

To the Editors of the Watchman.

GENTLEMEN,—Whilst arranging my private Wesleyan MSS. to hand over, as pledged to the President, for his forthcoming original and truly important volume, "The Life and Times of Charles Wesley," now in course of preparation by him, by authority of Conference, I chanced this morning to find the accompanying unpublished Letter of the Rev. John Wesley to his brother Charles, written by the former from Leeds, near a hundred years ago, and giving a most interesting and vivacious account of his honours at New Castle; and, of what I am persuaded, gentlemen, will especially gratify you, the success of Methodism, "in the very centre of all the Papists in the North of England."

This curious and striking epistle, which pleasingly demonstrates the spirit of union and co-operation which at this early period (1745,) distinguished the labours of the two Wesleys, I send for insertion in your next Watchman (19th inst.) where it will be read, I am sure, with peculiar interest by the Wesleyan Societies and Visitants now congregated at those truly *Methodistical head-quarters*, and at this very period celebrating the Centenary with the sanctified rejoicing which has characterized the preceding convocation of this jubilee occasion.

I am, Gentlemen, faithfully yours,

A Wesleyan of the Third Generation,
Stamford Hill, E. T. T.
15th Dec. 1838.

JOHN WESLEY AT LEEDS AND NEWCASTLE
NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

JOHN WESLEY TO HIS BROTHER CHARLES.

Leeds, April 23, 1745.

DEAR BROTHER,—It was time for me to give them the ground at Newcastle, and to fly for my life. I grew more and more honourable every day: the rich and great flocking to us together, so that many times the Room would not hold them. Iniquity for the present hath stopped her mouth, and it is almost fashionable to speak well of us. In all appearance if I had stayed a month longer, the Mayor and Aldermen would have been with us too.

On Easter Monday we met at half hour after four, and the Room was full from end to end, with high and low, rich and poor, plain and fine people. At nine I preached to almost as large a congregation, in the street, at Chester. All were quiet and still, for the hand of our Lord was in the midst of them. About six I preached at North Allerton, in the house, but it should have been (I afterwards found) at the Cross; for the people there are (most of them) a noble people, and receive the word with all readiness of mind.

A gentleman from Osmotherly, (East from North Allerton,) told me he wished I could have come and preached there. I took him at his word, set out immediately, and about ten at night, preached at Osmotherly, in a large Chapel which belonged a few years since to a Convent of Franciscan Friars. I found I was got in the very centre of all the Papists in the North of England. *Commissuratum haud satis commodum!* This also hath God wrought!

The classes call me away. I must (for several reasons) see London before Bristol. One is, I shall go from Bristol to Cornwall; so that if I come to Bristol now, I shall not be at London these three months. What I propose, therefore, is to go through Birmingham to Oxford (as I wrote before) straight to London. You can send me word where you will meet me. All here salute you much. If you could come hither [to Leeds] soon, (think of it) Leeds would vie with Newcastle. I wish you could.—O let us watch!—
Adieu!
JOHN WESLEY.

N. B. Endorsed thus by the Rev. Charles Wesley:—
("Brother in Honour at Newcastle.")
April 23, 1745.

MEDICAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS.—The number of medical institutions in the metropolis devoted to the alleviation of human suffering is sixty-seven. Of these sixteen are hospitals, of which eleven, [including the 'Dreadnought' hospital ship for seamen,] are for the admission of patients labouring under any kind of disease, two are for lunatics, one for fevers, the Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital, and the Lock Hospital, and to which list may not be inappropriately added the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The number of lying-in hospitals and charities

is ten, and for patients labouring under diseases of the eye four.—The dispensaries and infirmaries are twenty-four in number, of which two of the latter are exclusively for children, one for diseases of the ear, one for persons afflicted with rupture, one for asthma, and one fistula. The number of recognized medical schools is seventeen, of which nine are connected with hospitals, and three with dispensaries, the others being unattached, and besides which are six private teachers, who lecture at their own residence. In the whole of these schools anatomy and chemistry are taught, and at sixteen all the other branches of medical science required for passing the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall. Morbid anatomy, with demonstrations, is taught at twelve, comparative anatomy at nine, clinical surgery and medicine at ten, practical chemistry at five, experimental surgery at two, zoology at one. The number of provincial schools, exclusive of the Universities, and to which are attached recognized registrars by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Hall, is thirteen, at all of which anatomy is taught, and, with the exception of the two schools at Bath, all the other requisite branches of medical education, besides which there is a reader on medicine and lecturer on chemistry attached to the University of Durham. In London there are six societies established for discussion and advancement of medical science.

MR. HILL'S PLAN OF POST-OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.—

"That stamped covers, or sheets of paper, and small vignette stamps, the latter if used to be gummed on the face of the letter, be supplied to the public from the Stamp-office, and sold at such a price as to include the postage. Letters so stamped to be treated in all respects as franks.

"That as covers of various prices would be required for various weights, each should have the weight it is entitled to carry printed on the stamp.

"That if any packet exceed the proper weight, it should be sent to the dead-letter office, opened, and returned to the writer.

"That sheets of letter paper of every description, should be stamped in the part used for the address.

"That wrappers such as are used for newspapers should also be stamped, and that every deputy postmaster should be required to have them on sale.

"That the stamp of the receiving-house should be struck upon the superscription, or duty stamp, to prevent the latter from being used a second time."

Among the advantages more immediately to be derived from this plan are

1. "That the Post-office would be relieved altogether from the collection of the revenue, and from all accounts relating to that collection.

2. "The present trouble of receiving money for the letters would be avoided.

3. "The revenue would be collected in larger sums at the Stamp-office easily, and at little cost."

Here is a plan, then, as clear and simple as can well be imagined, and which the mind, almost without an effort, can follow into its minutest details. There would be nothing to do at the Post-office, but to sort into towns and places the letters which are to go out, and to distribute those which arrive to the postmen of the different districts.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Sunday Nuisance at the Gardens.*—The last meeting of the present year was held on Thursday afternoon, M. Bond Cabbie, Esq., V. P., in the chair, when 21 fellows and 4 corresponding members were elected. The report of the council gave the receipts for the last month 386*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the amount of expenditure 833*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; the total receipts of the year was 13,616*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and of expenditure 11,830*l.* 14*s.*, leaving an excess of income of 1,785*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* A conversation took place on an inquiry from Dr. Gamble, with respect to the suspension of a privilege of the members in the admission of three visitors on the Sundays. This, it was explained by the chairman was quite in the spirit of the by-law, which restricted the privilege on that day to a personal admission with two admissions for friends. Mr. Vigers impressed upon the council the necessity of employing the utmost liberality in their conduct to members, as there was every proof afforded that the society was supported more from the caprice of

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