

Parliament Called.

The Mail says:—"We are authorized to state that Parliament has been called to meet on Thursday, 21st October. The Governor-General expressed to the deputation who waited upon him on 12th August the hope that the Royal Commission would have performed its work in time to enable him to summon Parliament within ten weeks. The work of the Commission is not yet ended; but it is drawing so near to a close that Ministers have felt justified in advising His Excellency to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on the day stated."

Self Convicted.

Bit by bit we are getting at the truth. It comes slowly, but gradually accumulates. Beaubien contributes a little, Campbell adds a little more, Langevin gives his mite, Sir John yields something, and Sir Hugh is most generous of all. Mr. Huntington stands justified before the people. From the mouths of Sir John and Sir Hugh is his charge sustained: by the very defence of the accused do they stand condemned. Two great facts are already proved. The Ministry demanded and received enormous amounts from Sir Hugh; while Sir Hugh demanded and received the Presidency of the Company, and his full conditions of thirty millions of money and fifty millions of acres. Glossed over as these facts may be by the plausibility of Sir John, and the assumed candor of Sir Hugh, there is no escape from the position that Sir Hugh paid down large sums to the Ministers, and took up the coveted control of the Pacific Railway, while Sir John and Sir George disbursed the cash they had received from Sir Hugh in attempts to control the elections in Ontario and Quebec. How is it possible to escape the inevitable inference that there was a close connection between these transactions? We pointed out when Sir Hugh's letters were published that there was no actual need to show the existence of a formal bargain in order to prove the truth of Mr. Huntington's charges; and we repeat it now. Is any one so innocent, so simple, as to suppose that there is nothing but a remarkable coincidence in the fact that Sir Hugh gave money to the Ministers, and the Ministers gave the Charter to Sir Hugh? By just such a remarkable coincidence we have seen a passer-by give two cents to a newsboy, and the generous newsboy shortly afterwards present the passer-by with a copy of the daily Mercury. A Parliamentary Committee will get at more details, show to whom the thousands were handed over by the leaders of the Ministerial party, and ascertain how the balance of Sir Hugh's \$360,000 was expended; but it cannot more firmly fix the guilt of systematic political debauchery than do Sir John's own confessions. He admits the "Send me another ten thousand" telegram. In his impudent and damning declaration that he received \$45,000 from Sir Hugh for use in the election contests in Ontario, in addition to large amounts raised by western friends—including the Ontario Directors of the Pacific Company, we presume—and that he expended it all in bribery, he clearly established the truth of Mr. Huntington's accusation. Had no other evidence been taken before the Commission, enough was disclosed by the Premier alone to convince honest men of every class and party that the Ministry had sold their official influence and power for an electioneering fund, that the representative of Royalty had been made a cat's paw, and that the virtual control of the affairs of Canada had been handed over to Allan the millionaire for a "monetary consideration." But Sir John does not stand alone in these disclosures. Mr. Campbell, his colleague, endorses his statements, and tells how \$45,000 came and went. Mr. Beaubien candidly confesses to an indefinite loan, never to be repaid, of \$7,000 from Sir Hugh towards payment of his election expenses, and to the receipt of \$1,000 for an unnamed friend. Mr. Langevin, with sanctimonious modesty, admits that he received \$42,500 from Sir Hugh, for which, however—and he takes credit to him. If for this—he refused a compromising receipt! Sir Hugh himself squarely tells how he bled, for the good of his country, to the extent of \$162,600, paid to Ministers Macdonald, Cartier, and Langevin, with \$17,000 more to Beaubien and others. He adds, too, that the full amount of his outlay was \$350,000, but neglected to say—and, of course, was not asked by the Commissioners—how the unexplained sum of about \$170,000 was "invested." That it was used with the admitted advances to the Ministry and their supporters to about \$180,000, for the purpose of directly or indirectly corrupting constituencies, there can be little doubt. Inferior members of the administration were approached and "made right," as we find stated in the McCullen correspondence; the press was bought over, and other machinery was set in motion for the purpose of influencing the elections. How, nobody knows better than Sir

Hugh, but upon this point he has not condescended to give particulars. The public has a right to know, and will not rest satisfied until it does know how the unaccounted for \$170,000, spent to secure the Charter, was laid out. Parliament owes it to itself and the country to leave no means untried for the purpose of obtaining this information, and will not have properly discharged its duty until it has used every possible effort to ascertain whether any of its members, and if so how many, owe their election to the opening of Sir Hugh Allan's money bags. It must purge itself of the foul disgrace, and by its determined and persistent action in this direction prove that it is really worthy of the confidence of the people. Let the Commission report how and what it may, its work has been done so obviously with desire to conceal the truth and lessen the force of the blow impending over the Ministry, that its labours must be supplemented by those of the Committee. Unintentionally, it has supplied the groundwork for further action, and the whole country now looks to Parliament to inaugurate that fuller investigation immediately after its re-assembling. Canada has its foot upon Public Corruption and through its representatives will stamp it out.

The Intercolonial Railway Loan.

The Mail says that the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. TILLEY, has successfully placed on the London market a five per cent. loan of two millions sterling. The bids amounted to four millions sterling, and the average premium was four and a half per cent. Interest begins from the first of October.

It is announced that the House of Assembly of Newfoundland has been dissolved, and that the writs for a new election have been issued. The Local Government makes its appeal to the Islanders on the question of Confederation.

The Fire on Saturday.

To the Editor of The Mercury. Sir: In reading your paper last evening, I noticed an article headed "A Warning." In speaking of the fire on Saturday evening, and noticing the time that elapsed between the first sounding of the alarm and the first jet of water being thrown on the fire, it states that twenty minutes elapsed. To the best of my knowledge, from the time the alarm sounded till the engine began to play was just fifteen minutes. The article states that no doubt excesses will be made for the delay, and says that the best of excuses will be of no avail. When we assembled at the engine house to take out our reels, which ought to have been all in readiness, we found only part of the hose on the reels, some of them being down in the tank in the engine house. If they had been all on the reels, as they ought to have been, half the time would not have elapsed before we would have had them laid down ready for work. Hoping you will throw the blame on those who deserve it, and not on us, I remain, sir, yours, A FIREMAN.

Guelph, Sept. 23, 1873.

We think our correspondent is mistaken in saying that only fifteen minutes elapsed. Our time was taken from the town-hall clock.—Ed.]

The Guelph Fire Company.

To the Editor of The Evening Mercury. Sir: I notice in your issue of yesterday that you again allude to the way in which our fire company go about their work. Well, sir, I don't wonder at it, for the fact is too glaring to pass unnoticed. The writer has seen to his sorrow some very large fires, but he has never yet witnessed as much commotion or absence of discipline and order at any fire yet as he did at the one on Saturday last. In the first place, sir, the very man that sounds the alarm seems to be so excited that he can hardly ring the bell fast enough; and although our Wards are divided into fire districts and numbered, none of the inhabitants can tell where the fire is until they hear from one of the company, or run hither and thither until they see for themselves. Now this is wrong, and causes every one interested to be uneasy. It is a very simple matter to sound a rapid alarm for a few moments and then give plainly and distinctly the number of the Ward before repeating the alarm, as only a few seconds can elapse in any case before some one is on the move. Next, there seems to be all absence of that professional coolness which is so much needed at a time of this kind, which is so admirably carried out in the cities, and which illustrates the correctness of the saying "the more haste the less speed"—as under good management not a moment is lost. In the next place, sir, in a town like Guelph, where fires are so few, it would be a very good idea for your authorities to raise a false alarm occasionally. The mere idea of a lot of men leisurely getting out a fire-engine "for practice" is a downright farce, and has a bad effect when necessary for earnest action does arrive. A fire-engine should never be handled unless it can be rattled along at the quickest pace possible. It is expressly constructed and intended for this sort of handling. The writer has seen good results from these false alarms in other places. The Guelph Fire Company seem to be composed of a fine lot of men, all willing to do their best, but the fact is evident to all that they have too little of that real practice which makes perfect. I will conclude with hoping that I shall see before long a good sham fire alarm, which will put every one of the company to their mettle. The cost would be very trifling, and all would be amply in the end. Yours truly, AN OLD FIREMAN.

Guelph, Sept. 23, 1873.

The village long known as Wellington Square was on Tuesday incorporated by the County Council under the name of Burlington, and is now a full blown village. Rumours of heavy losses by New York agencies of Montreal banks are flatly contradicted.

DIED

SPRAGO—At Guelph, on the 33rd inst., Emily Jane, the beloved wife of Philip Sprago, and eldest daughter of Benjamin Howell, of Owen Sound, in the 33rd year of her age. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 25th inst. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, etc. etc. Everything in Stock. DAY Keeps the Biggest Stock, The Largest Variety, SELLS CHEAPER, And does more Business Than any other Store of the same trade in the Counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce. Examine Goods and Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere. DAY'S BOOKSTORE. OFFICE DIARIES FOR 1874 —AT— ANDERSON'S BOOKSTORE.

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Office Diaries for 1874. Anderson's Bookstore.

New Advertisements. RICH^d. CLAYTON. DIRECT THE CASH STORE UPPER WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

R. C. has great pleasure in informing the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country that he has just returned from Europe with a complete assortment of NEW DRY GOODS CONSISTING OF Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Dresses in all the New Fabrics,

Over 100 Cases of Goods! Bought direct from the Manufacturers at the lowest cash prices. He has therefore every confidence in calling the attention of all intending purchasers to the following LIST OF PRICES:

In the Dress Department—2 1/2 Heavy Wineys at 1 1/2 per yard; Real Aberdeen do. from 15 cents; New washing Camlets in plain and fancy from 1 1/4; New Circassian Cloths from 1 1/4; Plain and Figured Lustras from 1 1/4. French Merinoes, Frills, Lustras; Repps, Serges, Sultana Corda, Crapes, Maritry's, and Balmoral Crapes in all the newest shades at Clayton's Cash Store. In the Heavy Department—Scarlet and White Flannels from 50c; Prints from 8c; A B Cottons from 8c; Good 4 1/2 in White Cottons from 12c. Quilts, Sheetings, Towellings, Hollanda, Blankets, Lace Curtains, &c. &c. at Clayton's Cash Store. The Fancy Department is replete with all the Novelties of the Season at Clayton's Cash Store.

R. C. has secured the services of a first-class Cutter from one of the best Houses in New York, and any one favoring him with their orders may rely on obtaining a perfect fit at Clayton's Cash Store. A large assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand at Clayton's Cash Store. Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph. 2 DAY'S BLOCK. Just to Hand, a fresh supply of JUDD'S Celebrated Pressed ROSE SOAP!

J. E. McELDERRY 2 DAY'S BLOCK. THE NOTED TEA HOUSE.

Visitors to the Guelph Central Exhibition are cordially invited to call at the FASHIONABLE WEST END Dress, Mantle, and Millinery Establishment, on Upper Wyndham street, and witness the finest display of Silks, Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, Mantle Velvets and Velveteens, Fancy Woolen Goods, Skirts, etc., ever exhibited in the Town of Guelph. A. O. BUCHAN, Fashionable West End Dress, Mantle and Millinery Establishment.

FARM FOR SALE.—Lot No. 2, 2nd concession, Erin, containing 200 acres more or less—about 80 cleared and under cultivation, the balance splendid hardwood and cedar. Log house and frame barn 30x40, orchard, well watered by a never failing spring and a small stream. Two miles and a half from Acton. This is a splendid chance to procure a good farm, as it will be sold cheap. Apply to John Leslie, Oustic, or John Leslie, Acton, Executors of the late James Leslie. 10/10/73

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned is instructed by James Wilson, Esq., principal portion of which has long been known as the "Fulton Farm," comprising 170 acres of lot 7, 2nd con. Division B, Township of Guelph, Paisley Block, upon which there are two excellent dwellings and large frame barn on stone foundations, with other out-buildings. There is a good orchard, and the land is in excellent condition; distant five miles from Guelph. For one in want of a first-class farm would do well to see this property. For terms apply to HENRY HATCH, Land and Loan Agent, Guelph. 10/10/73

NEW COAL YARD. The undersigned having opened a Coal Yard in Guelph is prepared to furnish all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal At moderate prices. Orders left at the store of John A. Wood, Upper Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to. Guelph Geo MURTON, Proprietor.

THE GOLDEN LION NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS! Immense Importations! Immense Importations! The Largest! Most Attractive! Most Fashionable! and the Cheapest Goods ever Imported by any one House in Canada!

The Golden Lion this season will have the most extraordinary Stock of Fancy and Staple Goods ever exhibited. Over 560 Cases and Bales to Arrive; 340 Cases and Bales already received. Containing Silks, Poppins, Fancy Dresses, French Merinoes, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Furs, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, and an Immense Stock of Household Furnishings ALL TO BE ON EXHIBITION THIS WEEK. CHANCE & WILLIAMSON. Guelph, Sept. 9, 1873.

IMPORTATIONS AT WILLIAM STEWART'S. Invoices received of the following NEW FALL GOODS WHICH WE WILL Show in a Few Days

2 cases French Flowers, 1 case Feathers, 1 " Ladies New Felt Hats, 1 " Lace Goods, 1 " Josephine Kid Gloves, 1 " New Ribbons, 4 cases New Dress Goods, 1 case Furs, 2 cases Gent's Hats, 2 " Braces, Collars & Shirts, 2 " L, W Underclothing, 2 " English & Sco. Tweeds, 8 " Assorted Dry Goods

The above Goods have all been selected personally by Mr. Stewart, so will be found worthy of attention. Don't buy until you see them. WM. STEWART. Guelph, Aug. 26, 1873.

THE New Confectionery Store. The subscribers, in thanking the public for their patronage since they started business, beg to announce that they have constantly on hand a full assortment of Confectionery. Which will be found equal to anything in Guelph. Biscuits, Nuts and Cakes, of every description always on hand. BRIDE CAKES MADE TO ORDER. Hot Coffee at all hours. WARNER & SUTTON, Wynham Street, next door to Petrie's Drug Store. Guelph, Sept. 15, 1873.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS OF New and Chaste Designs, Various Qualities, Different Makes and Widths. JOHN M. BOND & CO., Hardware Importers, Guelph, Ontario.

SMOKERS! EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY Weighs 1/2 of a pound, WHILE THE IMITATIONS Only weigh 1/4 of a pound, Thus giving you a poorer article and less of it for your money. Each genuine plug stamped T & B Hamilton, Sept. 16, 1873.

MONEY TO LEND, On farm security, at eight per cent. No commission charged. Apply to FRED BISCOE, Barrister, &c. Guelph. April 4 '73.—dwf.