

party, and those who rightly appreciate their position and responsibilities, will not allow their Christian unity to be marred by reason of any diversity of opinion upon political measures, or by the tactics of extreme partisans of either side.

Information has reached me from reliable sources, that in canvassing the County, my name has been freely used by some injudicious friends of each party. On the one side, it has been alleged, that some recent votes of Mr. Fulton in the Assembly, which have given offence to some of his constituents, were the result of my advice and influence, and that I have endeavoured to dissuade Mr. DeWolfe from presenting himself as a candidate. On the other side, it has been stated that Mr. Fulton having forfeited my confidence, as a Wesleyan, I have induced Mr. DeWolfe to take the field in order to unsseat him. To both these statements, and every thing of a kindred character, it is due to those gentlemen and myself, and to the Wesleyan community whose peace is endangered, to give the most direct and positive contradiction. I never exchanged a word with Mr. Fulton on the matters referred to, until some days after the votes were given, and to this moment have not either to himself or any other person, expressed an opinion on the course he has pursued. Nor was I ever consulted either by Mr. DeWolfe or any of his friends on the advisableness of his appearing as a candidate. He and I have never communicated in any way on the subject.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that the uses made of my name and position can only reflect dishonour upon those who have been so recreant to truth as to put such reports in circulation. On any subject affecting Wesleyan interests, either of the gentlemen referred to would have my most implicit confidence, but with their political differences, while within constitutional limits, I have nothing to do; nor could any Wesleyan minister be a partizan in any election contest; involving only questions of secular policy, without a gross violation of his solemn obligations, and without incurring, after proof and conviction, heavy disciplinary censure.

EPHRAIM EVANS.

Halifax, March 12, 1852.

Methodism in Toronto.

A short time ago we gave an interesting account of the progress of religion in the Richmond Street Church, Toronto. A Correspondent in the *Christian Guardian* of 18th ult., gives the following pleasing account of the work in connection with Rev. Mr. Caughy's labours:

I stated in the communication referred to above that 526 persons had professed to find some direct spiritual good, since the commencement of those special services; and since then the interest and solemnity of the meetings have been greatly on the increase, and the congregations very much enlarged, and especially on the evening of the Lord's-day, the church was literally crammed. The aisles, altar, and even the pulpit stairs were filled on both sides, and some hundreds had reluctantly to go away for want of room; though those inside were crowded so closely together,—perhaps not fewer than 2,500 persons, most of whom listened with almost breathless attention to the great truths of the glorious gospel, delivered with such energy, and at the same time with such amazing simplicity, and in a style and manner peculiarly the speaker's own, and which would ill-befit any other minister to imitate. The attendance at the week evening services also, has been much larger the last two weeks than before, and especially the last week, the large and commodious church was so filled every night that it was not easy to find seats for all that came, and the prayer meetings have been crowded to excess; and many, night after night, with their families were obliged to go away because they could not obtain an entrance into the large lecture room. And thank God the penitents have thronged in large numbers to the benches, to receive the instructions and share an interest in the prayers of the Lord's people. Among the penitents or seekers of salvation, were to be seen the Sunday School pupil of ten or twelve years of age, kneeling beside the gray or bald-headed man of sixty or seventy years, and those of every age between the child of ten and the man of seventy years of age, male and female. We have seen husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, kneeling side by side, and sending up their prayers together, to the Throne of Grace. And we have seen, (and O blessed sight), parents give their children the kiss of welcome, as they have entered into the Kingdom of Heaven, or if you please the Kingdom of Grace, and husband and wife embrace each other, happy in the new relation in which they stood to him, who, when on earth said of those who were his,—behold my brother and sister and mother.

There you might see the skeptic and infidel bowed at the penitent bench, and crying aloud for mercy; and thank God, some of these have stepped into the liberty of the children of God,—such liberty as all have who believe with the heart unto righteousness in the blood of Christ.—this work is so evidently of God, that we think a dog would scarcely dare to lift his head, or move

his tongue against it. The Ministers, Leaders, Stewards, and Local Preachers, have joined heart and hand, and have worked sweetly and harmoniously together, having but one object in view, the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom; and blessed be God, the result is very encouraging. Since the 23rd of Nov. last, eleven weeks, the number professing to be justified is 457, and the number professing to have entered into that blessing, termed by our Saviour, in the 5th chapter of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, *pure in heart*, amounts to 169; and those who have been restored from a backslidden state, to what David calls in the 51st Psalm, the *joy of thy salvation*, amount to 115; these three classes of persons, thus benefited by these special services, put together, amount to the pleasing number of 741. Hallelujah, all glory be to God!

St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School.

An eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered on the evening of the last Lord's Day by the Rev. Dr. Richey in St. Andrew's Church, to a crowded and attentive audience, from Ephesians v. 25, 26, 27, in support of the Sabbath School connected with that congregation. In illustrating and recommending the important truths contained in this beautiful passage of Scripture, the Rev. Doctor explained at considerable length the distinguishing characteristics of the Church of Christ as a spiritual society, and then proceeded to unfold from the same sacred oracles, the love which the Saviour cherishes towards his Church; the stupendous manifestation which he has given of the strength and fervour of this affection, in giving himself for it; and the blessed effects and consequences of this offering in the present sanctification and the future felicity of the people of God. In explaining and enforcing the duties which the Church owes to her ministers and to society at large, the claims of the Sabbath School, as a most efficient instrument for the religious instruction of the rising generation, in a thoughtless and ungodly world, were prominently brought forward. This able discourse, delivered in a most solemn and earnest manner, evidently produced a deep and salutary impression upon the minds of the scholars and the whole audience.

Not the least pleasing feature in the service was the appearance of a Methodist Minister in a Presbyterian pulpit, co-operating in the same glorious cause with the stated Pastor of the congregation, advocating the same truths, and affording a practical illustration of that brotherly love which ought to distinguish all the ministers of the Gospel, and continue to prevail among all members of the Christian church.

A collection was made at the conclusion of the solemn service, in aid of the funds of the Sabbath School, amounting to £9 11s.—*Colonist*.

Fatal Result of Mormon Fanaticism.

During several successive days a number of men have been engaged in searching the Trent between Nottingham and Beeston for the purpose of finding the body of a young man named William Barnes, recently a resident in the last named place. Barnes having latterly distinguished himself as a zealous partizan of the Mormons, who unhappily are becoming rather numerous in and around the county of Nottingham, had been elevated to the rank of a priest or prophet. In this capacity he was about to receive a couple of converts into the bosom of "the church" on Wednesday night, at ten o'clock. The "priest," the candidates, and a number of "brethren" approached the left bank of the Trent at the time named, the spot selected being in a place known as the Rye-fields, near Beeston. The converts, both young women, hesitated about going into the water, being fearful of danger, but Barnes bravely led the way, assuring them that no harm could befall the faithful. He had scarcely uttered some expression to this effect, and was stepping into the stream, which was unusually high and the current very strong, when in a moment he was carried off his legs and sunk directly. One of the "brethren" with him, who could swim well, plunged after the unfortunate man, but was unable to reach him, and his body has never been seen since. The enthusiasm of these wretched fanatics is astonishing. They are constantly engaged in making proselytes, and many families have already been induced by their agency to leave this neighbourhood for the Mormon settlement in California.—*Watchman*, Feb. 4.

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.—A Romanist abjured the errors of Popery on Sunday, the 1st inst., under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and subsequently received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church, the Venerable Archbishop Magee, &c., officiating.—*Church and State Gazette*.

CONVERTS FROM POPERY.—Last Sunday, (1st Feb.) in the Canonsgate Free Church (Rev. Mr. Nisbet's), the interesting spectacle was witnessed of five converts from Popery partaking for the first time of the Lord's Supper in connection with the Protestant Church. On the previous Thursday, they were publicly examined in the presence of the congregation on the cardinal truths of Christianity, and made a formal renunciation of the errors of Popery as contained in the creed of Pope Pius IV. The examination was highly satisfactory, and the whole scene produced a deep and we trust an abiding impression on all who had the privilege of witnessing it. We read of the "first fruits of Achaia unto Christ," and we hope that these may be the first fruits of a glorious harvest of souls, yet to be gathered from among the deluded victims of Popery in the crowded districts of our city.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held this year in Boston, to commence its sittings, we believe, on May 1st. Bishops Hedding, Waugh, Morris, Hamline, and Jones, in view of the near approach of the time appointed, have recommended the ministers and other members of the church to observe Friday, April 2nd., as a day of fasting and prayer.

Recipes.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Take 3 drachms of camphor gum, 3 do white beeswax, 3 do spermaceti, 2 ounces olive oil—put them together in a cup upon the stove, where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

YEAST.—The bitterness of yeast, which is often a cause of complaint, may be removed by straining it through bran, or by dipping a red-hot charcoal in it. But the most effectual and easily available remedy is to put the yeast in a large pan and cover it with spring or well water, changing it every three or four hours. The bran seems to impair the strength, and coal sometimes stains it, but the water purifies it in color and taste. The mode of using water for keeping and purifying yeast, has been adopted by some of the best American housekeepers, with entire success. So says the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

APPLE BREAD.—Take two parts of flour to one part of apples, stewed; stir them quite warm into the flour; put in a little yeast, knead it without water, the fruit being quite sufficient. Let it remain in the pan to rise for twelve hours; then put it into small pans and bake it. It makes very light and palatable bread.

HOW TO MAKE CANDLES.—Candlewick, if steeped in lime and saltpetre, and dried in the sun, will give a clearer light, and be less apt to run.

Good candles may be made thus:—Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum; then run it into molds, or dip the candles. These candles furnish a beautiful light.

Interesting Extracts.

THE SELF LAMPLIGHTER.—What won't ingenuity accomplish? Here we have says the *New York Tribune*, an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm clock, a light may be procured at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain usual time of night, all that is to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the lamp-lighter "all right," and then, when the hour comes round, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time.—Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected with the clock, it can be attached to a cord, terminating in some place near the bed, like a bell-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord, to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed also to be so attached to the bell handle of a front door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventor is Mr. Alexander Bennett of this city.

INGENIOUS APPLICATION OF GUTTA PERCHA.—A process for causing gutta percha to adhere firmly to the metallic structures necessary for the support of artificial teeth, and for preserving it from the friction of the tongue, has

been invented by Mr. Truman, of 23, Old Bur-lington-street, London, and is a matter of importance to many persons. By the method employed the bulk and weight of the apparatus usually made use of are avoided, and the painful effects of the pressure of hard metals upon the gums removed, the elastic nature of gutta percha admitting of the closest contact with them without inconvenience. The substance is also colored by a contrivance which closely imitates the natural colour of the gums. The invention, though simple and without complexity, is perfectly efficacious, and answers the purpose for which it is intended completely.

THE CITOLERA.—A gentleman of professional honour, in order to prove that he could procure brandy of a strictly temperate landlady, at a fashionable resort on our bay the last season, assumed the symptoms of cholera, and with expressive sighs and groans, called to her for brandy. "Brandy!" she exclaimed. "I have none!" "What! none for puddings and pie?" exclaimed the honourable sufferer. "None," replied the heroine. "My puddings and pie never have the Cholera!"—*N. E. Diadem*.

A SCOTCH INVENTION.—Our ingenious townsman, Dr. Dewar, has invented a machine, at one end of which the reporter's short hand notes are placed, and at the other end of which, a few yards off, they are produced at the ordinary rate of speaking, in clear, bold, long-hand, ready for being put into the hands of the printer. An experiment made on Thursday night (including the speech of Mr. Arthur, slightly condensed, in our report of the Free Presbytery's meeting) was quite successful. To give an idea of the advantages that may be secured by this machine, we may mention that four columns of the type used for reports by the *Times* may be produced comfortably in a couple of hours by one reporter; whereas, under the present laborious and equibrous plan, nearly eight hours would be economy in the task by an ordinary reporter.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

COST OF TELEGRAPHING OPERATIONS.—It is stated, in the February number of Appleton's *Mechanics' Magazine*, a valuable journal, that the extent of telegraphic lines in the U. States and Canada exceeds 12,000 miles, involving a capital of more than three millions of dollars. To work these lines costs annually 720 tons of zinc, worth \$57,000; more than a million pounds of nitric acid, worth \$117,000; and \$27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, &c. On the line from Pittsburg to Cincinnati alone, there were transmitted, in the year 1850, 361,569 paid dispatches, and the revenue received was \$73,275.

WATER POWER PRINTING PRESS.—The printing-press of a daily paper in Boston, United States, is driven in a manner of which there is no example in any other city in the Republic. Through a two-inch lead pipe, a stream of Cochituate water is introduced into the meter, which only occupies twenty four square inches. The fall of water between the Boston reservoir and this meter is about 100 feet. This two-inch stream will discharge eighty gallons of water each minute, and in passing through the meter will give a motive power equal to what is called three-horse power. This is more than sufficient for driving the press. It is less hazardous than a steam engine, requires no attendance, and is always in readiness.

VALUE OF SEA-BIRDS.—Their quantity of down, which supplies the islanders with warm bedding, and their fat, which is considered an efficacious remedy for wounds; their oil, which is preserved in large bunches of long bladders made of the stomach of the solan goose, render the sea birds more valuable to the inhabitants than the poultry tribe to us. The poor people of St. Kilda prize them so highly as to say proverbially, "Deprive us of the petrel and fulmar, and St. Kilda is no more."

RECORD OF GREATNESS.—One of the bricks brought from the ruins of Nineveh, besides the letters inscribed on it, is marked with the foot-steps of a weasel, which must have run over the brick before it dried; so that the record of the existence of the mighty Assyrian King, and the diminutive animal, has been stamped on the same piece of clay.

POCKET STOVES.—The Milwaukee Advertiser says that a gentleman of that city has invented a spirit stove, which, while only a foot square, will warm any ordinary sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages, cars, and even small ones may be carried in one's pocket of a cold day, and, producing neither soot, smoke, nor ashes, might be made as ornamental a piece for personal wear as a watch or breast-pin. It only consumes a pint of alcohol per day.

A MELANCHOLY FACT.—Opium is the most energetic of narcotics, and at the same time one of the most valuable of medicines; but the habitual use of it is infinitely more injurious to the health than ardent spirits are; and so notorious is this fact, that the subject has called forth the particular attention of the different insurance offices, who find that they have sustained considerable loss from, as well as that a new risk has been created by the enormous increase in the consumption of opium.

LOOK IN YOUR OLD BOOKS.—About seventeen years ago, a gentleman of Lynn purchased a lot of books at a sale, as he particularly wanted one of them, but the others he left unread on the shelves of his library. A few days since, however, his daughter took one of them down in order to read it, and discovered two £10 notes concealed between the leaves.