

religious instruction of prisoners in those places, and of directing the attention of the whole body of the clergy to this important question.

Rev. Dr. PATTON moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on the endowment of parishes, recommending the establishment of such a fund.

Rev. W. S. DARLING moved in amendment, that the report be referred to the committee appointed to consider the proposed Board of Missions. It was seconded by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere.

On the suggestion of the Bishop, the amendment was adopted.

Rev. Dr. FULLER brought up the report of the Committee for increasing the number of divinity students. The report stated that in the six years, from 1852 to 1858, the increase of our clergy was only 8 per cent., whilst the increase of population during those six years was 42 per cent.; the increase of the teachers or ministers amongst other Protestant dissenters was from 40 to 45 per cent.; and the increase of the priests of the Church of Rome was 95 per cent. In view of this state of things, it was the duty and within the ability of the people to supply, and more than supply the deficiency. The report then pointed out how this want might be remedied by affording greater facilities to young men in passing through their divinity course.

It was unanimously carried.

Rev. F. DESROCHES then moved that the following lay Synodsmen, J. W. Bront, S. B. Harman, J. Bovell, John Carter, and — Clark, Esqs., and the following clerical Synodsmen, the Rev. H. B. Osler, G. B. Vinor, the Rev. W. S. Darling, and the Rev. C. P. Emory, be members of a standing committee on Church Music.

It was seconded by the Rev. Dr. PATTON, and carried.

After the benediction had been pronounced by the Lord Bishop, the Synod was adjourned *sine die*.

We are compelled to defer, until next week, our report of the meetings of the Church Society. The rest of the Ecclesiastical Intelligence will be found on the sixth page.

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

TORONTO.—After a long consultation it was agreed that the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be on the large open space of ground opposite the Parliament Buildings. That he be received by a guard of honor under a royal salute. His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the members of the Corporation, will present the Prince with an address immediately upon his landing. He will then be escorted to the Government House—the route to be selected hereafter.

The streets to be lined by the Militia and National Societies, Fire Companies, &c., &c.

A Ball to be given in the Crystal Palace. An illumination combined with a torch-light procession will take place—but the nights for celebrating the above to be appointed at some future meeting.

On the same day the opening of University Park will take place under the auspices of the Prince. A large dais will be erected for the occasion, and addresses presented to the Prince.

In addition to the above, it is contemplated to give a grand fete in Regoode Hall. It is also expected that the Royal Yacht Club will make a great display upon the waters of the Bay.

The *Barrie Advance* says measures are now being prosecuted for the chartering of a steamer to receive the Prince at Collingwood, for the purpose of detouring the Georgian Bay, and possibly passing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, so as to get a peep, if nothing more, at the great Superior.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge has recently been inspected with great care. It has been found perfectly secure in every part.

LOWER CANADA.

The emigration to Canada this spring, so far, exceeds in number and quality that of the corresponding week of last year by several hundreds.

MONTREAL.—At a meeting of the Montreal City Council, held a few evenings since, the special and finance committees recommended the appropriation of \$10,000 for festivities to celebrate the visit of the Prince of Wales. It was stated that at two meetings with the Citizens' Committee, the Special Committee had agreed on the part of the Council to charter a steamer, to convey the Mayor, Councillors and distinguished strangers to meet the Prince of Wales on his way up the river; erect triumphal arches and illuminate the city; organize a torchlight procession on the night of the Prince's arrival; and also make a display of fireworks on a scale commensurate with the occasion. The Citizens' Committee is to erect a large building for scenes and ball purposes, undertake the management of Indian athletic games in costume; organize a grand trades procession and charter steamers to meet the Prince on the river. The report also stated that the Committees had agreed upon the etiquette to be observed in issuing the invitations to the festivities.—*Gazette*.

The Canadian mail steamer North Briton, Capt. Borland, left Liverpool on Wednesday the 30th, at 4 p. m., and reached Londonderry on the 31st, at 11 a. m. This being the opening voyage of the New Northern Postal route, the Mayor accompanied by the members of the Town Council and Harbor Commissioners, came down in a special steamer to inaugurate the event and were entertained at dinner by Capt. Borland.

His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville arrived in Montreal on Thursday night by the Grand Trunk Railway, and drove up to the Donegans, where apartments had previously been retained for him. Yesterday morning he took the 6 o'clock train of the Montreal and Lachine Railway, and proceeded to the latter village on a fishing excursion.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—PARLIAMENT.—On Friday, May 26th, Lord Palmerston moved the appointment of a select committee to search the journals of the Houses of Parliament in order to ascertain and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills improving or repealing laws. Mr. T. Duncombe moved an amendment to the effect that the House of Commons should not be prorogued, but merely adjourned from time to time until the bill shall be passed by the House of Lords. Lord J. Russell said he hoped the House would agree to Lord Palmerston's motion, for this was a question of the greatest importance. Perhaps it was the gravest question that had arisen in the House of Commons for a century. It was essential, therefore, that a committee should be appointed, as proposed by Lord Palmerston, before any steps could be taken, or any action attempted on the part of the House of Commons. The amendment of Mr. Duncombe, he considered, was an infringement upon the prerogative of the Crown on the subject of the prorogation of Parliament. Lord Palmerston's motion was carried.

In reply to Mr. Bowyer, Cardinal Wiseman's Parliamentary agent, who complained of the part taken by Mr. Elliott, at Naples, Lord Palmerston said the laws of Naples had been strictly respected by Mr. Elliott, and he had done no more than his duty in giving protection to political refugees convicted of no crime. Innocence was no protection in that country, and if Mr. Elliott had refused to give an asylum to one of those unfortunate people, flying from the fangs of the police, there was not a man in this country who would not have said he had been guilty of a dereliction of duty.

The House then adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

On Thursday, May 31st, Mr. Adderley called the attention of the House to the report of the committee on the military defences of the colonies, which recommended that they should provide for their internal defences at their own expense, while the Imperial Government should provide for their external defence, and urged that the recommendation ought to be acted upon.

On Friday, June 1st, Mr. Ayrton gave notice of a resolution pledging the House of Commons to support Ministers in adopting constitutional measures to obtain the remission of the Paper Duty Bill during the present session.

On Monday, June 4, Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £500,000 on account of the China war would be taken in addition to the £85,000 already granted, and that the Secretary of War would shortly give full details of the requirement.

The Reform Bill was debated in committee, and Lord John Russell in the course of his remarks said, there was no truth in the rumour that the Government intended to postpone the measure until next session. Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the conservatives. He thought if the Government proceeded with the Bill now, it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions. Mr. McKinnon moved that the Bill be postponed till after the result of the approaching census is ascertained, and after some debate the matter was postponed till the 7th instant.

The agitation on the subject of the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill still continues. It seems, however, to be chiefly confined to the cheap newspapers and those who are influenced by them.

It is rumoured that Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone may possibly leave the Cabinet, their places to be filled respectively by Lord Clarendon and Sir G. C. Lewis.

Captain Sherard Osborn reports very favourably of the proposed telegraphic communication between England and America, by way of Greenland and Labrador; and the Admiralty have granted ships to survey the seas for this purpose.

The sum already subscribed as the guaranteed-fund of the Great Exhibition of 1862, amounts to £269,000.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held lately, gold medals were awarded to Lady Franklin and Sir F. L. McClintock.

Further unfavourable weather having retarded the work on the *Great Eastern*, the directors have deferred her departure for a short time, confidently expecting that she will sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure will not be announced until there is no possibility of another disappointment.

IRELAND.—The annual account of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, which has been issued, shows that since the commencement of the last reign there has been advanced for arterial drainage, relief works, and other public works in Ireland, the sum of £3,408,839 out of the public funds. Of this amount, the sum of £907,457 has been remitted by authority of Parliament; there has been repaid into the Exchequer the sum of £1,175,691; and there remains due the sum of £1,325,741, with £202,696 for interest. The full amount authorized has not yet been issued, and during the last year, advances to the extent of £98,625 were made. The repayments in that year amounted to £160,506.

ITALY.—The Neapolitan officials still deny the fact of Garibaldi's success, falsifying themselves in the eyes of Europe with a pertinacity almost unparalleled. The official news says, for example:—The Sicilian bands are leaving the troops of Garibaldi, who have been again beaten at Piana, having had many killed and many taken prisoners. The insurgents lost also one cannon, and are in full flight, being pursued by the royal troops beyond Corleone. The provinces are tranquil, and the revolutionists are discouraged.

The real movements of Garibaldi, to continue from our last number, are probably as follows:—On the 27th, Garibaldi having collected his forces, attacked Palermo, made himself master of all the outer works, and succeeded in entering the town. The fire of the forts and the frigates which encircled the port well supported the Royal troops, who were actively engaged. The assault was led by Garibaldi in person. The troops retired within the Royal Palace, the Custom-house, and the Castle. Hostilities were suspended from ten until twelve o'clock, when the struggle recommenced with greater desperation. The Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening was burnt down.

On the 29th, Garibaldi, having captured a park of artillery, stormed the citadel, and subsequently on the proposition of General Lanza, commander of the forces, an armistice was concluded between the Royal troops and Garibaldi.