

dangerous error committed by his Lordship in taking a belief in Christianity to be religion. It will be enough to call his attention to the fact that many Infidels have recognized the value of Christianity as it constrains society, and have admired the Laws to which it has given rise. But the Christian does not so learn Christ. He believes that true religion is a belief in Christ the Son of God. He believes that having once put on Christ it is his duty manfully to fight under His banner and to avoid "the varying views and opinions of a mixed religious Society." That it is his duty to avoid those who cause divisions in the Church of Christ, and who are driven about by every wind of doctrine. Furthermore the believer in Christ and Christ's religion believes that while he has a Father towards whom he stands in a closer and more affecting, and more endearing relationship than to any earthly Father, he dares only to claim that inheritance by the tremendous sacrifice of that Father's only Son, and that his restored relationship to his Heavenly Father has been gained by no possible work of his own. The Christian also believes "that he has a hope, far transcending every earthly hope—a hope full of immortality," for he saith, "now, Lord, what is my hope, truly my hope is even in thee." He hopes that he will be of those for whom his Lord prayed when he said, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word, that they all may be one!"

The Christian also knows that he has a duty to perform, but it is the duty of obedience, which stands not in the centre of his moral only, but is the centre of his religious obligations too.

Believing that there is but one faith, one baptism, one hope of his calling, he refuses to follow "the pernicious ways of those by reason of whom the way of truth is evil spoken of." Knowing, if after he has escaped the pollutions of the world, through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, he is again entangled therein and overcome, the latter end is worse with him than the beginning.

We trust that his Excellency will not not imagine that we indite these remarks under the influence of improper feelings. On the contrary we deeply grieve being called on to do so, and, judging from his natural kindness of heart and benevolence of feeling, we would fain tempt ourselves to believe that the sentiments so injudiciously uttered were not well considered or deliberately matured before they were expressed.—We certainly regret most deeply to find that there is no evidence "that it is the principle of our Common School system that its foundation is laid deep in the firm rock of our common Christianity"—The Saviour of the world.

NOTICE.

All communications for the Treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, should be addressed to their Secretary, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, at the office of the Church Society.

LAND AGENCY.

The following circular has been issued by Mr. Baines:—

CROWN LAND AGENCY.
Toronto 4th August, 1852.

SIR,—The Hon. The Commissioners of Crown Lands having approved of my acting as an Agent for the disposal of Canadian Farms, Wild Lands, and for other matters interesting to actual or intending settlers, I beg to inform you that it is my intention to transmit monthly to my agent at Liverpool a return of Farms and Lands, &c., left with me for sale; I shall also have at my Office, a monthly sale by Auction of Farms, Lands, &c., left for private sale, will be kept.

I am, Sir your obedient Servant,
THOMAS BAINES.

Most heartily can we recommend Mr. Baines to all who require the services of a Land Agent. For many years he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his continuance in office by several successive administrations, affords the most substantial guarantee for his integrity and efficiency.

CHRISTIAN MUNIFICENCE.

We copy from the Montreal Herald the sub-joined instance of Christian liberality on the part of a gentleman, himself a sufferer by the late disastrous fire at Montreal:—

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—We lately published, in common with our contemporaries a paragraph to the effect that the members of this congregation are about to make an appeal to the public for assistance to rebuild their place of worship, destroyed by the late fire. With reference to which paragraph we observe a letter in Saturday's Gazette from Mr McGinn, who says that

as one of the oldest members of St. Thomas' Church, he feels it a duty, which he owes no less to himself than to the public, to whom the appeal is made to set this matter before them, in its true light—which "true light" is, that the Church was originally built, at the sole expense of Thomas Molson, Esq., who is quite disposed, at this moment, to rebuild the Church, and to grant the use of it to the congregation on the same terms as before, i.e. free of any charge whatever." "But," adds Mr. McGinn, "Mr. Molson does not require and will not receive "aid from without." Mr. Molson's praiseworthy liberality, thus, obviates the necessity and propriety of any appeal to the public on the subject.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN MATRON.

We are indebted to a clerical friend for the following interesting obituary notice of a venerable and justly-esteemed Indian matron:—

Died, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, at the Mohawk Settlement, Tyendinaga, MARGARET, relict of the late Joseph Brant, second son of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant, and only daughter of the late Captain John Deseronti; a Chief who distinguished himself as a valuable ally of the British during the Revolutionary struggle in America, and under whose auspices the Mohawk tribe was located in the Bay of Quinte. The deceased was well known and much respected throughout the Districts bordering on the Bay. Her venerable appearance and natural dignity of manners, combined with much intelligence, and an extensive acquaintance with the medicinal qualities of the productions of our forests, which she skillfully applied in various disorders, ensured her a welcome reception wherever she went. For some time previous to her death, she was confined to her bed by paralysis, and bore her tedious confinement with exemplary patience. The day before she died, knowing her end to be near, she called her family around her, and aiding her imperfect speech by expressive signs, enjoined them all to be more attentive to the duties of their religion, for to its happy influence she ascribed the serenity and resignation she felt at the approach of Death. Deeply conscious of her sinfulness, she could yet confidently rely on the sufficiency of her Saviour's merits. She directed her daughter to give her thanks to the Missionaries who laboured among their people, for the comfort she derived from their ministrations, and particularly for their kindness in her last illness.

Thus, at the advanced age of 75 years, departed, we trust in peace, and in the hope of a blessed resurrection, another of the few remaining loyal worthies, who shared in the Exodus of the Revolution in America.

DENTISTRY.

We had an opportunity of inspecting Mr. Rhan's office last week, and were much gratified with a sight and explanation of the new mode of manufacturing teeth. The difficulty hitherto has been to prevent the spaces between the teeth from becoming impacted, and to preserve the teeth and their metallic settings from being acted on by the food, or condiments taken along with it. By the process now introduced into Canada by Mr. Rhan all this is obviated.

We are happy to learn that the report of Mr. R.'s removal from among us is without foundation.

The Crystal Palace is now exhibiting in the St. Lawrence Hall daily, and although we were prepared for a treat of more than ordinary character, we confess our expectations were more than realized by this life-like picture of Barnum's. We feel assured that it only wants to be seen to be appreciated by a discerning public.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

Okah Tubbee, the Indian quack, was apprehended on Saturday on a charge of bigamy. At the request of the accused, his case was postponed.

Fifteen soldiers deserted from the Quebec garrison on the 2nd instant, but were captured on their way to the United States.

On the 29th ult., four horses, belonging to Mr. Redpath, of Burford, were killed by lightning.

Immediately after Parliament assembled, a Bill is to be introduced by Government, providing a loan of £200,000 to the sufferers by the late fire at Montreal.

A large stable in Hamilton, belonging to Mr. Weeks, was burned early on Friday morning. Twenty-one horses perished in the flames.

In the village of Thorold, 2,000 lights of glass were recently broken by hail, during a storm.

On Sunday the 1st, a man named J. David Constantine, leaped, according to announcement, from the Queenston Suspension Bridge into the river, a height of 74 feet. He was severely injured in the back, but came out otherwise safe.

A Typographical Society has been formed in Hamilton.

Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce had an alarming attack of illness on the 28th ult., but we rejoice to learn that he was in a fair way of recovery on the 30th ult.

Nearly one thousand German immigrants arrived in Toronto last Thursday, on their way to the West.

The house of Widow Creep, in the Township of Clinton, was burned on the 25th ult. We regret to add that a young child perished in the flames.

It is said that a "sea serpent," from 60 to 70 feet in length, has appeared off the shores of Nova Scotia.

The loss by the late fires in Montreal, it is calculated, will fall little short of £500,000.

The Montreal Common Council have resolved to put a stop to the selling of fruits, &c., in shanties, and on the streets on Sundays.

The Sir John Harvey, a new steam boat, is about to commence running between Halifax and Boston.

Mr. John Burns, of Niagara, has commenced the manufacture of white and colored sheep skins, for linings, &c.

An iron steamer, 200 feet long, is building in the yard of Mr. Heron, Niagara dock. She is to ply between Niagara and Toronto.

John McLean, Esq., of Guelph, has been appointed Commissioner for the protection of the Indians.

Bricklayers are obtaining nine shillings a day in Montreal.

A farmer named David Cation, residing on lot No. 16, Chinguacousy, was killed by lightning on Thursday last.

John Neil, a shop-keeper residing on the Middle Road, Toronto Township, committed suicide on Thursday last, by cutting his throat.

On Monday the steam propeller Ireland took fire off Cape Rouge, on her passage from Montreal to Quebec, and burned to the water's edge. The passengers and crew were saved, but the property was lost.

Another fishery boat was captured on the 5th instant.

A lad named George Lane was drowned on the 4th instant, off Gooderham's wharf.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF UPPER CANADA.—The following is a return of the religious census of Upper Canada, as taken under the authority of law, in the years 1842, 1848, and 1852:—

	1842.	1848.	1852.
Church of England.....	128,897	166,340	223,928
Methodists (all).....	99,343	137,752	208,611
Presbyterians (all).....	115,120	148,182	204,622
Church of Rome.....	78,119	119,810	167,930
Baptists.....	19,662	28,053	45,457
Lutherans.....		7,186	12,085
Congregationalists.....	5,095	5,993	7,931
Quakers.....	6,230	5,951	7,497
Unitarians.....		2,196	2,688
Universalists.....		678	833
Not classed.....	23,582	78,461	70,471
Totals.....	486,055	723,332	952,005

The following are the returns, according to the places of nativity:—

Natives of Upper Canada.....	523,357
Natives of Ireland.....	177,055
Natives of England.....	82,482
Natives of Scotland.....	75,700
Natives of the United States.....	43,360
French Canadians.....	26,500
Natives of Germany.....	9,721
All other countries.....	13,760
Total.....	952,005

ENGLAND.

RELIABLE RETURNS OF THE LATE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

It is now a full week since we gave our last summary of the Ministerial losses and gains by the present general election. We were then able to state the results as follow:—

Losses, 22.	Gains, 46.
Since then the following changes have occurred. We begin with the Losses:—	
Cork—Murphy, vice Chatterton—one.	
Denbighshire—Biddulph, vice Bagot—one.	
Newry—Kirk, vice Newry—one.	
Notts (North)—Clinton, vice Houldsworth—one.	
Total of losses, twenty-six.	
Now, on the other side we find:—	
Belfast—Davidson, vice Tennant—one.	
Berkshire—Vansittart, vice Pusey—one.	
Cambridge (County)—Ball, vice Townley—one.	
Essex—Smith, vice Buxton—one.	
Hereford (County)—King, vice Lewis—one.	
Hertford (County)—Lytton, vice Brand—one.	
Kent (West)—Smith, vice Hodges—one.	
Lincoln (North)—Stanhope, vice Cholmeley—one.	
Norfolk—Bentinck, vice Coke—one.	
Oxford (County)—North, vice Norreys—one.	
Somerset (East)—Knatchbull, vice Pinney—one.	
Wicklow—Hume, vice Howard—one.	
Youghal—Butt, vice Anstey—one.	
Total of gains, fifty-nine.	

The balance, then, up to the present moment, is in our favour to the extent of thirty-three seats. Nor let it be said that this is a partial and unfair calculation.—Let our opponents witness to its truth. A very few days before the dissolution, the Times estimated the supporters of Lord Derby in the House of Commons at 260—ridiculed the idea of his gaining anything by the general election, and prognosticated, therefore, that his administration would be dissolved within a fortnight after the assembling of the new Parliament. Since that prophecy, about three weeks have passed over—

most of the elections are ended; and the Globe of last night calculates the supporters of the Ministry already returned, at 301.

We are aware also, that the knowing ones at the Reform Club admit that Lord Derby will have about 305 votes in the new House. We wish to take our facts from these gentlemen, in order that they may not be able to quarrel with our argument.

The Government have gained, therefore, some 30 or 40 votes by the dissolution, and meeting Parliament with about 300 supporters (we have already said that we take these facts as our opponents state them) what is the general prospect?

Some of the Liberal journals rather sanguinely calculate that as the rest of the house [354 members] will outnumber the Ministerials, therefore a vote of "want of confidence" will pass soon after the assembling of Parliament, and the result will be the dissolution of the Ministry, and the recall of Lord John Russell.

We regard this as a most visionary notion. Even supposing—what we cannot admit—that the new house shall contain 354 men not pledged to support Lord Derby, does it at all follow that every one of the 354 will be prepared immediately to make war upon Lord Derby? Was there ever a House of Commons assembled, in which there were not at least 20 or 30 waverers—men not entirely resolved on the line of policy which they will adopt? And if such a body be found in the new House, does not its existence at once frustrate the "want of confidence" plan?

But we will go further, and allow the Liberal journalists to suppose, if they will, that a house of 620 members has been got together, and that by 322 votes against 298, a vote of "want of confidence" has been carried. What will be the practical result of such a vote?

Still, allowing our opponents to "have it all their own way," we will suppose that Lord Derby gratifies their utmost desire, and gives back to her Majesty the seals of office. We will assume, also, that Lord John Russell is commanded to wait upon her Majesty. Is it not quite obvious that the first question which her Majesty will put to the Whig statesmen will be of this kind:—"Well, Lord John, what do you propose to do now? In February last, when you had 360 Liberals in the House of Commons, and when the Conservatives were only 260, you declared yourself unable to carry on the government, and advised me to send for Lord Derby. Since then the dissolution has taken about 30 or 40 votes from your side and added them to his. Your majority of 100 is now reduced to 20 or 30. If you could not carry on public business in 1852, how, in the name of common sense, do you mean to carry it on in 1853? If a majority of 100 could not keep you in office, how will a majority of 20 or 30 do it? What is your plan in your new position of affairs?"

To such a question as this, Lord John Russell could give no honest and true reply, which did not at once admit that the case was hopeless. All the various and heterogeneous materials in the house might possibly be brought together for one night to damage or destroy the Derby Ministry. But the moment any direct or creative action was needed, that moment union to form and support another Ministry would be seen to be impossible. Hence, even if we were to admit the "liberal" view of the facts of the case, and suppose all things to go on just as they would desire, that they should go on, we do not see how a new Whig Ministry is possibly to be evolved from such a condition of affairs.

On the other hand, we believe that the facts themselves will be found to be very different from the calculations and estimates of these "liberal" journalists.—We believe that the Government will have, at last, very nearly a moiety of the whole House of Commons. We believe, also, that there are many moderate Whigs in the array of "Liberals"—men who mean nothing like an unrelenting warfare with Lord Derby's Government. We believe that some of these will remain either neutral, or will even join Lord Derby to resist any factious attempt to overthrow the present Ministry. And in this belief we feel not the least alarm at the threats which the journalists in question are employing, or in the predictions which they so eagerly put forth as to the total defeat of the present Government, so soon as the newly elected House of Commons shall begin its deliberations.

The simple fact is this. Lord Derby can command a majority in the Commons on any question except a tax on bread. Lord Derby has been desired by the Monarch to govern the country, and Lord Derby will govern it. Look at the personal party which has collected itself around the standard of British Chivalry.—London Morning Herald, 23rd July.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Among the other attractions to Ireland which will be in force during the present year, will be the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, in September. The preliminary proceedings have been very spirited on the influential residents of Belfast, and there is a peculiar feature in the arrangements which deserves notice. All the sections into which the Association divides itself for convenience of discussion, will hold their sittings under one roof, the excellent building of Queen's College, which as well as all the public buildings in Belfast likely to be useful in this great gathering of British Science, have been placed at the disposal of the Managing Committee.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is threatened with dropsy, and that the state of his health gives great uneasiness to his physicians. Hitherto every effort has been made to conceal his danger from the public. It is said that the event of his disease proving fatal, he will be succeeded by Cardinal Wiseman.

THE WORK OF THE LATE SESSION.—There were 88 public and 146 local and other acts passed in the session of parliament, which sat nearly five months.

ELOPEMENT.—Miss Mary Ann Yates, the daughter of an opulent farmer in the King's county, was conveyed away to Dublin with a young man named Patrick McCain, for the purpose of marrying him and going to America, taking with her £33 of her father's money, and some silver spoons. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and McCain was also committed to four months' like duration.