The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

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CONTINGENCIES.

THE extravagance fastened upon the present Ministry by the contrasts which we have made with their outlays for incidental expenses of the Department has proved a hideous nut for cracking on the part of the Grits. Unable to meet the damning evidence by honest reply, the *Globe* attempted to do so in a piece of sharp practice, which employed a clerical error in our statement as a pretext for an audacious denial! That the Public Accounts for "the year ended June 30th, 1873," should have been put in our statement as for 1872-3, rather than for 1871-2, is a very shallow pretext for evading the sting of its conclusion. Taking up the subject where it had been dropped by the *Globe*, the Montreal *Herald* uses the same slip of the pen to break down the force of the contrasts which have proved so stunning as evidence of Reform wastefulness. That that journal attempts to meet the case by showing *less* differences for 1872-3 than for 1871-2, is a confession of waste in even a *tu quoque* defence; but it certainly does not alter the correctness of any one of the propositions of our article. We reaffirm amongst all the damning conclusions established by our figures that:

"Where Mr. Blake expends $1,185, Sir John Macdonald expended nothing; Mr. Huntington spends six times as much as Mr. O'Connor; Mr. Cartwright five times as much as Sir Francis Hincks; Mr. Mackenzie between three and four times as much as M. Langevin!"

THE LATE MEMBER FOR GLENGARRY.

"There was nothing whatever in the case against Mr. McNabb to disqualify him either legally or morally from representing the constituency, and he will therefore again seek the suffrages of the electors."—*Globe.*

BECAUSE it fell to the learned judge who agreed with the universal verdict of common sense on the Big Trab letter, to lay bare one of the sharpest acts of deceit and corruption that ever disgraced a contest in this Province, Mr. Brown makes bold to assure the Glengarry electors that Mr. McNabb, the Court's judgment to the contrary notwithstanding, is "legally and morally" innocent of offence. It is in fit that such an opinion should come from the only man in the country who can see nothing corrupt in his own letter to Mr. Simpson.

The facts in the Glengarry case are briefly as follows: The election was held in July, 1875, Mr. McNabb aspiring to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Hon. D. A. Macdonald to the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario. At that time work on the Montreal and Ottawa railway, which runs through the constituency, had been abandoned, and a lawsuit was pending between the Directors, of whom Mr. McNabb was one, and the contractors. The latter owed large sums to the farmers in the Township of Kenyon for teaming, labour, &c., but no settlement could be had until the adjustment of the difficulty between them and the Directors. The idea prevailed that the Directors had been to blame in treating the contractors with undue hardiness, and, as a consequence, Mr. McNabb was often questioned about the matter privately and at public meetings. A week or ten days before nomination day, his his Honour, who was President of the Board of Directors, came to Mr. McNabb's rescue with a letter of letters, in which it was stated (inadvertently we suppose) that the suit between the contractors and the Company had been taken out of Court and was in a fair way for adjustment (whereas, as a matter of fact, it was still before the Court, although efforts were being made to have it sent to arbitration); and the assurance was given (inadvertently we again suppose) that work on the road would commence forthwith. These letters were read at the meetings by Mr. McNabb and his friends, and answered their purpose satisfactorily. And further to show the electors that the assurance contained in his Honour's letters was *bonâ fide*, measurers were at once placed along the line, who proceeded in accordance with instructions to make it appear that the work done by the contractors was being measured; and the electors were left to draw the inference that the contractors were about to be paid, that they in turn would be paid by the contractors, and that they might expect "lots of work" thereafter.

The measurers were placed on the work on the 29th June and the nomination was on the 30th; the election was held on the 7th July, and the measurers were taken off the work and the force dropped on the 9th! Mr. Justice Wilson could not trace any *direct* connection between Mr. McNabb and this very sharp, shabby, and unworthy trick, and therefore "legally" acquitted him; but will the *Globe* succeed in making any one believe that he, the candidate interested and a Director of the road to boot, was not "morally" a party to the fraud?

We hold Mr. McNabb both "legally and morally" guiltless of the corruption practised by his agents, but we cannot believe that he was other than a party to, if not one of the principals in, the plot above described, which the learned judge (who characterized as an "unfair and improper" proceeding,"

IMPEDIMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THE other day it was all about the duty on lobster cans. Now it is all about tug boats. Not long since the Government organs announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that Mr. Mackenzie had brought the American Government down from their high horse; that they had abandoned their construction of the Washington Treaty, which provided for the reciprocal navigation of the American and Canadian canals by the people of both countries. We had hardly got through felicitating ourselves upon the fact when the organs were called upon to announce a new "hitch." The United States Treasury had issued an order making it obligatory upon Canadian vessels entering the Whitehall canal to employ United States tug boats, Canadian tugs being excluded. But this was not all. There was another Treasury order, and it requires that the persons in command of Canadian boats shall pay duty on entering the canals, instead of permitting cargoes, as before, to go through to Albany in bond, and there leave the duty to be paid by the consignee. This was too much for Mr. Mackenzie, the result of whose efforts had been so loudly vaunted a few days before, and he proceeded to retaliate by withholding from American tugs the privilege of navigating the Canadian canals. We believe this is the unpleasant shape in which the matter stands at present.

The New York *Shipping List* very properly ridicules the entire proceeding, and shows its absurdity beautiful. It says the Treasury order as to the tug boats is not simply improper but unjust to the people on the other side of the border, to say nothing of the Canadians, for it enables the tug owners to exercise a monopoly and charge such prices as they please. The effect of the other order, it is assured, is to discourage vessel owners from entering the canals at all, and to compel masters to look out for business in quarters where it will not be subject to fewer petty annoyances. Summing up the whole affair, it says: "We do not understand that under the previous arrangement the Government was unable to collect its duties. The complaint was, not, complaint on that score; it really looks therefore as if the purpose was to curtail Canadian navigation to within as border as much as possible, by subjecting it to a multiplicity of onerous restrictions. The next step, we suppose, will be a corresponding retaliation on the part of the Dominion; and so the thing will run on until, with those irritants and counter-irritants, a state of feeling will be generated which must add immensely to the difficulties, already sufficiently numerous, in the way of placing the trade relations of the two countries upon a mutually satisfactory footing, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

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