

corner of the church to the right of the pulpit, stands a cenotaph to the memory of Whitefield. It is of black and white Egyptian marble, is approached by three marble steps, which surround it, and is surmounted by a flame. It was erected in 1829, at an expence of \$1,600, by the Hon. Wm. Bartlett, who died in 1841, aged 93. He was therefore 22 years of age when Whitefield died, but the writer is not aware if he was personally acquainted with him. The cenotaph has been much injured by relic hunters, who have chipped numerous fragments from it.

Having viewed the interior of the church, we next descended to the small vault under the pulpit, and viewed the bones of Whitefield, and of the two honored ministers who repose by his side. The arm bone which was stolen and carried to England, and afterwards returned, is also there; as is the box in which it was sent back. A hint to visitors,—the sexton stated in reply to some remarks, that many persons took up his time in examining the church and vault, and then instead of paying him left him with a "Thank you."

While there should not be the slightest approach to relic worship, some important lessons may be suggested to the mind by visiting the grave of a good man, especially of such a man as Whitefield. He should be especially endeared to Free Baptists, as the instrument of the conversion of Benjamin Randall.—*Morn. Star.*

A TRAVELLER.

MURDER IN POPISH COUNTRIES.—At the last Annual Meeting of the Protestant Alliance, in London, the Rev. Hobart Seymour gave the result of his own examination of authentic returns, made by public authority in nearly all the so-called Catholic States of Europe, as to the single crime of murder. We merely extract the numerical statement from a report of his speech, and leave readers to their own conclusions. Let the plain question be put: "How many persons in every million of population are taken up and prosecuted for murder every year?" In order to answer this question, Mr. Seymour has examined the judicial returns, in each country, for several years, and struck the average. This done, he answers thus:—

In Protestant England, there are *prosecuted every year for murder, in each million of the population, 4.* (It is gratifying to hear him say that only one out of the four is convicted.) In Ireland, *before the great emigration, there were 45.* In Ireland, *after so many Romanists left the Island, and the proportion of the Protestant population became larger, the number fell to 19.* In Belgium, *least immoral of Popish countries, 18.* In France, where murder is classified rather scientifically under the heads of assassination, infanticide, parricide, poisoning, and military cases, *31.* In Austria, the like varieties of murder, *36.* In Bavaria, *now become purely "Catholic," 68.* In Sardinia, where there has been for ages (in one part of that kingdom) some Protestant influence, the number drops to *20.* In Lombardo-Venetia, it is up again to *45.* In Tuscany, where a British Christian, if in earnest, may not live, *84.* In the Papal States, where the "Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church" has everything her own way, the number is *100.* In Sicily, not quite so intensely demoralised by the Church, it comes down to *90.*

In Naples, where the have a taste for blood, and publicly exhibit the blood of one St. Januarius every year, there is made an exquisitely careful classification of murder into parricide, husband-murder, wife-murder, murder of other relatives, infanticide, poisoning, murder premeditated, murder intentional, assassination, murder with robbery, and murder with adultery. Of all sorts of murder the dreadful proportion to each million in Naples is no less than *200.* But in England, let it be once more noted, only *4.* Considering that all crimes flourish together under the Papal shadow with correspondent luxuriance, but for the present, only setting the scale by murder, we ask the advocates of Popery to account for this vast difference in favor of Protestant England.—*Christian Miscellany.*

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)

A ROUND OF CARLISLE CIRCUIT.

THE PATENT WATER-BEARER.

Passing along the public road, in the township of Newbury, York County, Pa., a novel-looking work of art was seen., whose general appearance was that of a telegraphic wire, but some of its circumstances and appendages seemed strange and unaccountable. The posts were short and numerous, and had, about midway of their height, large frame hooks, somewhat resembling those on which ropemakers lay their twine while making other twine for the same rope, and at the top iron hooks of a similar shape, in the top of the perpendicular part of which was a groove sufficiently large to grasp the wire and hold it firmly when the edges were pressed down upon it. In one direction these fixtures could be seen only a short distance beyond the road, where they went down behind a hill. In the opposite way they went toward a dwelling house. Pursuing the way toward the house, it ended on a high platform, without any galvanic arrangement for the transmission of intelligence, or any remarkable thing to bring about motion, other than a large draw-wheel or windlass, on which a quantity of twine was wound.

The people were pleased to exhibit the design of the instrument. It was not exactly a telegraph, but a telegraphic wire used as a railroad; not, indeed, to bear news, nor men, nor goods of any man's manufacture, but it was simply a contrivance for saving labor in carrying water. On this railroad a car was despatched, bearing a messenger, whose motion and speed it was pleasing to a spectator unacquainted to watch as it ran down the track toward the swamp, till it went down the hill. It soon appeared in sight again, and after approaching awhile, was near enough so that its roar became distinct; afterward its angular motion was rapid, and finally it arrived at the station or depot with a bucket of water.

The arrangement is this. The wire being fixed firmly at both ends, and so held and supported at the intermediate posts, by the iron hooks, as to leave the upper side without obstacles to the passage of small wheels grooved like those of tackle-blocks, it is used as the track for a little car with two wheels, one running before the other on the wire, the car being held in its position by having the weight principally below the wheels, where also is the attachment of the bucket, the iron hooks or clasps being sufficiently long, horizontally, to let the bucket clear the posts, and, perpendicularly, long enough to allow the car to pass freely over the horizontal part, while sufficient projection downwards on the post side of the wheels is given to the car to keep it from being precipitated to the ground, should its wheels otherwise run off the track. The bucket is a tin pail, loaded with lead on one side, to facilitate its dipping. The wire having an inclination sufficient, the car, by its own weight, rolls down