

ing College, and thus to provide him, at all cost, with the means of spending it. It was with eminent usefulness a life of such aid, might have passed on in some mechanical drudgery. The details of the committee-meeting are too important not to be noticed by all our readers; and we are sure they will be encouraged, stimulated, and that our body and our country owe much to a Conference marked by union and peace, and to a new year of unity, vigour, and

WESLEYANA.

Anecdotes of Rev. John Wesley.

Dudley was one evening taking tea with an artist, Mr. Culy, when he asked him if he had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. Wesley, in the negative, and expressing a gratified with a sight of it, Mr. Culy led him thither; and after admiring the bust of the greatest men of the day, he pointed out one which particularly attracted his notice on enquiry found it was the likeness of v. John Wesley. "This bust," said Mr. Culy, "is Lord Shelburne in the same manner as you, and there is a remarkable fact connected with it, which, as I know you are an artist, I will relate to you precisely in the same manner and words that I did to him." Turning to the parlour, Mr. Culy commenced: "I am a very old man; you must have known my little failings, and as I before observed in the very words I repeated to his grace: My lord, said I, perhaps you have of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Society." "O yes," he replied; "He—that race of us." Well, my lord, Mr. Wesley had often argued to have his picture taken, but he refused, alleging as a reason that he thought it vain; indeed, so frequently had he pressed on this point, that his friends reluctantly compelled to give up the idea. He called on me on the business of our day; I began the old subject of entreating him to allow me to take off his likeness. Well, knowing you value money for the means of doing good, if you will grant my request, I engage to give you ten guineas for the first minutes that you sit, and for every minute exceeds that time you shall receive a guinea." "I said Mr. Wesley, 'do I understand you, that you will give me ten guineas for every picture taken?' Well, I agree to it." He stripped off his coat, and lay on the sofa, and in eight minutes I had the most perfect bust ever taken. He then washed his face, and counted to him ten guineas into his hand. "I said he turning to his companion, 'I will now earn money so speedily; but shall we do with it?' They then wished good morning, and proceeded over Westminster-bridge. The first object that presented itself to his view was a poor woman crying bitterly, three children hanging round her, each, though apparently too young to understand their mother's grief. On inquiring the name of her distress, Mr. Wesley learned that her husband was dragging him in, after having sold their effects, which was inadequate to pay the debt of eighteen guineas, which the creditors declared should be paid. One guinea made her happy! They proceeded on, followed by the blessings of a low happy mother.

In Mr. Wesley inquiring of Mr. Barton, his friend, where his charity was most needed, he knew of no place where his money would be more acceptable than in Giltspur Street Compter. They accordingly repaired there, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he answered, if they were come in search of poverty need not go far. The first ward they entered they were struck with the appearance of a wretch who was greedily eating some potatoes. On being questioned, he informed that he had been in that situation, supporting the casual alms of compassionate strangers several months without any hope of release, that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him five shillings, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him seated with half a guinea in his pocket. The man on leaving his place of confinement, "Gentlemen, as you came here in search of poverty, pray go up stairs if it be not too late; I instantly proceeded thither, and behold a wretch called forth all their compassion, a low stool, with his back toward them, and in, or rather a skeleton, for he was literally head and bones; his hand supported his head, and his eyes seemed riveted to the corner of the chamber, where lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman in the

last stage of consumption, apparently lifeless, with an infant by her side which was quite dead. Mr. Wesley immediately sent for medical assistance, but it was too late for the unfortunate female, who expired a few hours afterwards from starvation as the doctor declared. You may imagine, my lord, that the remaining eight guineas would not go far in aiding such distress as this. No expense was spared for the relief of the only now surviving sufferer; but so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that six weeks elapsed before he could speak sufficiently to relate his own history. It appeared he had been a reputable merchant, and had married a beautiful young lady eminently accomplished, whom he almost idolized. They lived happily together for some time, until by failure of a speculation in which his whole property was embarked, he was completely ruined. No sooner did he become acquainted with his misfortune than he called all his creditors together and laid before them the state of his affairs; showed them his books which were in the most perfect order. They all willingly signed the dividend except the lawyer, who owed him the sum of £250, for which he obstinately declared he should be sent to jail. It was in vain the creditors urged him to pity his forlorn condition, and to consider his great respectability. That feeling was a stranger to his breast, and in spite of all their remonstrances he was hurried away to prison, followed by his weeping wife.

As she was very accomplished, she continued to maintain herself and her husband for some time solely by the use of her pencil in painting small ornaments on cards. And thus they managed to put a little aside for the time of her confinement. But so long an illness succeeded this event that she was completely incapacitated from exerting herself for her subsistence, and their scanty savings were soon expended by procuring the necessities which her situation then required. They were driven to pawn their clothes, and their resources failing, they found themselves at last reduced to absolute starvation. The poor infant had just expired from want, and the hapless mother was about to follow it to the grave when Mr. Wesley and his friend entered, and as I before said, the husband was so reduced from the same cause, that without the utmost care, he must have fallen a sacrifice; and as Mr. Wesley was not for doing things by halves, had acquainted himself with this case of extreme misery, he went to the creditors and informed them of it. They were beyond measure astonished to learn what he had to name to them; for so long a time had elapsed without hearing anything of the merchant or his family, some supposed him to be dead, and others that he had quitted the country. Among the rest, he called on the lawyer, and painted to him in the most glowing colours, the wretchedness he had witnessed, and which he (the lawyer) had been instrumental in causing; but even this could not move him to compassion. He declared the merchant should not leave the prison without paying every farthing. Mr. Wesley repeated his visit to the other creditors, who, considering the case of the sufferer, agreed to raise a sum and release him. Some gave £100; others, £200, and another £300. The affairs of the merchant took a different turn; God seemed to prosper him, and in the second year he called the creditors together, thanked them for their kindness, and paid the sum so generously obtained. Success continued to attend him; he was enabled to pay all his debts, and afterwards realized considerable property. His afflictions made such a deep impression upon his mind, that he determined to remove the possibility of others suffering from the same cause; and for this purpose advanced a considerable sum as a foundation fund for the relief of small debtors; and the very first person who partook of the same was the inexorable lawyer.

This remarkable fact so entirely convinced Lord Shelburne of the mistaken opinion he had formed of Mr. Wesley, that he immediately ordered a dozen of busts to embellish the grounds of his beautiful residence.

Methodism.

Methodism was at first a simple effort to revive the spirit of Christianity in the Established Church. Its Founder was a Presbyterian of that Church. Its earliest disciples were characterized by a deep and earnest piety, and strongly attached to the Church of their Founder.

"Meek, simple followers of the Lamb. They lived, and spoke, and thought the same."

But the ecclesiastical hostility which they had soon to encounter, and above all, their own lofty aims and spiritual polity, compelled them into a sectional position, and gave to Methodism an unenviable and novel independence, and the unenviable distinction of "dwelling alone among the people."

Instead of the fathers are now the children, standing upon an eminence gained by preceding trials and sufferings, embracing the same truths, and governed by the same laws. They form an insular population of the country, and a still more

scattered through Africa and India; and are found in considerable numbers in the isles of the Southern Ocean.

But though compelled into a sectional position, Methodism does not exist for sectarian purposes. Its objects are catholic. Its aim is the salvation of mankind; thousands of whom have already, through its instrumentality, been "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." At home, the colliers of the north, and the miners of the west; and, in countries abroad, Polynesian Cannibals and African Slaves; have been its favoured beneficiaries; and reformed villages, and happy hamlets, and triumphant death-beds, the seal of its apostleship.—*Rev. A. E. Farrer's Wesleyan Methodism* 4c.

Necessity of Methodistic Aggression.

While all parties are adopting their watchwords, some crying, "Organize, organize, organize!" others, "Agitate, agitate, agitate!" let our motto be, "Aggression, aggression, aggression!" Let there be a bold, energetic, and well-sustained effort to bring the Gospel to bear upon the whole community; let but Methodism put forth her intellectual and moral power; in short, let the whole machinery but be thoroughly worked; and she will arouse the world, paralyze her enemies, and animate her friends.

Let her continue to discard all secular influence, all carnal policy, and rely with implicit confidence on the eternal principles of truth she possesses; and then she will experience no change but that of increasing purity, strength and glory. *Wes. Meth. Magazine*.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A negro who had run away from his master in South Carolina, arrived in London in an American ship. Soon after he landed, he got acquainted with a poor laundress at Wapping, who washed his linen. This poor woman usually wore two gold rings on one of her fingers, and it was said she had saved a little money, which induced this wretch to conceive the design of murdering her, and taking her property. She was a widow, and lived in a humble dwelling with her nephew. One night her nephew came home much intoxicated, and was put to bed. The negro, who was aware of the circumstance, thought this would be a favourable opportunity for executing his bloody design. Accordingly, he climbed up to the top of the house, stripped himself naked and descended through the chimney to the apartment of the laundress, whom he murdered—not until after a severe struggle, the noise of which awoke her drunken nephew in the adjoining room, who got up and hastened to the rescue of his aunt. In the meantime the villain had cut off the finger with the rings; but before he could escape, he was grappled with by the nephew, who, being a very powerful man, though much intoxicated, very nearly overpowered him; when by the light of the moon, which shone through the window, he discovered the complexion of the villain, whom (having seldom seen a negro) he took for Satan! The murderer then disengaged himself from the grasp of the nephew, and succeeded in making his escape through the chimney. But the nephew believed, and ever afterwards declared, that it was the devil with whom he had struggled, and who had subsequently flown into the air and disappeared. The negro in the course of the struggle, had beamed the young man's shirt in many places with the blood of his victim; and this, joined with other circumstances, induced his neighbours to consider the nephew as the murderer of his aunt. He was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, though he persisted in asserting his innocence, and told his story of the midnight visitor which appeared not only improbable but ridiculous in the extreme. He was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last his total ignorance of the murder, and throwing it wholly on his black antagonist, whom he believed to be no other than Satan. The real murderer was not suspected, and returned to America with his little booty; but he, after a wretched existence of ten years, on his death-bed confessed the murder, and related the particulars attending it.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

FATHER MATTHEW.—Father Matthew is quite prepossessing in his personal appearance, although he bears the evident marks of impaired health. He is not over the middle height, somewhat inclined to be stout, and a tendency to stoop, which indicates bodily infirmity. His hair, which is naturally coal-black, is now very grey, his clear blue eye has a mild, winning expression, and his whole aspect betokens a man of refined habits, and of great dignity, simplicity and benevolence. His innate modesty shines through every word and action. He claims nothing for himself,

and is obviously ill at ease under the compliments that are showered upon him from every quarter. Every one that sees him must respect and love him. He is a genuine piece of human nature. Belonging to no exclusive church, and loving his religion well, he loves humanity more. His large soul cannot be trammelled by manners and forms. His visit to this country is quite opportune, and if he escapes the clutches of the lion-hunters, as no doubt he will, it cannot fail to be productive of good in all its bearings.—*National Era*.

CELESTINE GRANITE AS A MATERIAL FOR FICTILE PURPOSES.—A large number of experiments have lately been made by Mr. Archibald McDonald, at the Seyton Pottery, Aberdeenshire, upon celestine granite, as a substitute for clay in the manufacture of pipes and other earthenware articles. He states in a note to us, that the material stands a strong fire, and is not affected by transitions from heat and cold. The native colour of the stone can be nearly retained in the formation of busts, statues, vases, urns, and general pottery, as also in chimney pipes, spouts, and chimney caps. In such articles as are intended to withstand the effects of great heat, where an excess only of stone is used, the colour cannot be kept so well—as, for example, retorts, crucibles, and melting pots; but any preparation of the material, when once properly finished, may be heated to whiteness without injury. Up to the present time, the experimental trials have been carried on under every disadvantage, as, from the circumstances of the inventor, the preparation of the material has been entirely performed at spare moments in his own dwelling house, the articles being afterwards carried to the pottery to be fired. As the existing furnaces would not fuse a suitable glaze, the ordinary brown ware glaze had to be used; thus spoiling the true tint of the stone. Mr. McDonald is also the possessor of a new composition for coating ship's bottoms, as a preservative. It is a transparent black, not brittle, but very adhesive, and it is said to destroy marine insect and prevent vegetable deposit.—*Practical Mech. Jour.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW SUBSTANCE FOR PRODUCING INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.—Mr. Nunnely, surgeon, of Leeds, states, in a letter to the editor of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal, he had discovered that the chloride of olefant gas is even better adapted than chloroform to produce insensibility to pain:—"I believe it to be possessed of all the good properties of chloroform, and in a great degree free from those which are objectionable. It is equally pleasant, potent, and speedy in its action. The anaesthesia produced by it may be recovered as profound and as prolonged as may be wished. While a smaller quantity of it than of chloroform will produce a sufficient degree of insensibility, a larger quantity may be given with impunity. The state of collapse is not so great. The animal may be recovered from a more deadly condition than where this is produced by chloroform; at the same time the process of recovery is more rapid, and it is unattended by any of those distressing symptoms so often witnessed in animals rallying from a large dose of chloroform. The substance is the chloride of olefant gas; as named in 'Fowles' Manual,' the hydro-chlorate of chloride of acetylene, or oil of olefant gas, in the eighth edition of 'Turner's Chemistry,' and formerly called Dutch oil, or oil of the Dutch Chemists.—*Manchester Examiner*.

RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.—Rise early and never sit up late. 2. Wash the whole body every morning with cold water, by means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel. 3. Drink water. 4. Avoid spirits and fermented liquors of every kind. 5. Keep the head cool and sleep in an airy apartment. 6. Eat no more than enough, and let the food be plain. 7. Let your supper be light, if you take any. 8. Study to preserve a tranquil mind and cheerful temper. These are golden rules for health.

CIVILIZATION IN TURKEY.—The Sultan of Turkey is planning a system of railroads. He is also undertaking seriously a system of primary instructions. This will take many years to be fully and properly applied. He is encouraging also the cultivation of the Turkish language and literature by every means, and especially by offering prizes for the best translations of the standard works in ancient and modern literature. This was the plan adopted by Peter the Great, of Russia, which has produced in our day so many good writers in Russia and so many of the brightest geniuses in the scientific world. Success

to the Turkish Sultan in his work of civilization!—*Zion's Herald*.

NEW USE OF CHLOROFORM.—Chloroform has been used with success as a motive power in several steam-engines now working in Paris—the vapour acts exactly like steam, and while it exerts its power on one side of the piston, is condensed on the other. The alternate vaporization can be continued with very little waste of the chloroform, and a much less quantity of fuel is necessary than in an ordinary engine. Marine engines on this principle are now being constructed in Paris, and should it succeed on a large scale, there can be no doubt it could be extended to locomotives, in which case a great saving would result, not only in cost, but in wear and tear, as locomotives on this principle would be less bulky, and consequently of a less weight, while it would not be necessary to load the tender to half the extent, to take fuel for the same distance.—*Mining Journal*.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette gives the following antidote:—

"I may venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable and certain immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

DEATH OF MRS. GARRETTSON.—The Christian Advocate and Journal we are informed of the death of the venerable and pious relict of Rev. Freeborn Garrettson. Says the Advocate: "We have received intelligence from Rhinebeck of the death, on Friday last, of this venerable lady, the widow of the late Rev. Freeborn Garrettson. She had reached her ninety-sixth year." How eventful has been the religious history of this interesting lady. What changes has she witnessed, and what a remarkable progress has she been permitted to behold in the denomination throughout which her devoted husband laboured, and upon whose altar he fell triumphing! The events of nearly a century—and such a century in the history of our country and of our church—have passed in their natural but astonishing order before her eyes. She is now peacefully gathered with the great company of her spiritual friends who had anticipated her in the enjoyment of the rest and reward of heaven.—*Zion's Herald*.

HUGUENOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—There is a little church of French, Swiss, and French Creoles in New Orleans of some 40 or 50 communicants who embrace the Huguenot faith and worship, for whom the "New Orleans Presbyterian" is urging the erection of a suitable house of worship. In the belief that hundreds would flock to hear the Gospel through their grave, but simple forms.

HEALTH OF MRS. JUDSON.—A letter has been received from Mrs. Judson, dated "Mankiesin, April 21," which gives the following unexpected, but favourable account of her state of health, which previous advices had reported to be broken beyond hope of recovery:—

"I am decidedly better than I was a month ago, and there is now every prospect of entire recovery. What the intentions of my Heavenly Father may be towards me I cannot know, but I do think I feel submissive to his will. A long life seems very desirable in a place like this; but the All-wise alone can tell whose life to preserve, and whose to take away."

A TEXT WITH A SERIOUS COMMENTARY.—A Liverpool paper says, that when Mr. Nicholson, who was Mr. Hudson's (the English defaulter) brother-in-law, went out and committed the melancholy act which terminated his life, he left on his desk a note containing the following passage: Jeremiah xviii. 11:—"As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fall."