

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Zimmerman's house at the falls, now owned by the Bank of Upper Canada is being renovated and prepared for the Prince's reception, who, with his suite, are expected to occupy it a week.

The directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have had a beautiful Rail-car built for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, while travelling on their road. The carriage is divided into a handsome, roomy *salon*, two sleeping apartments, and an ante-chamber, all furnished in the most elegant and costly manner.

We regret to learn the death of Mr. W. H. Merritt, jr., of St. Catharines. He has for some time been in charge as managing director of the Welland Railway, and is the victim of over-work.

The *Barricade Spirit of the Age*, learns that the sentence of death, passed at the recent assizes there, upon Hugh McDonald for the murder of his wife, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. He was removed to the Penitentiary on Monday last.

We are able to state on the most satisfactory authority, that it is intended that the corner stone of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa will be laid by His R. H. the Prince of Wales, this summer.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

The Bank of Upper Canada has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the half year. The annual meeting of the shareholders, for the election of officers, will take place on Monday the 25th instant.

The Receiver General has furnished a statement of cash to the credit of that functionary, in each bank of the province, throughout 1859, and on the first of three months in the present year.—The highest total was on the 1st February last, when the deposits amounted to \$1,638,741. On 1st March, they were \$1,114,792, thus distributed; Molson's bank, \$3,142; Quebec, \$695. Bank of Montreal, \$3,263; City Bank, \$630; La Banque du Peuple, \$811; Commercial, \$66; Gore, \$1,847; Bank of B. N. America, \$19; Bank of Elgin, \$961; Bank of Toronto, \$75; Ontario, \$195; Bank of Upper Canada, \$1,103,047—in each instance, omitting cents. Of the whole, more than nine-tenths were in keeping of the Bank of Upper Canada.

We learn from the English papers that among the passengers by the *Persia* on her last voyage home, was an Indian woman Nah nee bah-wo-quan, who was proceeding on a mission to the Queen of Great Britain to appear in person before her Majesty, and state the sufferings of her people. "Her people are the Ojibawas, residing within the boundaries of the province of Upper Canada. They number about 1,000 souls, and occupy three little villages. Their home is at Owen's Sound, on the northern shore of Lake Huron. Their people have embraced Christianity. Their homes are about being taken from them by the ruthless hand of power, and these poor Ojibawas are to be driven into the wilderness, upon a barren waste, to suffer, to starve, or to die."

LOWER CANADA.

One of the cylinders of the "Canadian" sustained an injury soon after leaving Quebec. She returned to port, and was, on examination, reported capable of completing her voyage with only one engine working. The owners resolved to send her off, offering to return the passage money to any of the passengers who declined to go. Very few accepted the offer.

We learn from the *Montreal Transcript*, that the new regulations for the use of the canals, toll-free, were to come into operation on Saturday.

The Sault St. Marie Canal was opened for traffic on the 10th inst.

The joint report of the Library Committee of the two Houses recommended Parliament to subscribe for 750 copies of the *Raison du Jesuite*, translated and published by Mr. Lovell, at \$7 a copy. The Legislative Council rejected the report when it came up for consideration before their House.

The Parliament House at Quebec will serve as the residence of the Prince of Wales, during his stay, in Montreal His Royal Highness will occupy the residence of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, off Sberbrooke Street, which is to be immediately renewed and re-decorated.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament and of numerous public buildings, died on the 12th ult., and was to be buried on the 22nd in Westminster Abbey.

A very important scheme has been started with every prospect of success for connecting England and America by a North Atlantic Telegraph. It is at present intended that the European terminus shall be in the north of Scotland, whence the cable will be laid to the Faroe Islands, a distance of 280 miles, and thence to Iceland, a short length of 280 miles more. A land line then proceeds across part of Iceland to join the submarine cable on the western coast of that island, near or at the town of Raikiavik, whence the cable is intended to proceed direct to the southern end of Greenland, a distance of between 500 and 600 miles; then, crossing by land lines from the eastern shore of Greenland to Julianshaab, a submerged line leads from that town to Hamilton's Inlet, on the coast of Labrador, a distance of about 600 miles more. Short land lines then continue the whole to the shores of the St. Lawrence, and are there placed in junction with those that traverse the United States.

In the House of Lords on the 21st there was an unusual excitement and crowded attendance on account of threatened hostilities to the bill repealing the paper duty. Earl Granville moved the second reading of the bill, and explained that there would be ample resources in the Exchequer to meet the loss of the duty. Lord Derby spoke at length in the opposition to the Bill, and he said he was glad that the opposition originated with the supporter of the Government, because he had no desire to overthrow the Ministry. On the contrary, his object was to relieve them from their embarrassing position with respect to the future finances of the country. He attacked Gladstone's budget, and asserted that although he was not opposed to repeal the paper duty, that was not a fitting time to effect that

repeal. The House then divided, and the amendment was carried, 192 against 104—majority against the Government 89. The next day in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said he intended on the 24th, to move for a committee to examine the journals of the House of Lords, for a precedent in reference to the course their Lordships had taken upon the bill.

There has been considerable agitation in England in the shape of public meetings, "to protest against the usurpation proposed by Lord Derby to the House of Lords in the retention of the tax upon paper, independent of the House of Commons and the Crown."

The English government is negotiating for the Great Eastern to lay a cable between Singapore and Rangoon.

Pullinger, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

FRANCE.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in Paris.

General de Goyon, commanding the army of the occupation in Rome, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

GERMANY.—The probabilities of the assembling of a Conference have lately diminished, the German Powers being of opinion that it would not in any way influence French policy, nor arrange any real guarantee in favour of Switzerland.

RUSSIA.—On the occasion of the communications made by Prince Gortschakoff to the diplomatic corps respecting the affairs of Turkey, the English ambassador, Sir John F. Orampton, immediately protested against the intentions declared by Russia.

An abortive conspiracy to assassinate the Czar has ended in the arrest of from one to two hundred of the Noble Guard. The motive is said to be the Czar's steady determination to liberate the serfs.

SWEDEN.—The coronation of the King of Sweden took place in the Cathedral of Stockholm, on the 3rd ult.

SPAIN.—The triumphal entrance of the troops from Africa, which took place on the 11th inst., was a very imposing spectacle. Numerous triumphal arches were erected, and the houses were decked out with flags. Before the troops commenced their march, the Queen, the King, Don Sebastian, and other members of the royal family visited the camp, and were received by Marshal O'Donnell. The *Espana* says that her Majesty intends to give a sword of honour to O'Donnell.

ROME.—A party of Irish volunteers have arrived at Ancona. It is positive that the King of Naples has sent 5,000,000*l.* to the Pope as a loan, bearing no interest. 1,500,000 francs, the produce of the Peter's Pence collected in England and America, were on the 11th transmitted to the treasury of the Pope.

A Pontifical corvette has brought eight cannons, the gift of the Duchesse of Parma. Other cannons, the gifts of other princes are expected.

NAPLES.—The news by the Nova Scotia, are very conflicting; the official despatches announce Garibaldi's defeat, but a message from Palermo of the 20th gives the rumour that Garibaldi had obtained a decided victory at Montrose. Rumours are also current at Turin that the 17th regiment of Neapolitans was completely beaten by Garibaldi, while the 7th was compelled to lay down its arms.

INDIA.—The minute, or rather protest, of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor General of Madras, against the new financial policy of the Indian Government has led to his recall. The minute has the approval of many of the most eminent men of all classes, and seems to be based upon very proper grounds. The present project, he says, with its new income tax, license tax, and tobacco tax, is advantageous to the European mercantile community, and therefore popular among "the ruling class, which represents what we call public opinion;" but, with regard to the entire native population, it is "a leap in the dark."

CHINA.—Private telegrams of 14th of April, reached England, conveying the important intelligence that the ultimatum of England and France had been rejected, and that a blockade of all the northern ports, with the exception of Shanghai had consequently been established.

ST. GEORGES IN THE EAST.—The Rector in his recently published letter to the Bishop of London thus speaks of his parish:—"In the extent and the character of this population has obviously ever been the great source of all my difficulties. The population of my parish consists of those very classes who are, alas! almost universally alienated from attendance upon the services of the Church. All the manufacturers, all the tradesmen and shopkeepers who can afford a residence elsewhere, very naturally remove their families to a less objectionable locality. And so, of all the families who were in the habit of attending the parish church when I became rector in 1842, though, of course, there may be more of whom I am ignorant, I only know of three who are yet remaining as residents in the parish. There remain as residents in such parishes as this, a residuum as it were, which is mainly composed of the smaller classes of labourers employed in the docks, on the river, or in the multifarious occupations of London manufacture."

"But even this description fails to give any adequate idea of the difficulties with which a parish priest has to cope in such a neighbourhood as this. The part of the parish about the parish church abounds with boarding houses for sailors and with all the low public-houses, dancing saloons, and other haunts which such a population ever brings in its train. And of the character of that population, in the midst of which the parish church actually stands, I may here cite this one statistical fact.

"The East London Association was established about two and half years ago for the purpose of applying some check to the outward immorality of this neighbourhood, and of prosecuting some of the most infamous of the houses of ill-fame. They procured a careful survey to be made of a considerable section of the population contained within a parallelogram of four streets within which my parish church is situated. They found that the section in question contained in all 788 houses, of which twenty-seven were public-houses, thirteen were beer-houses, and no fewer than 154 were brothels.