

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

At a meeting of the Toronto Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales, the following additional programme was agreed upon:—

1st. His Royal Highness to be received on the large open space opposite the Parliament buildings by a guard of honor under a salute.

2nd. An address to be presented by the members of the Corporation.

3rd. After the Prince's reply, the cortege to proceed along Front Street, to the City Hall, thence up Nelson Street, and along King Street, to the Government House.

4th. The streets to be lined by the militia, the various societies, fire companies, &c., &c.

5th. A general illumination and torch-light procession to take place on nights to be subsequently determined.

6th. On the second day, the inauguration of that portion of the University park appropriated to the uses of the city, to take place, and addresses to be presented.

7th. A display of the Royal Yacht Club, and a Floral Fete, to take place on days to be subsequently determined.

The whole cost of carrying out the Report was estimated at \$15,792.

We regret to state that a son of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of St. George's Church, Kingston, fell into the water, on Monday week, and before the body could be recovered life was extinct.

Chas. F. Woodward was examined at St. Catharines, on a charge of having forged the endorsement of John Brown, of Thorold, on a note for \$200. The Bench resolved to commit the prisoner for trial, and having failed to find requisite security, he will be sent to Niagara.

At last week's meeting of the Toronto City Council, a circular was read from the Receiver General, informing the Council, that the amount awarded to the city from the municipalities fund for 1859 was \$10,720 87.

LOWER CANADA.

A daring attempt was made on Saturday week, upon the Branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, at Waterloo. The robbers first broke into the dwelling house of H. L. Robinson, Esq., Manager of the Branch here; and entering the bedroom in which himself, his wife and two children were sleeping, pocketed a lady's gold watch, which hung by the bed, and coolly carried his clothes into an adjoining parlor, where they rifled his pockets of whatever was valuable, including a gold pen and a small amount of money. They also abstracted the keys of two safes in his office, one belonging to the E. T. Bank, which was doubtless the principal object of their visit. But in the Bank itself, the safe resisted their efforts, a wench belonging to the key being wanting.

The report which has gone abroad of the appearance of the cattle disease at Huntingdon, Canada East, appears to be unfounded. The Montreal Gazette, on the authority of two gentlemen from that place, denies the rumour, and states that there is not the slightest trace of the epidemic in the country.

It may not be generally known that the St. George's Society of Montreal have a large house leased, which is called the St. George's Home, for the purpose of accommodating necessitous Englishmen, who find there, without friends or money. At present there are only three inmates in it; last May it contained twelve.

Native silver has been discovered in the Township of Kingsley, O. E., on two lots. The owner of one has sold the mining right for \$1800; but the proprietor of the other has refused all offers yet made. The quantity of the metal found is considerable, and the locality is represented by returned Californians to resemble the Washoe district, where such large discoveries of silver have been recently made.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

A total eclipse of the sun will take place next month, visible in some parts of this continent, extending, in a belt, from Labrador to the Pacific, through the British possessions. Lieutenant Gillis, U. S. N., has been appointed to take observations in Labrador, and Captain Reynolds, U. S. A., in the interior.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday, June 5th, Lord Chelmsford moved the third reading of the bill for regulating the sale of goods on Sundays in the Metropolis. The bill was opposed by Earl St. Germans and the Bishop of Llandaff, on the ground that although by this bill Sunday trading was confined within certain limits, yet to some extent it was legalized. The promoters of the bill replied by showing that this was the lesser of two evils, and really a step towards the promotion of Sunday observance. To put down trading in the Metropolis on Sundays altogether would be virtually impossible, and would press very hard upon the vast numbers of working people who are not paid their wages until after business hours on Saturday night. The bill ultimately passed. On the same evening the bill for giving vice licenses to refreshment houses was read a second time. In the House of Commons Mr. Lindsay obtained a select committee to inquire into the organization and management of those branches of the Admiralty, War Office, Indian Office, and Immigration Board, by which the business of transporting, by means of shipping, troops, convicts, emigrants, materials of war, stores, and any other similar services, is now performed, with a view to their centralization.

On Wednesday, June 6th, there was a debate in the Lower House on the Ecclesiastical Commissions bill. Lord J. Manners opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to give extended power to the commissioners, and to make the commission itself perpetual and immortal. It would eventually give the whole management of church property to an all but irresponsible commission sitting in London. The bill was not strongly supported by the Government, and the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

On Thursday, June 7th, Lord Teynham brought forward a motion in the House of Lords in favour of manhood suffrage and the ballot. In the House of Commons the debate on the Reform bill was continued, in the

course of which Lord Palmerston observed that the tardy progress of this bill was occasioned by the delays incessantly interposed to obstruct it by those who dared not oppose the measure openly. Did the House mean to pass a Reform Bill or not? The principle of this bill had been assented to, or why was it not opposed on the second reading? The objections now offered to the bill went to the details, to the degree in which the fundamental principle was to be carried out. The whole of the discussions which had taken place on the bill had been for the purpose of delay, and they had now arrived at the climax of the proceeding. Mr. Disraeli congratulated Lord Palmerston on the first speech he had made on the Reform Bill. The conduct of the measure had been left to others, and consequently his speech had been characterized by a total misconception of the business of the House. He had accused the Opposition of delay; but the motion for going into committee was only made on Monday. Was their not opposing the second reading of the bill a cause of delay? The majority of the speakers had been made by the supporters of the Government, and if Lord Palmerston really desired to know whether this Reform Bill was desired he recommended him to inquire of some of those who sat behind him.

We learn by the *Melita*, that the Reform Bill has been abandoned for this session.

Further correspondence with Mr. Bruce, our Plenipotentiary in China, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. Its purport may be briefly stated. Mr. Bruce, whose first despatches had conveyed the impression that the Chinese Government would be glad of a fair and reasonable accommodation, writing in February last, reports that that impression was incorrect, and that he is convinced that the war party being in the ascendant, there is at Peking a deliberate intention to set aside the treaty engagements entered into by the Emperor and that nothing but the complete defeat of this hostile party, and the destruction of their power and credit, together with "a lesson which will teach the Chinese that perfidy and bad faith necessarily lead to signal punishment," will enable us to place our relations with China on a secure basis.

In the official report of the landing of Garibaldi in Marsala it was indicated that the British vessels had favoured the expedition of the patriots. Mr. Elliot thereupon remonstrated in very strong terms, and the consequence is that the Neapolitan Government sent round a circular to all the missions, exculpating our vessels from all blame in that transaction.

The committee formed in London for the purpose of raising a fund "to assist the Sicilians in their struggle for freedom" acknowledge subscriptions amounting to £1,175. The majority of the subscribers are Italians, but still there is a very considerable sprinkling of English names in the list. The two great tenors, Mario and Magini, appear to have been very industrious in behalf of the movement. The late Lady Noel Byron, Lady Barker, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Enfield (now Earl of Strathford), Mr. D. Shafto, M.P.; Mr. Wylde, M.P.; "An Irish M.P.," "A Liberal M.P.," Mr. Wakely, Sir Charles Lyell, and Sir H. Hoare, subscribe to the fund; while four Oxford Colleges—Christ Church, Balliol, Lincoln, and New—raised between them £111 6s. Christ Church figuring for rather more than half the total amount.

IRELAND.—In spite of the recent notice issued by the police, recruiting for the service of the Pope is going on actively in Ireland. There is no regular form of enlistment, but the applicant is merely required to express his willingness to emigrate—the rest is understood. Many of the recruits plead as an excuse that the disbanding of the militia has left them no alternative but to enlist in a foreign service or to go to the workhouse. Some of the recruits who have arrived at Rome have been presented to the Pope; they are to form a national regiment, commanded by Irish officers only; the sign on their hats is the Papal arms, with the harp of Erin underneath.

ITALY.—The last certain information from Sicily says that the whole of Palermo was barricaded and fortified. Garibaldi had a great number of grenades at his disposal. Other royal troops, stationed in the neighbourhood of the Custom House, had gone over to Garibaldi, with their arms and ammunition. Influence was also exercised by Garibaldi's agents in the other portions of the Neapolitan army. It was said that there were 2,000 sick and wounded among the royal troops.

It was on the 30th of May that General Letizia, delegated by General Lanza, met Garibaldi on board the *Hannibal*, English man-of-war, and declared that he was charged to demand an armistice. The conditions which he proposed were:—

1. The retention of their respective positions by both parties.
2. Liberty to attend to the wounded, and to remove them on board the fleet.
3. Permission to supply provisions to the Hospital for the Poor.
4. That the municipality should address to the Royal Commissioner a petition for the concession of such reforms and institutions as might be necessary for the country.

The first points were consented to by Garibaldi without difficulty; but he peremptorily rejected the fourth, and the conference was broken off.

News from Naples has been received to the effect that the armistice has been indefinitely prolonged.

General Letizia had arrived at Naples, the bearer of a new capitulation, and is said to have pointed out to the king that the soldiers would refuse to fight, and that desertions had become numerous. And the correspondent of an English paper, writing from Naples says:—

"The greatest anxiety prevails at the Palace, and the King is almost beside himself from the disastrous intelligence which has been received from Sicily. His Majesty was seen just now in the Toledo, with his face pale and contracted, and his whole bearing denoting the utmost distress of mind. We learn here that the insurgents so completely surround Palermo that they intercept all provisions. As consequently, nothing can be received by land, vessels are being dispatched from this place every morning and evening. This day 200 bullocks were sent off, and shortly after three steamers arrived here with a crowd of people, who were half starved, and a number of wounded men. When the news came in of the fall of Palermo the excitement was immense, and already three demonstrations in favor of Victor Emmanuel have taken place, headed by the very set of lazzarone who were said to be the most devoted supporters of the throne."