And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,

And their hearts but once heaved, and forever

graw still;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the

sword,
Had melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!"

—Byron.

Memorial Notices.

JERUSHA, wife of Richard Stephens, Esq., was born at Milton Abbot, Devonshire, England, in the year 1821, and died at Mt. Hope, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 27, 1878. She was converted in the year 1842, and gave remarkably clear evidence of a convine work of the Spirit. She immediately united with the Wesleyan Society in her native village, in which connection she remained unti she joined her husband in this country in the year 1851, when she entered the M. E. Church. of which she was a faithful member at the tim her death. She was of a retiring disposition which caused her to shrink from the public expression of her Christian experience; but in all the details of practical plety she revealed the traits of a strong Christian character. With he love for God's children in the Church was mingled a deep and benevolent sympathy for the poor and suffering in the world. This feeling found expression in the alleviation of distress in those homes where sickness and death had brought woe and want. Of her it was truly said, that "the poor of Mt. Hope have lost a friend. During her Christian life her mind was sometimes disturbed, because she did not again enjoy those raptures of joy which filled her heart at the time of her conversion, and especially during her las illness. The wish was often expressed that she might again feel that cestasy before she passed away; but, although God did not gratify this desire, vet he gave her abundant peace and sweet assurance in the hour of her trial. When the announcement was made to her that the time for her departure was at hand, there was no shaking of her steadfast trust in her Redeemer. Calmly and quietly she waited for the end. In those last days she called her family around her and having made all arrangements for leaving her house in order, she charged them all, with loving tenderness, to meet her in heaven. Then a little after three o'clock on Sunday morning while the sun was lifting up the curtain of the night, she turned to meet the dawning of that better day, and closing her eyes to all things earthly, without a groun or struggle, she passed quietly within the vall. "Whither I go thou canst not follow me now, but thou shalt follow me efterward." The members of the Newark Conference who have enjoyed the hospitality of Brother and Sister Stephens will receive the an nouncement of this death with feelings of unusual sadness. She was always glad to meet them, and by her pleasant cordial greeting always made them feel that her house was "the minister's home." As a Christian she has continued faithful to the end. As a wife and mother, she is remembered only to be loved. As a friend, she ha fully met the requirements of her station. Having finished her life-work, we accept her dying testimony—"All is well!" C. F. II.

REV. THOMAS J. PHILLIPS Was born in Somerset County, N. J., August 1, 1801, and died in Rockester, Minn, October 24, 1877. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church when twenty-four years old. Two years later he was licensed as a local preacher, and in June 3, 1849, he was or deined a deacon at Middletown, Conn., New York East Conference, by Bishop Morris. Father Phillips was farthful to his calling, "using the office of a deacon well" For many years he had regular appointments, helping the pastors in supply-ing their charges, and often laboring with success in neglected places. He also filled other offices in the Church with great acceptability and usefulness. Himself liberal with his means, he incited others to liberalty in the support of the Church. His house was a home for ministers for many years, and many of the preachers of the New York East Conference in former years shared his hospitality with pleasure and profit. Sixteen years ago he came to Minnesota, and for the last twelve years of his life he resided in Rochester. Here he was known as an industrious, upright. God-fearing man, of strict integrity, of unques tioned piety, and of great moral worth. He was faithful in the discharge of duty, always in his place in the house of Sod, and ready to testify "to Jesus' power to save." He was eminently loyal to the Church, and his love for her institutions grew with his years. His last illness was severe, and his suffering was great; but his faith sustained him, and made him to rejoice over the last enemy. His last words were, "I am going to my Saviour." He leaves a wife to wait with patience God's will for her release, and four sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. The quarterly conference passed resolutions expressive of their respect for his memory, and all who knew of his end were moved to say: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last en I be

MRS. CATHARINE RICE WAS a native of England. born in Dorsetshire in 1820. Her father was a Methodist, and came with his family to America in 1833, and settled in Ohio. At the early age of eleven years she had deep spiritual impressions, and, in company with her father, attended a camp-meeting held in that State. During the meeting she gave her heart to God, and grew in grace. In 1853 she, with her family, removed to Hamilton, Ontario, and united with the M'Nab-st. Church; and again in 1860 to New Haven, Conn., where she united with the St. John-st. M. E. Church where for seventeen years she was a faithful laborer in the Master's vineyard. Her piety was sound, deep, and consistent. Her mind was richly stored from the standard works of Methodism, as well as in general literature. On the doctrines of the gospel she spoke with clearness. Her faith in God was lively and strong. A few days before her death, when asked by her husband if her trust in God was sure, she replied five hours before her death she exclaimed, "Most over the river." At 11 o'clock A.M., on Dec. 17, over the river." At 11 octour A.H., on Loc. A., her spirit left its house of clay, and passed away like the sun going down on a calm summer day.

ELIJAH HARTPENCE WAS born Dec. 14, 1835, in Hunterdon County, N. J., and died Nov. 8, 1877, near Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio. Before leaving his native State, during a revival in the Kingswood M. F. Church in September, 1837, he, with his companion, was converted; and at once united with the Church. The May following he, with his family, moved to Ohlo, bringing with him his letter, and his religion also. Wherever Brother Hartpence had a house and home, God had an aitar. He gave liberally of his means to support the Church and her institutions, and was active in the discharge of duties. His cad was peaceful. His aged companion and four children survive him. Three of the four children are members of the M. E. Church.

Many Haff was converted and joined the Chinton st. M. E. Church at Newark, N. J., fourteen years ago. Her Christian life was a quiet and consistent one. During her last illness she cherished bright anticipations of heaven, and frequently called upon a favorite grandchild, whom Jesus had taken but a few weeks previous, saying, "Yes, Carrie, I am coming; I am coming soon to be with you." At the ripe age of eighty years she died, and joined the ranks of heaven.

G. W SMITH.

H. BENNETT.

MARY E, wife of James M. Hazard, died at Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y, Jan. 4, 1878, aged fifty-six. In 1842 she was converted to God, and united with the M. E. Church of Gilboa, in which she remained an active member until her death. She possessed a cheerful Christian splrit, which was a constant inspiration to the members of her own household, and all the circles in which she mingled. Being taken suddenly away, she was not permitted to leave a dying testimony, yet her life has been a record sufficient to convince any one who knew her that she has gone to be with the Lord.

GEO W. MARTIN.

Science.

— A movement against the present system of requiring models of inventions, to gether with applications for patents, is gaining strength.

— The French Academy of Science at present numbers sixty-three, three places being vacant. The members are divided into eleven sections of six members each. In addition there are ten French free academicians and eight foreign associates.

— A series of experiments by Professor Richard Owen, to determine the direction of under-ground currents of electricity, shows their general direction to be from the Northwest. A continuous current from the atmosphere into the ground below is also reported.

— The trunk of a tree 300 feet high, or a section of it, from Mississippi, is to be among the wonders of the Paris Exhibition. Last year's geological survey in southern Utah revealed the fact that the areas occupied by standing timber are much smaller than those which are capable of supporting such growth. The destruction of fire greatly exceeds that of the ax.

— Preparations are being actively made for the Dutch North Polar expedition which sails in May. The first and principal halt will be made at Spitzbergen. The present expedition is to select a suitable place for the erection and fitting up of a station for meteorological observations, which will be built by a future expedition.

— The temperature of the human body is thought to be lower in tropical climates then in temperate. A series of observations among British soldiers at Bellary, who had been in India not less than three years, showed the mean temperature of the armpit to be about 97.71 deg. F. The text-books give the average temperature of the axilla in temperate climates as 98.4 deg.

— If the observations of Dr. E. Levy are correct, it does not matter what mineral springs are used for bathing purposes by invalids. He proved lately before a large audience in Vienna that the buman skin cannot be penetrated by the ingredients of mineral waters. Whatever cures, according to the doctor, are affected by bathing at celebrated watering-places must be explained rather upon physical than upon chemical grounds.

— Upon the rebinding of a volume of the statutes of Corpus Christi College. Oxford, the old covers were found to have been made up of a portion of an early copy of Robert of Gloucester's metrical "Lives of the Saints." The leaves, although much mutilated, have been carefully arranged, and, on comparison with other copies preserved in the Bodleian Library, are found to present additional matter and different readings. The lives of St. Wolsten, of St. Edward, king and martyr, of St. Sebastian, and the description of St Patrick's purgatory, etc, are nearly perfect. The manuscript was written during the latter part of the four-

teenth century. - Professor Ball, the Astronomer-royal for Ireland, read a paper lately on recent additions to our knowledge of shooting-stars In passing through the atmosphere, shooting-stars are burned, and fall in dust on the earth. "Though we may grumble," says the Professor, "at our atmosphere in bad weather, we must recollect it at least does this-it burns up these bodies that are pelting down upon us at a rate one hundred times greater than the missile of an eightyone-ton gun, and but for this burning up they would be, at any rate, awkward for us. The great showers of shooting-stars are periodical; they come from the same parts of the heavens, and are supposed to nave some connection with comets.

— Amber principally consists of the fossilized resin of an extinct species of pric. The genuine may be easily detected from artificial amber and copal. The latter is more or less yellow, of the same color throughout,

and with sulphur-like crystallizations on its surface. Amber has always one end of a shade different from the other. If amber is rubbed for a short fime on the palm of the hand it emits a strong aromatic odor; artificial amber and copal have no odor. If amber, however, is long exposed to the air it loses all of the essential oil to which its peculiar odor is due. Copal, when scraped with a knife, yields a dust which rises in the air; but the raspings of amber fall to the ground. Amber gently heated in the flame of a candle may be bent; but artificial amber and copal will be inflexible under such treatment Natural amber cannot be indented with the thumb-nail, but its imitations can.

— In a letter to the Journal of Chemistry, Mr. Malvern W. Hes thus describes some recent thorough experiments in response to the question, "Why milk sours during thunderstorms?"

I took skimmed morning's milk, filled an endiometer tube, (300 c. c.) introduced 100 c. c. pure oxygen gas. Then by the use of an ordinary battery and a small Ruhmkorff coil, sparks of electricity were made to pass through the oxygen for five minutes. The current was then broken, and the tube shaken up and allowed to stand for five minutes. The milk does not appear quite as opaque, and shows a noticeable acid reaction. On continuing the current for five minutes longer, making ten minutes in all, the milk curdles very perceptibly, and shows a decided acid reaction. The contents of the tube, on standing for twenty minutes, had reached the consistency of ordinary sour milk or "bonny-clabber."

From the above experiments it will be seen that the oxygen was converted into ozone, which we think may be stated as the cause for the rapid sou ing of milk during thunder-storms. The increased acidity is due to the formation of lactic acid, and most probably some acetic acid, by means of the ozone. One or both of these acids then cause the casem to be precipitated.

Art

.- Wm. Hart has nearly completed three new paintings of strong landscapes with the usual Alderney cattle in the foreground.

—The Advisory Committee of Art for the Paris Exhibition has about decided not to attempt a public exhibition of the pictures, as too little time remains before their shipment.

—J. W. Casilear has selected a pleasing sketch for the subject of his Academy picture. It is "On the Cheming River," and bears the usual somber effect which characterizes his work.

—A. T. Bricher is at work on a low-tide marine called "Late Afternoon Among the Hazzards," on the Massachusetts coast. The yellow sea-weed hanging to the rocks, painted in excellent style, indicates the high-water mark. The general effect is good.

— Mr. F. Keppel, 207 Broadway, has just received a new invoice of modern French etchings, among which are many gems from the hands of Jacque, Flameng, and others, including a very few examples in proof on India paper of Meissonier, who, it will be remembered, has etched but little.

— S. R Gifford has a "Venetian Twilight," which, although not overdrawn, is so seldom witnessed, that it appears to somewhat infringe upon nature. We much prefer another new painting, "On the Marshes—Hudson River." The beautiful Indian-summer sky and placid water are pleasing in effect,

— J. C. Wiggins has completed a canvass, which he will send to the Academy Exhibition. Itisa "Country Blacksmith-shop in Midwinter." A rural sled, with horses attached, is under an adjacent shed, and the mutilated show-bills of the last circus and horse-race appear on the side of the shop. It is a good subject, and treated in clever style.

— The first exhibition of "The Society of American Artists" is expected to open this week, but we have heard nothing definite up to the time of going to press. The society is composed principally of young artists, but invariably the students of foreign schools, and all Americans, Mr. Wulter Shirlaw, of the Munich school, being the President. The exhibition will take place in the Kurtz Gallery, and will be duly announced.

The Portfolio for February comes with its usual attractiveness. L. F. Dupont gives us a cleverly-etched interpretation of Meissonier in "A Warrior." The original painting was sold last year at auction for the sum of £1,600, and is really 'a portrait of the painter's son. Accompanying the editor's continued article on Turner is an etching by A. Brunet-Debaines of "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus" after Turner. We have always admired the engravings after Turner more than his paintings, because of their more positive character; but here we have a representation by a different process, more Turneresque by virtue of its somber character and mellow tint; therefore a better interpreter of his work; and because of that, which is really a point in its favor as a work of art, we are compelled to acknowledge no great admiration for it. We value it as an artistic piece of etching. There is an admirable fac-simile of Paul Potter's "Neigh ing Borse," reproduced by Heliogravure while the contributed articles are of great, interest to artists and lovers of the art.

— From The Presbyterian: "The story which is told by the New York Evangelist, that a Presbyterian Church in the State of New York has recently engaged a Methodist menister to supply the pulpit for six months,

with the express stipulation "that he shall preach Calvinistic doctrine," is very well matched by a story of a Massachusetts minister, which is told by the Christian Register, who replied to a Church Committee, to whom he offered his services, when they inquired what doctrine he preached, "Any doctrine you wish; I understand them all."

Mr. Peter Cooper and his Southern School. From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Feb. 19.

For some time past the general press has been copying a paragraph which appeared in these columns to the effect that Hon. Peter Cooper, of New York, was arranging to establish a free school of a high grade at Limestone Springs, about a mile and a half from Goffney's, S. C., which is on the line of the Air Line Road. We are glad to state that we have seen a private letter to a gentleman in this city which confirms the rumor. Mr. Cooper has already purchased the property, and will at once establish a school of high grade there. On the premises are some very fine buildings, which were built with the idea that the spring would become a famous watering-place. One building has no less than 100 rooms, and is admirably suited for the headquarters of an academy. There are other buildings near by, smaller, though of considerable size. Every facility is therefore prepared in the way of room and general accommodations. The climate of the region is notoriously fine, and the water is cold, pure, and delightful. No better place for the founding of such an institution could have been selected. It is the purpose of the founder to establish a permanent school in this region, where, it is said, educational faculties are imperfect at present. Besides the regular academic course,he proposes to add a normal school for the instruction of those who intend to become teachers. Subsequently a school of art and design will be added. One of the most important features will be the kindergarten department, which will be under the supervision of a skillful lady instructor. A splendid institution, which will be to the people of South Carolina a lasting blessing, and to himself a monument of honor that will not fail. It will be free to all who come The friends of Major G. H. Bonner in Atlanta will be pleased to learn that Mr. Cooper has signified his intention to keep him in permanent control of the school. He is now teaching at Limestone Spring, and has a fine lot of pupils. His new position will afford a wider field, besides placing him in a position which any teacher might covet. We hope soon to see the school under full operation, with hundreds of pupils to enjoy its free

Daniel Webster on Sunday-schools.

The subjoined letter was kindly furnished to the Presbyterian Weekly by Alexander Carter, of the Third National Bank, Baltimore. It was read by Hon. S. P. Benson at a recent centennial celebration in Winthrop, Me. The letter was originally addressed to Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Five Points Sunday-school, New York, and was dated at Marshfield, June 15, 1852:

I have received your very able and interesting annual report of the condition of the New York Sabbath-school Association, and read it with great pleasure and instruction. It is gratifying, very gratifying, to learn that in a city where vice and immorality run riot with impunity, a few humble Christians have devoted their time and energies to the cause of religion, and I fervently pray that your labors may be crowned with successi

The Sabbath-school is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and useful citizens. As a school of religious instruction it is of inestimable value. As a civil institution, it is priceless. It has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers. Let it, then, be fostered and preserved until the end of time.

I once defended a man charged with the awful crime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could have induced him to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow-being. Turning his blood-shot eyes full upon me, he replied: "Mr. Webster, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements, instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise."

Could we go back to the early years of all hardened criminals, I believe, yes, firmly believe, that their subsequent crimes might then be traced back to the neglect of youthful religious instruction.

Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While engaged in discussing the beauties of the Bible, the sound of a bell broke upon our ears. Turning to the sage of Monticello, I remarked: "How sweetly, how very sweetly, sounds that Sabbath bell!"

The distinguished statesmen for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied: "Yes, my dear Webster; yes, it melts the heart, it calms our passions, and makes us

Here I observed that man was an animal formed for religious worship; and that, notwithstanding the sophistry of Epicurus, Lucretius, and Voltaire, the Scriptures stood upon a rock as firm, as unmovable, as truth itself; that man, in his purer, lottier breathings, turned the mental eyes towards immortality; and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature in saying:

The soul, secure in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.

Mr. Jefferson fully concurred in this opinion, and observed that the tendency of the American mind was in a different direction, and that the Sunday-schools (he did not use our more correct word, Sabbath) present the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding therock on which the French Republic was wrecked.

"Burke," said he, "never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that a religious education was the cheap defense of nations. Raikes has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge. Perhaps when I am cold he will obtain his reward. I hope so, I carnestly hope so. I am considered Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but now is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands. Of the distinguished Raikes—he was clarum et venerabile nomen."

I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than in the best productions of Greece and Rome; that the "harp upon the willows by Babylon" had charms for me beyond any thing in the numbers of the blind man of Smyrna. I then turned to Jeremiah, (there was a fine folio of the Scriptures before me of 1458,) and read aloud some of those sublime passages that used to delight me on my father's knee.

But I fear, my dear friend, I shall tire you with my prolix account of what was a pleasant Sabbath spent in the company of one who has filled a very large space in our political and literary annals.

Thanking you for your report, and heartily concurring with you in the truth of your quotation, that "Righteourness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," I remain, with high regard, your friend,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Foreign Religious Intelligence.

-An editorial note in the Bombay Guardian brings the very sad fact that the Government of India has lately displayed a disposition to heathenize itself by abrogating the State's recognition of the Sabbath, It has passed a law which gives validity to contracts in which God is robbed of the day he has reserved for himself. It may be that the members of the Vice-regal Council know little, by personal experience, of the value of a regularly-recurring day of rest, appointed by God, and to be received by weary operatives as God's gift, but they take upon themselves a perilous responsibility when they thus parade their indifference in the eyes of the whole nation. We are glad to learn that the Secretary of State for India sees the matter in a different light from our Indian rulers, and we earnestly hope that he may save the country from this retrogressive

-Information has just been received by the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, from the Rev. the Chief Rabb and from Sir Moses Montesiore, as to th terrible privations which the Jewish inhabitants of Palestine are enduring, accompanied. by suggestions for their relief. Sir Moses stated to the deputies that he had received telegram from Safed, intimating that great misery existed among the Jewish and general population of that city. The Chief Rabbi informed the deputies that he had received several reports which spoke of the existence of intense misery in Jerusalem, Tiberias, Safed, and other places. This unfortunate state of things, the Chief Rabbi said, was due to the drain which the war had. made in money, men, and provisions in every portion of the Ottoman dominions, stagnation of trade, and the long-continued drought.

— In Japan a most remarkable change in social usage is now going on. The Mikado, who used to sit motionless all day upon his throne, vailed from the sight of even his chief officers, and speaking only to his highest ministers, has put aside the customs of a thousand years. He now freely mingles with his people, even visiting and encouraging the public schools,

Temperance Miscellany.

—In Des Moines over 6,000 persons have recently signed the total abstinence pledge. The "Blue Ribbon" movement is sweeping with great force over the State.

— The doctors should note the words of Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., in his article read before the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia: "If we, as physicians, only confined our alcoholic prescriptions to those cases in which no other article would answer, I am sure we would constrict its use, even as a medicine." Multitudes of people look upon brandy or whisky as a sovereign cure for a hundred different ills.

—"I have been counsel in twelve murder cases, said ex-Congressman Horaco Bemus, of Hornellsville, at a meeting on Thursday night. "In every case rum was at the bottom of the crime. I bought supper for aman to-night, who was worth \$50,000 eight years ago. His wife was a judg-'s daughter. She is in a pauper asylum for the insane to-day. Every dollar of the \$50,000 went for rum.