TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January the annual subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great rapidity, until now the number of its readers is pointed at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail*, which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and every subscriber to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsome, and carefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labor; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors have hitherto been willing to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their arrangements with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, that even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that the friends and patrons of the paper will recognize the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their exertions to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised to correspond uniformly with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the colored address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that the number of the paper 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.

We are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is canvassing extensively in the *Weekly Mail*, throughout the towns ships of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth. We have no travelling agent; numerous frauds are being perpetrated, both in organizing local clubs, and otherwise aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*, and in other ways, either well-known in the locality where they are canvassing or accredited by this office.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 85 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to devote to the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the wealth of information to be gleaned from it, *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the unparalleled success which has followed it since its first publication, is a gratifying evidence of the satisfaneeo of its original plan with the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, one cause of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its present circulation was that numbers of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the interests of Union and Progress, at once bespoke it a favourable reception in the country constituencies. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a rising, well conducted paper, zealous for the interests of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters, Conservative to a chime and effective co-operator in the political education of the masses, unusual efforts have been made to secure for it a wide circulation, that the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

MR. BROWN'S DRAFT OF TREATY.

PUBLIC feeling as to this remarkable document, so far as it is expressed by the merchants and business men generally of Toronto and Hamilton, may be said to be unanimous in opposition to it. There are some branches of trade which will be in no way affected by the Treaty; but those persons who will be affected by it and those who will join together in one chorus of denunciation and astonishment. At the opening of the late session of Parliament, speaking on the Address, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that while he desired, in the interest of the Dominion, to see an equitable Treaty negotiated, he feared Mr. Brown's anxiety to appear as having succeeded would lead him to make concessions to the Americans which would be disadvantageous to Canada. Added to Mr. Brown's desire to appear for once in the light of a "practical politician" was his vanity, which the good people of Washington tickled so successfully that they dragged out of him conditions which are so shameful, so plainly destructive of many of our finest industries, that they can only be fittingly characterized as a Dead Sea Apple.

It is the old story over again. Uncle Sam has usually succeeded in getting the better of John Bull in diplomatic and business negotiations; and as Canada is generally the bone of contention it is Canada which comes out the sufferer in the end. DANIEL WEBSTER talked Maine out of Lord ASHBURTON. East and west, boundary disputes have invariably resulted in American gains. For years England made a desultory kind of fight to retain the important island of San Juan, but in the end it went to our grasping neighbours. If there is one prominent feature in the Washington Treaty of questionable good to the Dominion, at all events Sir JOHN MACDONALD succeeded in getting a minor consideration for the use of our fishing grounds, or rather, as he should say, we would have got it if Mr. Brown, in his anxiety to secure what he calls reciprocity, but which is in fact unlimited free reciprocity, had not thrown it away. How many millions have thus been cast into the lap of the American Government we cannot say exactly, but American papers have themselves admitted that we would have been entitled to about two hundred dollars a year. This immense loss would be borne if the Treaty gave us anything like compensation for it. For our fishermen, however, leaving the money consideration out of the question altogether, the conditions of the draft Treaty, mainly in so far as the commercial articles in Schedules B and C are concerned, are so extraordinary, so one-sided and unfair to Canada as to be a complete extinguisher upon millions of struggling capital in this country, and upon hundreds of industries which have by slow processes crept into position. Should Mr. Brown's Treaty become law, it would be but the greatest number of our infant manufactures; and we give this not as our own opinion merely but as the opinion of every business man to whom we have spoken on the subject.

Mr. Brown and his party are no great lovers of the manufacturing interest. Since they came into power they have coquetted with the manufacturers, but these gentlemen may be quite sure that the answer of the Grit Party to their demand for bread. It is worse than a stone; it is a bludgeon. Bring the manufacturing interests of the United States into competition with those of Canada, on common ground, and the latter must go to the wall. How could it be otherwise? A hundred thousand dollars of capital cannot long stand up against a million. There may be a struggle for a time, but the weaker capitalist goes down in the end. It must be remembered too that the United States have been manufacturing for forty years; Canada, but ten. They have more experience, which is the very best capital; we largely lack it, because it is only purchased through long and anxious years of steady work. They have crossed the Rubicon, and we are contemplating the difficulties which beset all new enterprises; we have to suffer from the mistakes incidental to new undertakings; they have the raw material at their doors; we have to import it. They have arrived at nearly as possible an perfection as they succeed only as American products are closely imitated. They can compete successfully without a duty of 25 per cent; we are barely able to compete with protection to that extent. What can we look at the facts we have stated, and not apprehend the results? There can be but one result. United States manufactures will be poured in over Canadian factories will be completely shotted out. Upon one side of our neighbourhood will build new establishments; while we pine and die they will fatten and thrive.

That the Queen's consent has been given to the draft Treaty we have had from the lips of the Premier himself, which is the unenviable position of being compelled to defend whatever decisions the Imperial Government may do. There is nothing in this to surprise us. We have long outgrown Downing Street rule. The Imperial Government would not now advise her Majesty to take any step which would have the effect of thwarting the views of the Canadian Government on matters of a purely Colonial nature. But it is quite certain that unless the manufactured articles contained in Schedules B and C be put into the Free List of our Tariff Act there will be no return from Sheffield and Manchester, which will be heard at the Colonial Office and in the Halls of Westminster in a manner not to be lightly regarded. It is not tolerable that, freed from Colonial leading strings, our Parliament should sit down quietly and in cold blood to pass a Treaty which would discriminate against English manufacturers, which would discriminate against the manufactures of the United States and shut them against England. And if the Free List is to be extended, to what extent, to what extent which such a step as we have suggested would render necessary, where is the needed revenue to come from? We must not "kill the goose which lays the golden eggs." But then, perhaps, Messrs. BROWN and MACKENZIE desire to speedily cut to reach their ideal of political economy, Direct Taxation. We warn the Canadian people that the Grit Party should become law they may with fear and trembling look for no other result.

We have showed what the effect of the proposed reduction of tariff on third such year for three years, of some of the Canadian industries. With our people suffering from the disadvantageous exercise of this shifting of duties, it would be under obligations to spend profitably twenty millions of dollars in improving the railway between Lake Erie and Montreal, while our neighbours, who would most largely benefit from the expenditure, would not be compelled to lay out a single cent. And yet, if we do this, we shall have to depend upon the good will of the State authorities of New York and Michigan, as the Dominion would have the right to use the Erie and Sault Ste. Marie Canals upon equal terms with the United States citizens? Is it "reciprocity" with a vengeance.

While sincerely anxious to see trade restrictions materially lessened between the States and Canada, and freed from the shackles which the American Government and Congress at present impose, we are satisfied that it would be sheer madness on the part of the Canadian Parliament to adopt the Treaty. The immediate effect of such a step would be an immense decrease of revenue. Contemporaries with this falling of revenue, would be shutting up of hundreds of our infant manufactories, and great dissatisfaction in manufacturing centres. Then would come as certainly as that night succeeds to day a weakening of the ties which now bind us, as a loyal people, bind us, to the Mother Country. We say it without the slightest political bias, and simply because of the governmental and national considerations involved, this draft of Treaty is a Machiavelian piece of diplomatic Scorpion to the United States, a throwing away in a single lump of all the advantages we have gained during the last ten years. The circumstances under which Mr. Brown's mission to Washington took place, the secrecy observed regarding for a Reciprocity Treaty, and the fact that in Canada there was no feeling whatever in favor of such a measure, are ominous of suspicious around it. The worst fears have been realized. More than ever we must say that the proposals are thoroughly possible. The hope of the Canadian people is in Parliament, and they will look to it to protect them from their country against the threatened danger.

UNCERTAINTY.

THERE is a very uneasy feeling in mercantile and manufacturing circles, not often that the crops have looked better and promised a richer result than now. Alternate spells of heat and rain have advanced them far beyond their usual condition at this season of the year. There is an average degree of healthiness in business affairs. The banking institutions are quite equal to the requirements of trade and are making good dividends for their shareholders. Yet, taking all together, there is a feeling of uneasiness, everyone is waiting for something to happen. There is not sufficiently that need for Canada, but infinitely bad for Canada, but the greatest evil is the uncertainty which must for a long time yet, and until the Treaty may be ratified or rejected, hang over the business interests of the country, whether favorable to the Treaty may be ratified or rejected, and under the Reciprocity Commissioner in this country.

The "canoe-couch" revelation was one of the most damaging ever brought against a Minister; for it showed that he has spent money enough to furnish his own private room in the Parliament Building with this and other articles of luxury. It was through Mr. BYERS's exposition of vouchers and accounts that the information was elicited. Mr. BYERS is to be capable of judging fairly believe, will, if adopted some, strive another half million of our people from the land of visionary politico-economical theories, to that of practical patriotism. Listen to the following comments by the Toronto Globe, a free-trade paper, upon Cartier's canoe of the Grit Party:

"So much by way of preface to that part of the new Treaty which proposes to include a long list of manufactured articles. These articles have been inserted at the instance of our Government, and have been included in the Treaty, may not, as any of them, be injurious to the Western trade away from our own ports; loss the revenue which we now derive from Customs duties on some manufactured goods without getting the goods any cheaper, and adopt a system of differential duties in favour of American and against English goods, in order to obtain the benefit of duties which are paid by the ultimate consumer. *Such have been proved neither the amount of our trade nor the price of our goods, but the revenue!* If we are fools we shall do so, but not otherwise."

DEPARTMENTAL INEFFICIENCY.

The leaders of the so-called "Reform" Party were always so exceedingly ready with profuse promises, while they were out of office, as to what they would do when they should succeed in gaining the control of the MACKENZIE Administration and carpe at those who ventured to differ from them. Why should we be surprised? Is it not all in the belief? Mr. MACKENZIE is at the helm, and he is just the man who knows enough of it and he will hang himself. Mr. MOWAT is well nigh the out of his depth, and he is drifting, at a rapid rate, to wake to the shameful character of the system of administration which he helped to frame. Mr. BLAKE is to a large degree he winks at and justifies in colleagues far worse than himself. We shall see what the people will say when their verdict is asked and officially recorded.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

THE Canadian Importer is satisfied that the Government have done him a great wrong, and the whole country an injury, in making it impossible for him to import his goods direct from China. The Reciprocity Commissioner's newspaper, which is also the subsidized organ of the MACKENZIE Government, says the Canadian importer who talks in this way is a fool. Hear the oracle:

"What is all this fuss about? What is the world is to prevent the Canadian merchant and the United States merchant buying in the same market and on the same terms as heretofore? A Canadian importer at Montreal or Hamilton buys a cargo of tea in China. *He brings the tea to New York as the most convenient port.*"

There it is, you see! "*He brings his tea to New York!*" Under the wise legislation inaugurated by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, the veteran statesman and financier, a direct trade was established between Canada and Japan. Enormous quantities of tea were brought into the country by vessels, and wholly handled by our own merchants and brokers. The patriotic Importer, who wants to be Member for Hamilton and MACKENZIE, whose New Yankeeism has become strong by four months. "A trip for your direct trade!" says Mr. BROWN, "Why, the tea is as good when it gets to Montreal or the interests of the Canadian importer!" shouts Premier MACKENZIE. "Why, the tea is in New York; in my opinion that is "the most convenient port." It is difficult to believe that men who are responsible for the government of Canada should be so fatuous as this shameful quotation shows. The present Minister of Inland Revenue, who is a practical man, and who ought to know something about the "interests of the Canadian importer,"