

Paul and Barnabas, their dissension tended rather to the furtherance of the Gospel. Each of them was well qualified to lead a great popular movement, and to gather helpers around him; and by their separation the way was opened for the employment of lay preachers, who have done such noble service for both branches of Methodism.

Whitefield, in the controversy with Wesley, adhered to the doctrinal standards of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland in the matters in dispute; and on this account was welcomed and assisted by evangelical clergymen of both these churches. In Scotland, his labours resulted in a most wonderful revival of spiritual life. In London, the spacious Tabernacle built for him proved altogether inadequate to accommodate the multitudes that flocked to hear him; so that he was compelled to preach in the fields, as many as twenty, and even thirty, thousand attending the services. He visited America thirteen times during the thirty-four years of his laborious ministry, moving the multitudes wherever he went; and it has been estimated that in New England alone about fifty thousand were converted under his ministry. On the 30th of September, 1770, he responded to the call from heaven, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." His mortal remains still repose in a vault under the pulpit of the Old South Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Massachusetts, which originated under his ministry, and where he won so many signal triumphs. Although no modern sect bears his name, yet his influence was immense, not only over the masses of England, but in