

lality who were present, in receiving the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop of California, (Dr Kip.)

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The following religious statistics of the United States, for the last ten years, are interesting. Those relating to the Methodists and Presbyterians, are taken from the *American Almanac* for 1860, and from Schenck's "Ecclesiastical Year Book" for 1860, both well-known and reliable works:—

	Members. 1850.	Members. 1860.	Rate of Increase.
Protestant Episcopal.....	1,500	2,073	33 per cent.
Presb., O. and N. S.....	3,313	4,136	20 "
Meth. Epis. N. and S....	6,042	9,000	80 "
	Ministers. 1850.	Ministers. 1860.	Rate of Increase.
Protestant Episcopal.	72,000	140,000	nly 100 per cent
Presb. O. and N. S..	337,000	417,589	" 25 "
Meth. Epis. N. & S..	1,112,756	1,671,498	" 33 "

The following is taken from the speech of Mr. Thomas, pastor of the first Congregational Church in New Orleans, at a dinner given lately by the New England Society of Louisiana:—

"I do not think, as time rolls on, that regard for the faithful and consistent clergy of to-day has lessened. Rather as the Saviour's mission is developed more and more, and as each day's experience illustrates the need of humanity for that imperial system, do men honour those christian teachers who think it a work grand enough to follow the footsteps of their Master, and whose ambition is satisfied by helping men into the peace and nobleness of the christian life. We never lose our reverence for truth and honesty, and so christianity looks grander in the splendid civilization of the nineteenth century, than ever before, and its worthy disciples stand before the world, catching and reflecting something of the Divine Glory of its founder. This statement, sir, has a potent illustration in the history of that single Protestant denomination, which has kept itself above the turmoil of politics, and whose clergy have maintained, unsullied by worldly ambition, the integrity of their high calling."

"I refer, of course, to the Episcopal Church of America.—Differing as I do from many points of her religious theory, I honour her for her calm and lofty course of action. For many things, indeed, I love her; I love her humble confessions of sin; many of her sweet litanies; her sublime and solemn funeral service, ennobled every passing year by the added pathos of some new sorrow and some grand association. I love her swelling chants and grand Te Deums; but more than all, I honour her, that her priesthood have kept their pure white robes unsullied by the dust and dirt of political conflicts, and that she has stood, while the hot strife was raging about her, as a calm and beautiful city of refuge for the souls that were tired and sick of the contests of passion and ambition." (Great applause.)

"Yes, she stands in her unruffled dignity to-day as a rebuke to the spirit that makes the Pulpit the ally of a partizan warfare, and as a striking illustration of the true method of christian reform. So Christ labouring quietly and persistently for the regeneration of personal character, the un sanctified splendor of Rome faded out before the silent and widening power of His word."

Such is the lofty tribute paid the church by one not of her fold. Truly the instinctive conscience of the Church which has guided her aright, amid the thousand and one so-called reforms of the day, such as Abolitionism, Revivalism, Temperance and Moral Reform, (as though God had left His work to be patched up by men!) may be trusted in those times which try men's loyalty to the country.—*Church Intelligencer.*

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

We copy from the *Brantford Courier* the following letter from Mrs. Sutton, alias *Nah-ne-bah-ne-quay*, who lately left Canada to lay the wrongs of her race before her Majesty:—

London, June 29th, 1860.

MY DEAR UNCLE AND GRANDFATHER.—I have just returned from the Palace. I saw General Bruce, and had a long talk with him on Indian affairs. I have done all that can be done in this country. In the first place I was at the Aborigines' Protection Society, and spoke in that meeting for my people; and from that time men of influence came to offer themselves if they could do any thing for me. I was introduced to Mr. John Bright, and he said he would do all he could; and he went to see the Duke of Newcastle, the Queen's Prime Minister, who appointed a time to see me. Mr. John Bright went with me, also a Quaker and his wife. (Mr. John Bright is a Quaker too.) The Duke was very kind and asked me many questions about the Indians, which I answered as well as I could. So at the close of our conversation he promised me he would let me know when I would see the Queen, so in a few days the letter came to my friend, at whose house I am stopping.

[Copy of a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Mrs. Christian R. Alsop.]

Monday Night, 28th June, 1860.

MADAM.—The Queen commands me to say that she will receive *Nah-ne-bah-ne-quay* at Buckingham Palace to-morrow (Tuesday) at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Her Majesty will be very glad if you are able to accompany her.—I am yours faithfully,
NEWCASTLE.

So you see I have seen the Queen. The Duke went before us and he made two bows, and then I was left in the presence of the Queen; she came forward to meet me, and held out her hand for me to kiss, but I

forgot to kiss it, and only shook hands with her.—The Queen asked me many questions, and was very kind in her manners and very friendly to me. Then my Quaker friend spoke to the Duke, and said "I suppose the Queen knows for what purpose my friend has come?" The Duke said—"All my papers had been explained and laid before her Majesty, and I have Her Majesty's commands to investigate the Indian affairs when I go to Canada with the Prince of Wales." Then the Queen bowed to me and said—"I am happy to promise you my aid and protection," and asked me my name. The Queen then looked at her husband, who stood at her left side, and smiled. She received me with so much kindness as to astonish me, when I saw her come smiling and so good to a poor Indian. My Quaker friend has been in the habit of visiting the Royal family for ten years back. I expect to return home in Sept., if all be well. May God bless us all. My love to you all.
O. H. SUTTON.

REMARKABLE STONE.—I am very much surprised not to see, in any of the public journals, an account of a remarkable stone found in the quarry from which stones are being taken for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa City. Upon the occasion of a recent visit to that city, I had the pleasure of viewing the stone, as well as the quarry from which it was taken, and I should like much to hear from some of our geologists respecting it. The stone is one of ordinary dimension, and bears the imprints of two human feet, one a male and the other a female; the feet evidently encased in moccasins. The tracks are about one inch deep, and appear to have been made in the clay or mud—as they have about them their usual ridge caused by setting the foot in any soft substance. They were taken from a stratum of limestone, nine feet below the surface, and having eight feet of the same kind of stone above them with about one foot of soil. The whole formation of rock is in strata varying in thickness.—*Letter in Pilot.*

LOWER CANADA.

Le Courier du Canada states that an immense bed of marble of the finest possible quality, has been discovered at St. Anne des Monts, two hundred and sixty-four miles below Quebec, in the county of Gaspé. A mine of chrome has also been found in the same vicinity. Those "few acres of snow," as Louis XIV. called this colony, seem destined to be one of the richest mineral regions on the face of the globe.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The English Parliament has agreed to vote £2,000,000, for fortifications.

Preparations are making for a great party battle on the paper duty resolutions.

Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, on the 3rd inst., presented a petition praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the slave trade.

The British Government has decided on rendering the Island of St. Helena impregnable, and engineers for that purpose are to be sent out directly.

A Protocol has been agreed upon, and that 12,000 European troops are to be sent to Syria, and to remain there not over six months, half to be furnished by France. Another Protocol calls on the Porte to carry out his engagements respecting the Christians. The Syrian force is to be under the orders of Commissioners of the great Powers.

Trade at Manchester continues quiet at about previous prices.

Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:—The market for American State securities during the week that is past, has remained very steady, and prices are stationary. For railroad securities of the first class there has been more enquiry, and business has been done in the advance of about 3 per cent.

A new 5 per cent. Sardinian loan for six millions has been formally announced for home subscription—price expected to be 80 per cent.

Stock market dull to-day and heavy. Funds experienced a fresh decline of 1/4 per cent.

The possibility of a drain of gold from the Bank attracts discussion.

An unfavourable reaction in the market for British railroad shares continues.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—It appears that during the terrific gales of the few months that have passed of the present year, the life-boats in connection with the Royal National Life-boat Institution have been instrumental in rescuing 115 of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The boats have also, on several occasions, assisted vessels with valuable cargoes safely into harbour; and their crews have assembled in rough weather many times, so as to be ready for any emergency that might arise. Nearly all the services of the life boats took place during stormy weather, and heavy seas, and frequently in the dark hours of the night; yet not a single accident happened either to the crews or the boats. For these valuable life-boat services, the Institution has paid their gallant crew £482. It is gratifying to observe at the present day, on so many dangerous points of our coast, that no sooner is the minute-gun heard, or the signal of distress seen, than the life-boat speeds her way to the stranded ship. Who that has seen a life-boat put forth in the very fury of a storm, but has watched the fight with the elements with intense excitement! Who that has seen the same boat return, laden with rescued human life, but has felt a sublime emotion such as we experience only by witnessing heroic and self-denying acts!—*The Life-boat Journal.*

The Atlantic Telegraph Company announce that the efforts made at Newfoundland to restore the Atlantic cable have failed. The Varley Electrician report says: "By hand-hauling, pieces of the cable were recovered in small lengths, amounting in all to seven miles; but the cable is invariably broken at short distances, and it was necessary at last to abandon the attempt." The report further says, the iron wires often appeared sound, but on minute inspection were found to be eaten away, and the gutta-percha rotten. The copper wires were as good as when laid down; the portions of which were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound—the tar and hemp having kept the iron wires bright and free from rust.