

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

THERE will be offered at Public Auction at the Market House, in the Town of Guelph, at the hour of two o'clock, On THURSDAY, 30th of April, by Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, that desirable and beautiful situated property known as the Cunningham farm, being composed of Lots Nos. 7 and 8, in Division A, and part of Lot No. 24 in Division A, in the Township of Guelph, containing 87 acres, more or less. This valuable property is in close proximity to the business part of the Town of Guelph, is beautifully situated, and offers an inducement to purchasers very rarely met with. There will also be offered at the same time and place, Village Lots No. 39 and 27, on the North side of Mill street, in the Village of Eden Mills, containing one-fourth of an acre each, more or less. Terms very liberal, and will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars apply to D. MacFarlane, Guelph, or Buchanan & Co., Hamilton, Hamilton, April 18th, 1868. 4w-2w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY AUCTION

F. J. B. FORBES has been instructed to sell by public auction the following valuable town property: 1. That three story Hotel, opposite the market, in the Town of Guelph, at present occupied by James Lindsay, and known as Lindsay's Hotel. 2. The large and commodious stone Warehouse adjoining, extending from Market Street, to Macdonnell Street, having two floors, occupied by the Messrs. Sharpe, and known as Sharpe's Seed Store. The property is situated in the best business part of the town, and is a most valuable and would form a profitable investment for capitalists. Lot No. 13038, on Paisley Street, adjoining the Primitive Methodist Church, quarter of an acre of land, with frame house, stable, pump, well, &c. Also—Lots 1, 2 and 30, corner of Fleet and Market Street, Ennis's survey, eligibly located for a private residence. A good quarry could be opened if required. 4. West-half of Lot 15, in the 14th Concession of Peel, 100 acres, on the gravel road, and nine miles from Elora; about 80 acres cleared and fenced, land of the best quality. 5. West-half of Lot 12, in the 15th Con. Township of Peel, 100 acres, principally hardwood land, some pine—valuable, being near to a saw mill. The above property will be sold without reserve at the Town Hall, Guelph, On Wednesday, 6th May, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. Title indisputable. Terms of payment made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to THOMPSON & JACKSON, Land, Loan and General Agents, Wynham-st. Guelph, 21st April, 1868. dw2

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, in the Town of Guelph, nearly a quarter of an acre of land, with three frontages, situated between the Grand Trunk Station and O'Neil's Hotel, well located either for Warehouses or private residence. PARK Lots Nos. 19 and 20, being part of the subdivision of Lot 1, in the 3rd Con. Division C. Township of Guelph, (112 acres in a block), situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and adjoining Judge Macdonald's property. PARK Lots Nos. 25, 31, 32, 34 and 36, (27 acres in a block) being part of Lot 3, 2nd Con. Division C. Township of Guelph. The land is of the best quality, free from stones and stumps, and eligibly situated for building sites. Also, a choice Farm in Erin. THAT valuable Farm, composed of the East-half of Lot 4 No. 11, in the 10th Concession of Peel, 100 acres, with about 30 acres cleared, free from stumps and stones, well fenced and in an excellent state of cultivation; a good spring running through it; situated one mile from the village of Erin. There is a good frame house containing five rooms, and a Wood-house; also, a frame bank barn 40x30, with stables, sheds and driving-house, 2 pump wells, &c. Also, a Farm of 133 Acres. EXCELLENT LAND, being composed of Lot 1, in the 8th Concession, and part of Lot 1 in the 7th Concession, Division C, in the Township of Guelph, 23 miles from the Town of Guelph—one of the best markets in Ontario. The land is nearly all under cultivation, and well watered, the Speed running through, on which there is a water-power, and a valuable spring at the barn. The buildings consist of a good stone house, a large frame bank barn, a stable, sheds, &c., together with orchard, garden, pump, well, &c. For further particulars apply to THOMPSON & JACKSON, Land, Loan, and General Agents, Wynham-st. Guelph, 21st April, 1868. dw3

Dominion Store!

(Late Post Office Store.) JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Embroidery for Ladies Underclothing. Also for Braiding on all sorts of Dress Goods. Some of the Finest Patterns ever seen. Call and see them, they are for sale single—Stamping done to order on the shortest notice. Also on hand an assortment of New Oranges and Lemons. For sale GATES & CO'S VICTORIA SEWING MACHINES. Don't forget the stand, next to the Wellington Hotel. MRS. ROBINSON, Upper Wynham Street, Guelph, Feb. 19th, 1868. dw

Oyster Rooms

VALENTINE WILD BEGS to announce to the public that he has fitted up Oyster Rooms in connection with his Hotel, on MACDONNELL STREET. The very best of Liquors, and choicest Clarendon will always be kept. The very best of Oysters always on hand, and served up in all styles of short notice. FANCY DRINKS and all kinds of Fancy Drinks prepared in the most approved manner. Guelph, 27th December, 1867. dwfm

The Town of Guelph. TENDERS WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till MONDAY, 4th MAY, for removing the Weigh House, Scales and Market Clerk's Office, and for being in Cattle Yards in connection with the said Weigh House. Plans and Specifications can be seen and full information obtained, by applying at the Town Clerk's Office. GEORGE S. HEROD, Chairman, Market House Committee. Guelph, April 27, 1868. dw 6 in

W. B. COWAN, M. D.

W. B. COWAN, M. D. Oculist, Graduate of New York Homoeopathic College, and Licentiate of Canada. Office over Mr. Massey's new store—entrance Macdonnell Street. Guelph, 27th Jan. 1868. dwrf

POTATOES!

Potatoes of all Kinds

Wholesale and Retail.

AT WEBSTER'S

Grain and Flour Store,

West Market Square, Guelph.

Guelph, March 20, 1868. do tf

GALLERY OF ART.

R. W. LAIRD,

Looking Glass and Picture Frame

MANUFACTURER,

79 King-st. West,

TORONTO.

The Trade supplied with Washable Gilt and Imitation Rosewood Mouldings and Looking Glass Plate. Country orders promptly attended to. Toronto 1st April 1868. dwly.

PAINTING,

GLAZING, & C.

THOMAS BREADON

DOUGLAS-ST., GUELPH,

Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country that he is prepared to execute all manner of work in connection with his business at rates as low as

GOOD WORKMANSHIP

And MATERIAL well allow.

Shop, - - Douglas Street,

Next door north of Wm. Hoover's Livery Stable, and directly opposite Wm. Brownlow's Undertaking Establishment.

When not at the shop, orders to be left at Mr. Brownlow's.

THOS. BREADON, Guelph 1st April, 1868. dwm-wlm

MRS. DAVIS'S

Eating House & Grocery

MRS. DAVIS begs to inform the public of Guelph and vicinity that at her Eating House meals can be had at reasonable prices. Also for sale OYSTERS, Fruits of all kinds, Confectionery, &c.

FRESH GROCERIES

Always in stock an excellent stock of Groceries, comprising Tea, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, &c., at prices as low as they can be bought for in any store in town.

Remember the place—Upper Wynham Street, nearly opposite Hazelton's Furniture Warehouse.

MRS. C. H. DAVIS, Guelph, March 19, 1868. do

STANDARD

Life Assurance Company

(Established 1825.)

Accumulated Fund £3,700,005 1s. 4d. 8/10

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK, Agents at Guelph.

THE STANDARD strongly advocates the Bill now before the House under which Insurance Companies are required to make certain deposits with the Government. The STANDARD is ready and willing to make any deposit required, thus guaranteeing to the fullest extent the Policy Holders. For every information to those desirous of insuring will be given at the office of

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK, Town Hall Buildings, Guelph, 18th April, 1868. dw

Insolvent Act of 1864

AND AMENDMENTS.

In the Matter of GEORGE ROYCE, of

Dacotah, in the County of Halton, AN INSOLVENT.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, in the Market Square, Guelph,

ON SATURDAY, 2nd MAY, 1868,

By W. S. G. KNOWLES, Auctioneer, one span of Horses, without any reserve.

CHARLES SHARPE, Official Assignee. Guelph, April 23, 1868. do td

SPEED LODGE NO. 180.

A. F. and A. M.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of Speed Lodge No. 180, G. R. C. A. F. and A. M., will be held in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday Evening next the 29th Inst.

JOHN CRIDFORD, Secretary. Guelph, April 25th. d-td

DOG LOST.

LOST on Thursday, the 23rd inst., on the Market of Square, a black and tan Colley Dog, medium size, answers to the name of "Ponto." Any person leaving him at O'Neil's Hotel, Guelph, or with the subscriber will be rewarded.

JOHN CARD, Guelph, 28th April, 1868. dw 3 w1

ALBION HOTEL!

St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.

MR. DECKER would say that having resumed the management of the Albion, he hopes by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.

L. W. DECKER, Montreal, 30th March, 1868. d

AGENTS WANTED!

FIVE good men wanted in every Township, to sell on salary, CLARK'S PATENT SASH LOCKS and CAN OPENERS. Address, enclosing \$1 for samples and terms, if Agents cannot sell, return samples and get your money back. A. KENNEDY & CO., Box 990, Chicago, Ill. Guelph, 9th April, 1868. dw

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET

TO RENT, a Furnished Cottage, in a pleasant and central part of the town, for six or twelve months, as may be agreed upon. For particulars apply at this office, or to D. Macfarlane, Esq., Guelph, 23rd April, 1868. d

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers having contracts with this office are notified that: unless their changes for the EVENING MERCURY are handed in before 12 o'clock, their advertisements cannot be altered until the following day. Advertisements for the WEEKLY MERCURY should be handed in as early as possible on Wednesday morning in order to secure insertion.

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET.

WEDNESDAY EV'G, APRIL 29, 1868.

INCORPORATION.—We understand it is contemplated to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Paisley to consider whether it is advisable to have the village incorporated as a separate municipality.

A CAPTURE.—The Chief Constable paid a visit to Toronto on Tuesday, and returned in the evening bringing with him a man named Langstaff, who, it is believed was implicated in the raid which was made on Mr. Grand's store some time ago.

SMOKED WHITE FISH.—Messrs. James Massie & Co. have just received a lot of Saunders's celebrated Goderich smoked white fish, which met with such favour last year from all who relish a delicious fish carefully smoked and cured. Messrs. Massie & Co. will have a full supply for sale during the season.

DISLOYAL.—The London Advertiser tells of a farmer from Westminster, who when he heard in the city of the attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred, exclaimed boldly, "It served the whelp right." A man like that would commit assassination, if he had a chance, and the needful courage.

"Pi"—The report of the Whalen trial, which the Paisley Advocate had in type for its last issue shared the fate of the four-and-twenty blackbirds, mentioned by some of the ancients. There is no melody in either the "pi" or the editor on the occasion.

KNOX CHURCH.—In consequence of the recent trouble in Knox Church, Guelph, the Board of Managers have considered it their duty to resign. A meeting of the congregation will be held on Friday, May 1st, at 3 p. m. to accept their resignation. Agreeably to the recommendation of the Presbytery the day has been appointed as one of humiliation and prayer. Divine service will begin at 2 o'clock.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Stinson, teller of the British North America Bank at London, is under arrest on suspicion of being the party who substituted a copy of the Globe for a package of money, designed to be transmitted by express from the Bank to New York. The accused has placed himself in an unpleasant position by making statements concerning his affairs that have been contradicted.

THREATENING.—The senior proprietor of the St. Catharines Journal has received warning from Buffalo, that unless he draws his articles in reference to Fenianism milder, his personal safety will be seriously endangered. The editor tells them just to try it on, and if we were in communication with those who have interested themselves so much in his welfare we would advise them not to mind him, for if he fight as well with carnal as with intellectual weapons they will make nothing by the encounter.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company the April number of this able magazine. The contents are as follows:—Horace: the cause of his popularity; Linda Tressel—Part VII; Historical sketches of the Reign of George II.—No. II; The Minister: Wm. Edmondstone Aytoun. Cornelius O'Dowd contributes a paper which embraces a variety of subjects: Chas. Keen and the modern stage; The New Nostrum for Ireland—a song; The Battle for Place. The magazine is for sale at the bookstores.

Sharpe's Seed Establishment.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. C. & A. Sharpe, in to-day's paper. It is a matter of great interest to farmers, gardeners and others to know where they can procure seed of the best quality, which may be relied upon, and which will be found true to name. They may depend on getting such seed at the Messrs. Sharpe's establishment. This firm possess peculiar advantages in being able to obtain all their seeds direct from one of the most extensive seed growers in England, who sends out none but first class seeds, which are thoroughly tested. This is a very important matter to the purchaser, who by getting seed which has passed through half a dozen of hands, and which may turn out to be comparatively worthless, may lose his crop and the whole results of his season's labor. The very extensive business now done by the Messrs. Sharpe, which has greatly increased every year, shows that the quality of their seed has earned for them the confidence of the public, and we doubt not they will be still more largely patronized this season than during any previous one. It should also be borne in mind, that while selling none but first class seeds, their prices are as low as seeds can be bought for at any respectable seed store. Their annual Seed Catalogue is now ready, and may be had on application at their store, West Market Square.

Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 28.

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Rose made his financial statement last night. In December last he stated that the probable expenditure for the year 1867-68 would be \$12,226,000 of which \$1,925,000 was on capital account, leaving as the anticipated ordinary expenditure of the year \$14,301,300. The estimates in detail laid before the House showed an estimated expenditure of \$17,265,019, to which had to be added supplementary estimates, \$71,000—making a total of \$17,336,019, instead of \$16,226,000 as estimated in December. There was in reality no change of any consequence. There had to be deducted as not properly belonging to service of the year \$814,327 arrears paid on account of the late Province of Canada, and \$205,100 expenditure, which would not take place before 1st July next, and which would be struck out from the estimates before they went through committee. Deducting these sums would reduce the gross expenditure of this year to \$16,316,562 instead of \$16,200,000 as estimated in December. From this estimated total expenditure of \$16,316,562 falls to be deducted, for capital and redemption, \$1,863,498, also arrears of the late Province of Canada still depend on vote of the House. He meant the first to charitable institutions, and the sums payable to the townships on account of the Seigniorial indemnity fund. These deductions left \$14,321,360 as the ordinary expenditure of the year 1867-1868. Coming to the anticipated revenue, judging from the experience of the nine months which we now had, he believed the anticipations he indulged in in December would be fully realized, and that there would be a fair and moderate excess beyond the surplus he then stated. The gross receipts from customs to the thirty-first of December were \$6,318,063. Judging from the receipts of January, February and March, the total customs receipts for the current year he estimated at \$9,000,000. Receipts from excise he estimated at \$2,970,000, and those from miscellaneous sources belonging to receipts of the year \$2,725,500, making a total revenue of \$14,605,500, a surplus over estimated expenditure on 30th June next of \$774,140. Of the total expenditure for which a vote was asked \$17,230,000, there had been expended to 15th April \$9,542,000, leaving to be expended between this and 30th June \$7,788,000. The balance due the English agents had now been reduced to \$510,503. There was due the Bank of Montreal \$2,500,000 and to the various Provinces \$591,667. Total floating debt on April 15th, \$3,692,209; deduct bank balances, \$1,893,523, and there was left a net floating debt of \$1,798,776, instead of \$3,851,830 as in December last. The way in which the Dominion stock had been taken up by the country exhibited very gratifying features. There were 61 tenders under par, and 145 at and above par.

With regard to the portion of the floating debt which still existed, he anticipated that it would very soon be discharged by the receipts from the various sources which he had indicated in December, which could be realized gradually and without disturbance to the commercial interests of the country. He then went on to explain the fiscal relations between the Dominion and the different Provinces. The obligations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were considerably reduced, and the Dominion had now to provide the means of meeting obligations on the part of the two provinces to the amount of \$5,148,486. With regard to Ontario and Quebec, it was difficult for many reasons to state their precise position in regard to the debt, because the matter was now a subject of arbitration. The anticipated expenditure for 1868 '9, on ordinary account, was \$13,836,644. He proposed to add to that, but he did not propose to take a vote for it, the sum of \$154,516, making a possible total of \$14,041,161. This sum of \$154,516, for which a vote however would not be asked, represented interest on possible outlay on the intercolonial railway and on fortifications. He estimated operations on intercolonial would extend over four years, and on fortifications five years. In addition to this what he termed ordinary expenditure, there would have to be met by loans on accounts of public works, railways, and other operations now going on, the sum of \$2,456,000.

Compared with the estimates of 1867-68, it would be seen that there was a considerable reduction this year. The Government thought that they could see their way clearly to a reduction of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 under the provisions of the Audit and new Civil Service Bills. With respect to the sources from which he proposed to derive revenue, he said the Government desired to make as few changes as possible and these should be in the direction of conciliating their friends of the Maritime Provinces, and also that they should not be such as further to restrict their intercourse with the United States. In taking into consideration the trade of the country, the Government had come to the conclusion that it would not be safe to calculate upon a larger revenue than during the past year—from customs, \$3,100,000; excise, including duty on petroleum, \$3,540,000; miscellaneous, \$2,500,000; total revenue, \$15,140,000, against a total estimated ordinary expenditure of \$14,041,161, showing a surplus of \$1,071,839. He did not consider this an over-estimate. If the country enjoyed average prosperity, he had no reason to doubt that this amount of revenue would fall short. He changed the term "ordinary expenditure" under extraordinary expenditure he included the sum of \$348,700 to be spent in Ontario and Quebec; Nova Scotia railways, lighthouses, &c., \$690,000; New Brunswick railways, lighthouses, &c., \$1,237,000; Intercolonial railway, \$180,300—making a total to the capital account of \$2,456,000, to which might be added two sums on account of redemption of public debt, amounting to \$1,018,307. This was exclusive of fortifications.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed the Excise resolutions moved by Mr. Howland, and the Customs resolutions moved by Mr. Tilley.

THE TARIFF.

The following is that portion of Mr. Rose's speech relating to tariff charges:—He said Government intended to take the duty off flour, meal, grain, &c., breadstuffs of all kinds. (Hear, hear.) Also a tax off tonnage dues for light-house purposes, and make a change in the duty on molasses in the shape of a reduction, and to revise sugar duties, a class with which there was great difficulty in dealing, especially to meet the views of importers and refiners. Between these two arose great interest of encouraging direct trade with the West Indies. One of the great objections to the present tariff, was the inequality of its operation. It was a parcel of specific rates graduated according to a certain scale as near as possible to the English standard. In England, however, there were only four or five ports at which sugar was imported, and with experienced men at these, there was little difficulty in having the rate of duty collected exactly according to the number and quality of the sugar. The operation of specific duty there was comparatively easy, but the case was very different with the number of ports in the Dominion. Government, therefore, having due regard for the interest of consumer and purpose of revenue, came to the conclusion to recommend mixed ad valorem and specific rate, viz., 25 per cent. ad valorem, and 1 per cent. per pound on all sugar above number 9 Dutch Standard and 25 ad valorem, and 2 of a cent per pound on sugars below No. 9, D. S. They also proposed to reduce molasses to 24 per cent. ad valorem—Melado, 25 ad valorem, and 2 of a cent specific duty on molasses for refining purposes, would remain as at present. The duty on wine was to be 20 per cent. ad valorem, and 10 cents per gallon, whether in bottle or wood; also 10 per cent. ad valorem on beer and porter, in addition to specific duties now collected, and 5 per cent on some articles of iron. A small export duty would be imposed on pine logs and shingle boards. On animals there would be a specific duty instead of ad valorem as at present, there would be \$15 on horses, \$10 on cattle, \$2 on swine, and \$1 on sheep. It is also proposed in the way of excise to impose a small additional rate on spirits equivalent to remission on corn. It is also proposed to place excise duty of 5 cents per barrel on refined petroleum, all of which would be subjected to inspection. Instead of permitting articles such as tea, coffee, wine, &c., to be imported free for the use of Her Majesty's troops, an equivalent money payment was provided for in the estimates, considerable difficulty and abuse having arisen from this cause.

There are resolutions giving the following customs changes not specified above: Rice, essential oils and medicine for hospitals removed from the free list and 15 per cent imposed, duty on coal and kerosene oil to be the same as on refined petroleum, 15c per gallon. Sulphuric acid half cent per pound. Duty on tinures raised from 30c to 63c per gallon. Perfumes and fancy soaps taken from the non-enumerated articles at 15 per cent. and subjected to 26 per cent duty. Five per cent iron, viz., bar, rod, hoop-steel, Canada plates, and tinned plates, nail and spike, rod, round, square and flat, rolled plate, and boiler plate, wire, type, printed books, Export duties, shingle bolts per cord one dollar, stove bolts \$1; pine and oak logs per thousand \$2, spruce logs \$1.

The following are the excise resolutions: 1st. That it is expedient to impose an excise duty of 3c per gallon on all spirits manufactured in Canada in addition to the excise duties now imposed thereon. 2nd. That it is expedient to impose an excise duty of 5c per gallon on all petroleum and coal oil manufactured in Canada. 3rd. That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of all petroleum and coal oil manufactured in or imported into Canada, and for the forfeiture of all such as may be offered for sale without having been inspected, and to impose thereon an inspection fee of 20 cents for each and every barrel, cask or package so imported. 4th. That it is expedient to provide that no person shall carry on the business of refining petroleum or coal oil without a license, for which a sum of \$50 shall be paid, such license to be renewed annually. 5th. That the first and second of the foregoing resolutions shall take effect, and that the third and fourth shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July next.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 28th.—The trial of the Fenians, Burke, Casey and Shaw, commenced to-day. A motion for a mixed jury of Englishmen and foreigners, after a lengthy argument by counsel, was denied. Counsel for the Crown defined the offence with which the defendants were charged as felony, the penalty of which, according to statute, is transportation and penal servitude for from two to seven years. Counsel then opened the case for the prosecution. All the prisoners acquitted of the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion have been discharged from custody. Barrett awaits the sentence of the court for murder.

Dublin, April 28.—It is reported that the trial of Nagle has been set down for the 9th of May.

London, April 28.—Official despatches have been received from the Indian Government which state that Yakovha Japan has obtained an important victory over the Russians, and expelled them from Kandahar.

London, April 29th.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby made a speech in which he attacked the resolves of Mr Gladstone on the Irish Church, and accused Lord Russell of vacillation of opinion on the question. He said that the resolves adopted by only one House of Parliament were without binding force on the Crown, but if a bill was duly passed, it would then be obligatory. He criticized Earl Russell's altered views on the subject, and hoped that by the defeat of this scheme Ireland would be freed from the difficulties in which it was involved. He said he was amazed to see Lord Derby bringing this question here while it was yet pending in the Lower House. He declared, with much earnestness, that the peace of Ireland was the aim of his life; he defended his course on the ground that inconsistency in means was not incompatible with consistency in the end sought to be attained. He acknowledged that he preferred his own plan for the solution of the difficulties in Ireland, but accepted the plan of Mr Gladstone as the most practicable under the circumstances. If the resolves pass the House, he should submit an appropriate Bill, which he believed would be sustained by the House of Commons and by the public opinion of the country, and would without doubt command the assent of the House of Lords. He expressed the hope that the Ministry would not attempt to influence the Crown adversely to the will of the House of Commons, as a collision between the Crown and the House of Commons would be most deplorable.

In the House of Commons, Mr Disraeli in answering a question from the opposition benches, said the Ministry wished for the fullest discussion of the Irish Church question. Mr Gladstone hoped that the debate would not delay the business of the House, and in that light deplored the time wasted last night in party recrimination.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate. WEDNESDAY, April 29.—Mary Patterson was brought up this morning charged by Jennie McDougall with having used threatening language towards her. The defendant had said that she "would split complainant's head open with an axe, if she should hang by the neck for it." The latter, therefore, wished Miss Patterson to be bound over to keep the peace. His Worship complied with her request, and defendant was obliged to give security, herself in \$100, and two sureties in \$50 each, to keep the peace for one year towards Her Majesty's liege subjects in general, and Jennie McDougall in particular.

Social at Everton.

There was a grand Social held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Everton, on Monday evening, the 20th inst., on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who has laboured very successfully among the people of Everton and vicinity for the last three years. Mr. Robert Dunbar occupied the the Chair, and discharged the duties of the position very efficiently. The Everton Choir did good service at intervals during the evening. After the Chairman's speech, a piece of music by the choir, and a recitation by Mr. A. H. Gokey, there was an intermission, and the refreshments which the ladies had provided were tested and pronounced excellent. Short speeches were made by Dr. McCullough, Messrs. Isaac Tovell and Hugh Black, and excellent recitations were given by Messrs. R. Morton and P. Gokey. Votes of thanks to the Chairman, the speakers, and the ladies passed unanimously, and the thanks of the meeting were also tendered to the Rev. Mr. Campbell for the diligence with which he had laboured among the people of Everton for three years, accompanied with a prayer that a blessing might attend him on his mission to the far Northwest. After singing the Doxology the meeting dispersed.—Com.

The Marchioness of Queensbury, who contributed to the fund for the families of the "Manchester martyrs," has again manifested her regard for the wife of "Captain" Mackey, the Fenian sentenced some days ago to twelve years' penal servitude at the Cork assizes, by sending a subscription of £5 to the fund which a Roman Catholic clergyman of Cork is collecting on Mrs. Mackey's behalf.

The Brazilian government are certainly alive to the advantage of encouraging immigration. They not only offer to pay the greater part of the expense of the voyage, but to build a comfortable house and clear six acres of land for each settler.

The New York Senate recently passed a bill authorizing railroad conductors to make arrests. It gives conductors the powers of special policemen, and enables them to keep turbulent fellows who travel with them in greater check. This has been in practice in England, and works there admirably. Mr. Panshon will deliver the Baccalaureate discourse before the graduating class at Victoria University, Cobourg, on the 30th inst.

Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 28.

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Rose made his financial statement last night. In December last he stated that the probable expenditure for the year 1867-68 would be \$12,226,000 of which \$1,925,000 was on capital account, leaving as the anticipated ordinary expenditure of the year \$14,301,300. The estimates in detail laid before the House showed an estimated expenditure of \$17,265,019, to which had to be added supplementary estimates, \$71,000—making a total of \$17,336,019