

FROM OTTAWA.

It is urged by influential persons that Whelan and his accomplices should be tried as speedily as possible, and that with that view a special commission should issue forthwith. If the trial takes place at Ottawa this spring, it must be before Easter term which commences the third Monday in May. A crowd of witnesses are held by the prosecutor at great expense. If the trial is postponed till the fall, it will be difficult to get them all together again. Many may, in fact, be put out of the way. The crown witnesses have been already tampered with, and the counsel engaged in the prosecution has been threatened, so that on the whole there are a great many reasons in the interests of justice why the matter should at once be disposed of.

Mr. Sanford Fleming is still here. The sum of \$75,000 placed in the estimates on account of the Intercolonial railway survey is to pay for the survey now going on. A return brought down to the House shows the payments on account of Fenian prosecutions between the 30th July, 1866, and 28th June, 1867, to have been \$36,629 92. On June 26th, 1867, Mr. R. A. Harrison received \$5,069 75 for professional services. Mr. Hilliard Cameron also received a large sum. The payments on account of the Holiday case foot up to \$14,233 44, mainly legal expenses, but a portion for watching the distillery.

Mr. Abbott, Chairman of the Committee on Insolvency, has prepared a Bill which he has placed in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. The bill embodies the present laws as well as amendments. One feature of importance introduced is that insolvents guilty of fraud will be proceeded against criminally as in England. Another requires insolvents to make assignment to the nearest official Assignee until a meeting of the creditors is called, and an appointment of an Assignee made by them. The new bill will undoubtedly become law this Session, and will be of great public advantage.

THE REPEAL QUESTION.

Dr. Tupper and Mr. Howe are, or lately were, experiencing the hospitality of the Duke of Buckingham. No doubt the Colonial Secretary will show them every courtesy which it is to be expected one polished gentleman will show to other gentlemen. As to the results of the Repeal mission nothing can be predicted with any degree of certainty, but all the leading journals of the Metropolis seem to be against it. The London Standard says:—

It is unfortunate, certainly, that at so early a period in the history of the Dominion of Canada one of the contracting parties should be agitating for a severance of the union. We cannot admit, however, that the case of Nova Scotia, even by the showing of her own advocates, is so hard as that we must necessarily for her consent to the new system of North American Confederation. It was hardly to be expected that there should be perfect unanimity among the colonists as to the justice and wisdom of that measure. We are, however, convinced by the arguments of Mr. Howe and his colleagues that the grievances of Nova Scotia are so great as that they can only be remedied by breaking up the Union. Such an event would be certainly disastrous, as he believes, to those of the interests of Great Britain as to those of the American colonists themselves. It is needless to declare that England has no selfish reason in joining the Provinces of her American dominions together for their protection and support. If that act is not good for the colonists themselves it certainly has no claim upon our support. What we have done was done purely with a view to create a Power out of the North American colonies that might by-and-by be self-contained and self-supporting. It was inevitable that some colony out of the number would have less direct interest in the union than the others. Considering the long distances which separate the constituent Provinces of the Dominion from each other, their various and conflicting interests, their sparseness of population and general unformed character, we could hardly have hoped to create a Union without some little jarring and contention at the outset.

In spite of the facts brought forward by the Nova Scotian delegates—facts which make a very large figure by the side of their protests and complaints—we continue to believe in the wisdom and expediency of the Act of Confederation. It is preposterous to ask the British Parliament to reverse its steps merely after a forty days' trial of the new system. Nova Scotia must learn to take care of herself in the competition with her sister colonies, and to make the best of the bargain. Her complaint is one which relates substantially to the policy of the local Legislature, but Great Britain cannot attempt to deal with it without doing injustice to other colonies. The greater part of the reasons assigned against the Act of Confederation are reasons which it is now too late for us to discuss. If the union is "fraught with evil," that will be the fault of Nova Scotia herself. That it is "unjust," is yet too early to decide. That it is "uncalled for," is certainly not a point on which the Nova Scotians alone are entitled to be heard. The complaint that the union deprives the people of Nova Scotia of "the rights of self-government," is not true. One might suppose from such a statement that the Nova Scotians could do nothing for themselves without the Ottawa Parliament; but the Confederation Act creates a local Nova Scotian Legislature, with very large powers, independent of, and in addition to the central Legislature of the Dominion. The objection that certain things can only be done eight hundred miles away from the Province was far stronger when the Nova Scotian Government was directly subject to the Colonial office. The other objections are simply a restatement of the main proposition, that Nova Scotia was better off with what her present delegates call an "independent" Government than now, when she is a portion of the Dominion of Canada. The Nova Scotians cannot "eat their cake and have it." They must pay, like the rest of us, for security from war and invasion; and the time had come when they could no longer, with any conscience, expect that England was to bear all the cost of insuring Nova Scotia against the foreign enemy.

A blue rose is on exhibition in Cincinnati.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The following is part of Hon. Mr. Rose's speech on the budget, in which he refers to the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway, and the means devised for paying up the Imperial Loan guaranteed for that work:

"He said he felt his work would only be half performed if he did not say a few words with reference to the future he had indicated, and the state of their existing obligations. The necessity for constructing the Intercolonial Railway was acknowledged on all hands. Without it there could have been no Union, and therefore regarding that expenditure no observation would be necessary, and in considering their relations with other countries much needed not to be said as to the duty of taking their fair share towards the defence of the Dominion, and doing that without which all their expenditure for militia purposes would have been rendered useless. He would therefore proceed at once to state the extreme limit of the annual charge for the Intercolonial Railroad and for fortifications. The gross amount of outlay for the Intercolonial Railway, for fortifications and for sinking fund would be for the first year, \$309,033; the second year it might be assumed at \$618,066; third year \$927,100; fourth year \$1,236,133; fifth year \$1,289,066. This last year the maximum annual charge both for interest and sinking fund had been reached, there would be provided a sinking fund of 1 per cent to provide repayment of the debt in a given number of years, and in 38 or 41 years, according as the sinking fund was increased at five or six per cent, the debt would be extinguished. To show that without further undue pressure on the resources of the country, the required amount could be raised, the hon. gentleman referred to the past history of the Provinces, showing that for eight or ten years past there had been a steady increase in the Provinces of population and wealth. During the last nine years the imports of Canada proper increased upwards of 81 per cent, exports 94 per cent; and similarly cheering progress, though not to such a great extent, had been made by the Maritime Provinces in the period. There was no reason to doubt this progressive increase would obtain in the future as in the past. In the exports of agricultural products, of the products of the forest, of animals and their products, and of manufactures, there had been a corresponding large increase, showing a very large expansion of the productive powers of the country. Then, too, the means of carrying the foreign trade of the country had largely increased, inward and outward tonnage being increased to an enormous extent. He gave detail figures to show the increase that had taken place under these heads, and also the increase of population in the several Provinces, together with increase in commercial progress and wealth as shown by expansion of banking capital employed in the country, and amount deposited in banking institutions, all of which afforded evidence of the steady and gratifying progress of the country, and a cheering indication of a prosperous future before us.

THE ESTIMATES.

The following are the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1869, which were laid on the table of the House of Commons on Tuesday last:—Civil government, \$602,700; administration of justice \$176,600; penitentiaries, \$245,733; legislation \$299,143; scientific institutions, \$9,750; arts, agriculture and statistics, \$7,000; immigration and Quarantine, \$36,805; militia and gunboats \$1,041,697; pensions \$1,452; new militia pensions, \$17,225; railways (all of them being in the Maritime Provinces) and the intercolonial survey \$1,850,000; canals \$223,000; Parliament and departmental buildings, \$100,000; Rideau hall, \$107,000; public buildings generally, \$25,000; harbors, piers and lighthouses, \$120,000; other public works, \$140,500; ocean and steam river service, \$129,600; light-houses and coast service, \$204,622; marine hospitals, \$37,000; fisheries \$36,800; cutting timber \$75,000; railway and steamboat inspection \$11,550; expenses seigniorial commission \$8,000; Indian annuities, \$8,400; miscellaneous, including \$10,000 for unforeseen expenses and \$93,912 expenses connected with confederation and imperial legislation thereon, \$211,312; collection of revenues, customs, &c., \$488,261; commutation remission duties on imports for the use of the army and navy, \$75,000; inland revenue, \$158,550; post office, \$731,000; public works in Ontario and Quebec, \$329,695; do. in Nova Scotia, \$240,000; do. in New Brunswick, \$215,000; collection of minor revenues, \$12,000—total \$7,901,855. The detailed estimates have also been laid on the table.

The expenditure authorised by special acts amounts to \$10,059,057. The following are the principal items:—Public debt in London, interest on public debt of Ontario and Quebec, \$3,132,607; Nova Scotia, \$384,910; New Brunswick, \$293,029; interest on current account \$27,000; in Canada, the interest on the public debt, \$219,250; Dominion stock, \$126,000; do. floating debt (Bank of Montreal) \$105,000 in Nova Scotia, interest on public debt, \$88,800; do. on savings' banks, \$26,000; in New Brunswick, interest on public debt, \$11,766; do. savings' banks, \$43,000; changes of management commission to financial agents, \$37,212; do. on investments for the sinking fund, \$2,477 advertising, telegrams, postage, and bill stamps, \$3,675; cost of provincial notes, \$5,000; allowance to the Bank of Montreal on the average of notes withdrawn from circulation, \$156,541; per centage on provincial notes circulated, \$50,000; Bank of Montreal for initial provincial notes, \$1,250; salaries of provincial note commissioners, \$2,400; savings' bank, N. S., \$2,240; savings' banks, N. B., commission to savings' banks agent, \$1,000; premium on exchange, \$40,000; sinking fund, \$247,713. Redemption of Public Debt—Balance of guaranteed loan, London, \$689,767; debentures to be redeemed in Canada, \$874,500; to redeem mutilated notes, Nova Scotia, \$60,000; civil government salaries to His Excellency the Governor General, British North America account, \$48,666. The other items are the salaries of judges, indemnity to members, geological surveys, pensions, ocean postal subsidy, compensation to seigneurs, \$186,786; and seigniorial indemnity to townships, \$45,402, and subsidies to the provinces.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young girl servant to Dr. Campbell, in Toronto, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday, by cutting her throat with a table knife. The girl was found shortly after committing the deed, with a deep gash in her throat, which partly severed the windpipe. On the day previous she threw herself down a well, but was rescued without sustaining much injury. She had been for sometime past attending revival meetings conducted by the Rev. Mr. Caughey, and when able to speak after her throat was sown up yesterday, inquired if she was "still in the flames." Her case seems to be one produced by religious excitement. She is now recovering.

Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 29.

In reply to a question Sir J. A. Macdonald said it was not the intention of the Government to ask any legislation this session on the value of silver coin. They hoped, however by the administrative Acts, to relieve if not altogether to move, what was known as the silver nuisance.

Mr. E. M. McDonald moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a series of resolutions which, after a statement of the facts as the manner in which the Union had been imposed on Nova Scotia, and the action taken by the Local Legislature, with a view to securing repeal, declared that no form of Government can be successful that does not command the confidence and approval of the people subject to its control, and to compel Nova Scotia to remain in a political connection thrust upon her without her consent, against which she now protests, and from which a vast majority of her people have asserted their determination to be free, would aggravate the discontent and political distractions now notoriously existing in that province, would be detrimental to the best interests of the whole country and might even imperil the peace of the Dominion. He made a long speech in support of the resolution. Mr. Morris moved in amendment:—"That the House do go into committee on said resolution, and that it be resolved that in opinion of this House the interest of the British Empire as well as of the Dominion and of the several Provinces of which it is composed, will be promoted by the maintenance and continuation of the existing union, and that this House confidently trusts that a due attention to the interests of the people of the whole Dominion and a wise and judicious course of legislation will result in a general acceptance of the union by the inhabitants of the Dominion, and will conduce to the wellbeing and advancement of the community."

Mr. Holton moved in amendment to the amendment: "That considering the discontent which is alleged to prevail in Nova Scotia in consequence of the passage of the British American Act of 1867, it is desirable that this House form itself into a committee of the whole to consider the grievances of which the people of that Province complain." A long debate followed when the House divided on Mr. Holton's amendment which was lost—yeas 39; nays 91. The House then divided on Mr. Morris' amendment, which was carried—yeas, 110; nays, 16.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

TWO hands in the Blacksmith's Shop that have worked at the business some time, also a boy as an apprentice. None but steady persons need apply at J. B. ARMSSTRONG'S, 1, X. L. Works, Guelph, dw April 29th, 1868.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the well-known Stewart's Planing Mill and Sash and Blind Factory, Guelph. The Factory is fitted up with the best machinery in use in Canada, which is in good running order, and is capable of doing a large business. A good business has been done at it for several years. Apply on the premises to R. & J. STEWART. Guelph, 29th April, 1868. dw-1

CANADA HOUSE.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, Near L'Original, on the Ottawa, County of Prescott, Ontario, BY A. M. F. CIANELLI. THIS elegant and fashionable first-class Hotel, with complete accommodation of a superior order for over two hundred persons, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June next. The House is fitted up in the first style, and is replete with every necessary demanded by modern ideas of comfort and convenience. The Halls and Lobbies are spacious, the Public Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen elegantly furnished, the Private Apartments comfortable and convenient, all lofty and well ventilated, and newly furnished in a handsome manner. The Hot and Cold Baths are very numerous, in a wing specially arranged for them, and constantly supplied with the Mineral Waters from the Springs, by costly steam pumping engines. To meet the requirements of all, without interfering with the repose of any, the arrangements for indoor amusements are confined to a square building, specially erected for the purpose, containing a spacious Ball Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, and other entertainments. The Saline, White Sulphur, and Gas Springs are but fifty yards from the house. Charges uniformly moderate. For further information, please address A. M. F. CIANELLI, Proprietor, Montreal, Montreal, 29th April. dw-2

Insolvent Act of 1864 AND AMENDMENTS.

In the Matter of GEORGE R. GUYE, of Dacotah, in the County of Linton, 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

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET.

THE next, 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. Guelph, 23rd April, 1868. d

DOG LOST.

LOST on Thursday, the 22nd inst., on the Market Square, a black and tan Collie Dog, medium size, answers to the name of "Fonso." Any person leaving him at O'Neil's Hotel, Guelph, or with the subscriber will be rewarded. JOHN CARD, Guelph, April 29th, 1868. dw

AUCTION SALE

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING!

W. S. G. KNOWLES HAS received a consignment, comprising a vast assortment of GENTS' COATS, VESTS, PANTS, HATS, CAPS, Boots, Shoes &c., &c. Which must be disposed of. He has therefore rented the Store OPPOSITE the MARKET. Lately occupied by Mr. T. J. DAY, where he will offer the entire Stock by Public Auction, Commencing on Wednesday Even'g, April 29th, 1868. And continue each evening until the entire Stock is disposed of. Terms, Cash. - No Reserve. Guelph, April 23, 1868. do tf

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Apothecaries' Hall!

JUST received, a supply of very fine Oil, made to suit Will wear longer, and does not clog up the finest parts of the machinery. Superior to all other Oils. Sewing Machine Oil. Guelph, April 23, 1868. daw tf

Sewing Machine Oil.

JUST received, a supply of very fine Oil, made to suit Will wear longer, and does not clog up the finest parts of the machinery. Superior to all other Oils. Sewing Machines. Guelph, April 23, 1868. daw tf

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

At JOHN A. WOOD'S. Guelph, April 23, 1868. daw tf

MAPLE SUGAR!

At JOHN A. WOOD'S. Guelph, April 23, 1868. daw tf

BISCUIT

Arrowroot, Cream, Fruit, Victoria, Abernethy, Wine and Ginger Nut BISCUITS. At JOHN A. WOOD'S. Guelph, April 23, 1868. daw tf

AMBER SYRUP

At JOHN A. WOOD'S. Guelph, April 23, 1868. daw tf

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

GUELPH AGENCY. CANADIAN LINE—Quebec to Liverpool every Saturday. GLASGOW LINE—Quebec to Glasgow every Thursday. CABIN—Guelph to Liverpool, \$79.50 and \$89.50. STEERAGE do do \$39.50. CABIN—Guelph to Glasgow, \$69.50 and \$49.50. STEERAGE do do \$29.50. Return Tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Passage Certificates issued to bring friends out, at the lowest rates. For Tickets, State-rooms, and every information, apply to GEO. A. OXNARD, Agent, G. T. R. Guelph, April 29, 1868. daw ly.

WALL PAPER.

1868. IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER AT DAYS' BOOKSTORE. MY Stock of WALL PAPER is very large and well selected. The patterns are of ELEGANT DESIGN, and imported this Spring from England. I am determined to sell Wall Paper at extremely LOW PRICES this Season; my constant object being to supply Goods as LOW as possible. T. J. DAY, Bookseller, Opposite the Market, Guelph, April 29th, 1868. dw

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NEW CATECHISM

FOR THE PEOPLE.

Who do the Largest Boot and Shoe Business in Guelph? PREST & HEPBURN. Who have the largest and best assorted stock of Boots and Shoes in Guelph? PREST & HEPBURN. Who have the Newest and Best Styles of Boots and Shoes in Guelph? PREST & HEPBURN. Who have always been ahead in Style, Material, Workmanship, Neatness and Durability? PREST & HEPBURN. The Subscribers being the Only Manufacturers in Guelph, Are in a position to offer inducements to the public which no other House in the Trade can do. CALL AND SEE! And you will be convinced that large and varied as has always been our Stock, the one now on hand Far Exceeds anything ever Shown by us in the Past! SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE! and Keep your Money in the County. Remember our Goods are all Warranted. Terms Cash, and No Second Price. PREST & HEPBURN. Guelph, 29th April. daw 1m

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PREST & HEPBURN.

Guelph, 29th April. daw 1m

WHOLESALE LITERATURE!

Cuthbert's Bookstore! Books of Fiction, best Authors, Books Poetical, best authors, Books Philosophical, best Authors, Books Theological, best Authors, Literal Translations of all Classics.

AT ROBERT CUTHBERT'S.

Guelph, 28th April, 1868. dw

BEDDING PLANTS!

C. & A. SHARPE HAVE for sale a large number of the following assortment of BEDDING PLANTS! VERBENAS, LANTANAS, PETUNIAS, HELIOTROPES, GERANIUMS, Etc., Etc. VEGETABLE PLANTS. CABBAGE PLANTS, in best Varieties, CAULIFLOWER, in best Varieties, KEYS TOMATO, 30 days earlier than any other Variety extant, CUCUMBER and MELON. Also, a choice assortment of FLOWER SEEDS of last year's growth, selected by ourselves from the most reliable Seed-growing Establishments in Europe. For further particulars apply at the Store, Market Square, for Catalogues. Guelph, April 28, 1868. do tf

BRITANNIA HOUSE

WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH. ANOTHER CHEAP LOT OF GREY AND WHITE COTTONS! 500 PIECES NEW Canadian Tweeds, very Cheap JUST ARRIVED AT HEFFERNAN BROS. Guelph, 25th April, 1868. daw tf

ANOTHER CHEAP LOT

OF GREY AND WHITE COTTONS! 500 PIECES NEW Canadian Tweeds, very Cheap JUST ARRIVED AT HEFFERNAN BROS. Guelph, 25th April, 1868. daw tf

LOOKING UP

WITHIN the last few days trade has been looking up considerably and A. O. BUCHAM Dress Goods, Straw Goods and Millinery, Jackets and Jacket Materials, Buttons and Trimmings in all the Newest and Leading Styles. Ladies are invited to call and inspect our Stock. A. O. BUCHAM. Guelph, April 21, 1868. J

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Dress Goods, Straw Goods and Millinery, Jackets and Jacket Materials, Buttons and Trimmings in all the Newest and Leading Styles. Ladies are invited to call and inspect our Stock.

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