

would scarce have been so attractive:—We kissed our hands as our spirited horses leaped the hollow with which the trees were encircled, and passing the mound sacred to Furies, where Œdipus was swallowed up, dashed over the sultry plain once more, and were soon in Athens.

### BIOGRAPHY.

#### DR. ADAM CLARKE.

The happy and improving period Dr. Clarke spent in London, came to an end, by an appointment to the Bristol circuit, where he lived in 1800, that dreadful period of scarcity, which pressed so hard on millions of the nation. His daughter writes, "From the effects of this distress, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and their infant family suffered in common with others; but they concealed their necessities in order not to draw upon the sympathies of their friends, and frequently denied themselves a sufficiency of food, to save a part of each day's allotment of provisions to share with those wretched applicants who were in still greater need than themselves. Mr. Clarke would talk to his little ones on the subject, and show them their starving fellow-creatures, who, in cold, nakedness, and famine, besought relief; their eye would affect their hearts, and each voluntarily put by a bit of his breakfast and supper for these distressed poor; at its distribution they were all present, and were thus taught to see and feel the blessings of self-denial in the happiness it produced to others.

Dr. Clarke's domestic conduct was not merely good and exemplary, but delightful to his family. His ministerial duties and his studies occupied a great deal of time, but his working-day, which often lasted from four in the morning till eight or nine at night, earned for him an evening hour of relaxation in his domestic circle. This leisure he gained by other means. Neither he nor his wife ever used either tea or coffee. Abstinence from these luxuries was to Dr. Clarke both

an immense saving of precious time and probably a needful piece of economy, and to the end of his life he persisted in the practice. In one of his letters from Ireland, during his latter life, he remarks, that he had been drawn into a tea-party for the first time for many years. An early supper, certainly a very "spare feast," appears to have been the social meal of Dr. Clarke and his intimate friends, in the prime of his days.

### RELIGIOUS.

#### CONSOLATIONS OF RELIGION.

A life of sound religious principle has its joys. It is not that cold, dreary, inanimate tract of country, which it is so often described to be. Let the picture be drawn with candour and impartiality, and amidst a few fleeting clouds, there will be much sunshine to fill the scenery. The evening, more particularly, of a religious life, must ever be painted in glowing colours. And if the life of a real Christian could be analyzed, it would be found to contain more particles of satisfaction than the life of any other man. But make, I entreat you, the experiment for yourselves, and you will find that the "ways of religion are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." And if they be so in this world, what joys will they not lead you to in the world to come! There, every cloud will be dispelled, every mist dispersed; the veil will be drawn aside; we shall no longer see through a glass darkly; but shall see God face to face. We shall rest from our labours; all tears will be wiped from our faces and nothing will be heard but thanksgiving & the voice of melody. Then, we shall look back upon the many trials, temptations and vicissitudes of this life, as the Israelites, when arrived in the earthly Canaan, looked back upon the bondage of Egypt, the terrors of the wilderness, and the passage of the Red Sea. We shall commune together of those things which have happened. "Did not our hearts burn within us, while our great Leader, the Captain of our salvation, talked