

Discipline was laid. All the results of the League that met in this room never can be fully estimated.

From the rectory we went to the church, about a quarter of a mile distant. We got the keys from the sexton and opened a heavy iron gate, which leads into a beautiful avenue that gradually ascends for a short distance. There are a high stone wall and shade-trees on either side. I was thrilled with the thought as I walked up this path that I was treading, in all probability, on the very flag-stones the Wesley's walked over as they went to church. At the end of the avenue we opened another iron gate, which led into the churchyard, which was covered with tombstones, chief among which, to us, was that of the father of the Wesleys. It is at the south side of the church, a plain marble slab, about three feet wide and seven feet long, resting horizontally on the walls of the grave. I transcribed to my note-book the following inscription :

“ HERE

LIETH ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF

SAMUEL WESLEY, A.M.

HE WAS RECTOR OF EPWORTH 39 YEARS,

AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE 25TH OF APRIL,

1735, AGED 72.”

“ As he lived, so he died, in the true Catholic Faith of the Holy Trinity in Unity, and that Jesus Christ is God incarnate and the only Saviour of mankind.”—*Acts* iv. 12.

“ Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord ; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours ; and their works do follow them.”—*Rev.* xiv. 13.

It was on this tombstone John Wesley stood while he preached to the people when he was forbidden the use of the church of which his father was so long the faithful pastor. To this fact the venerable Dean Stanley referred, at the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey, when he said :

“ John Wesley is represented as preaching upon his father's tomb, and I have always thought that that is, as it were, a parable which represented his relation to our national institutions. He took his stand upon his father's tomb—on the venerable and ancestral traditions of the country and the Church. That was the stand from which he addressed the world ; it was not from the points of disagreement, but from the points of agreement with them in the Christian religion that he produced those great effects which have never since died out in English Christendom. It is because of his having been in that age, which I am inclined to think has been