

deal of information respecting the country, which must, in the main, be correct, and represents, of course, the progress, in almost every department, as being, especially of late, amazingly rapid. We must say, however, that we desiderate more full and precise statistical accounts; and on testing a little some of those given, in which we feel particularly interested, the conclusion to which we are led is, that the author's neighbour would need to come after him and search him.

"Of the various religious denominations," he says, "the recent census affords the most accurate information." If by this he means, the most accurate that can be obtained, perhaps he is right; but we have always understood the census to be grossly deceptive. Taking its data as presented by himself, we must demur to some of the deductions. Thus, he says, p. 75, "one-tenth are Presbyterians." Now, on the next page, without making any demand on the three classes, "Creed not known," "Creed not given," and "Protestants," we find there are different sections of Presbyterians exhibited to the number of 251,705, while the entire population is given as 1,842,265. We are mistaken if it be not implied in all this, that the Presbyterians, instead of being only one-tenth, are considerably more than one-eighth. We must say, too, we were startled by the statement, that while the Presbyterians are one-tenth, one-twenty-fourth (little short of one-half of them) belongs to the Church of Scotland. We cannot refrain from adding, and we do so with a feeling of shame, that it speaks volumes for the indifference, supineness, and lethargy of our own Church, that instead of there being in the Census Tables a heading "United Presbyterians," we just come in at the tail, among the loose fish and non-descripts, "Other Presbyterians." How many smaller bodies—Bible Christians, Christian Church, Second Adventists, Disciples, not to mention others—have got a distinct niche for themselves. This, however, is not the fault of Mr. Hogan. The following is the conclusion of the Essay:—

"Canada, in its present position to Great Britain, may be looked upon as a married son. He has a house of his own to care for. He has his own fortune to make. He has his own children to look after and to provide for. But these children cling around their grandfather Britain's knee. They hear his tales of his glory, and they are made manly. They drink in his lessons of wisdom, and they are made good. They are warmed with his, and their own forefathers' patriotism, and they are prepared, as on a recent occasion, to lavish their treasures in his support, and to shed their hearts' blood, if needs be, to maintain his freedom, and to bear aloft his honor. Such a people, in a rich and magnificent country, cannot but have a great and a glorious destiny."

Missionary Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the United Presbyterian Magazine.

Sir,—Permit me through your columns to call the attention of the public to the recent appointment of the Rev. James Nall, as Agent of the Upper Canada Religious Tract Society. His duties are to preach, hold public meetings, and collect funds on behalf of the Society, to establish branches auxiliary to it, and to take the oversight of its Colporteurs.

I may add, in deference to the prevalent sensitiveness on the subject of slavery,