, however, they were released from confinement, having presented a Verdict for the Plaintiff of One Shilling Damages.—As we understand that Mr Blatch was engaged by the Parties to report the whole proceedings, it is perhaps not improbable that hereafter the public may be gratified with a perusal of the result of his labours.

We learn that Alexander Grant, Esquire, Warehouse keeper at this port, has been appointed collector of his Majesty's Customs at St Andrews, vice J. M. Spearman, Esquire, appointed Collector of the Customs at St John's, Newfoundland.

On Friday night last, the store of Mr Thomas Wallace, on the South Market Wharf, was entered by