## 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 can be counted at fifty thousand! At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying their subscribers to the Weekly Mail, which was about creating to exist, with a newspaper which should in every respect be a well-established success, and improvement upon the paper for which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has fully discharged, and every subscriber to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of the subscription period.

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 labour; the point of profit attained depends upon nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors were prepared to incur the pecuniary sacrifice in the hope that they would not stop without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that their hope has been done, and that the time has come when they should ask 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, which even at present must be that period 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 the proceeding, and will zealously 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 *pro rata*, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

**The Weekly Mail.**

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that figure—number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number of each subscription may 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 collecting subscriptions to *The Weekly Mail*, throughout the Province of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth. We have no travelling agent. Numerous friends are interesting themselves in organizing clubs, and taking the work off the hands of the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such are, of course, the 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, and others as often as 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 form Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*, a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the remote 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 its since its publication, is a gratifying evidence of the substantiness of its contents to the tastes of the reading public. We doubt, could the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its immense circulation, was the members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress in the country, in selecting a Member of Parliament, as well as Representative Delegates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a ruling was kept prepared for a contest in the Dominion Parliament, and the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, as a large proportion of the electorate is political education of the masses, unusual efforts have been made by influential local parties to place the paper in the hands of the people in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The recent crisis in the political history of Canada could indicate the necessity for no doubled energy in the same direction.

*THE SENATE TO THE RESCUE.*

By throwing out Mr. Masson's Colonization Bill to take the Township of Tuckersmith from the Centre and add it to the South Riding of Huron, the Senate has done an act which establishes its place in the economy of legislation, and will for all time second to its credit. The decisive vote of 30 to 12 shows clearly enough that it was not without a deep sense of the responsibility rested upon it that "the Senate" undertook to defeat a measure which had been passed in the popular Legislature; and it is the very fact of its being free from the influences of popular and clamour mentioned by the popular assembly which gives it a peculiarly fall in the Lower House that justifies its existence. If the Senate were a mere registering body it might as well have its right extinguished at once. The appointment of new member of the House of Commons on the resolutions of Mr. Mills was that the Senate should be abolished. Were it had passed, without change of any kind, a large number of bills which have gone through the Commons? If this number how any shade in the seven years—and we certainly think it a very short one—it will be a good thing to be convinced that the Senate's is very useful and necessary body!

The bill was indeed one of so monstrous a character that the only wonder is that the Government should have consented to favour its passage in the Commons. As we have previously shown, there is really nothing to be said in its favour, while the arguments against it were many and bristling. We are aware, from our personal knowledge, that some of the Ministerial Richlieus who voted for the bill expressed regret that the Government should have placed them in a position from which their honour nature caused them instinctively to recoil. Notwithstanding the disgraceful character of the measure, however, the Government members in the Senate, used every effort to secure its adoption. Mr. Letellier, in the course of his speech, under took to threaten his fellow-senators, warning them that their refusal to pass the bill would be the death-knell of the Upper Chamber. It now remains to Before the debate was closed, however, he was glad enough to be let down from his "high and mighty" position; and Mr. Scott, and other Ministers, was otherwise lost to the Government, at last, by way of compromise, consented to add a proviso that the bill should not come into effect until the next General Election. The "grave and reverend senators" "sling" had their liquid joy to this last, however, and would listen to nothing but the rejection of the bill, and, perhaps, to a full and explanation of the Government. The bill was killed accordingly.

We are satisfied that only when the provocation was great would the Senate act itself in such direct hostility to the other Chamber. That in this case it was not, we think, there is no denying. We may hope that the lesson of the vote will not be lost upon those gentlemen in the Commons who think Parliamentarism is so dangerously developed and so painfully obtrusive. We do not look for any dead-lock between the two branches of the Legislature, but we rejoice to have such undoubted assurance that the Senate will exercise its legitimate functions fearlessly and in the public interest, let the Commons do what it will.

*THE "GLOBE" ON THE SENATE.*

This is the age of remarkable transformations in politics. The times change, and we change with them. Even the *Globe* first act of its accompanied orbit, and to-day repudiates what its Managing Director asserted to be what all 'all might only a few short years ago. The Senate having rejected a representation bill affecting one county only, and adopted a change in the boundary of one individual supporter of the present Government, our contemporary roundly declares that honourable body for its presumption. Let us look free at the *Globe* language. It is not a Government measure, indeed, but passed by an obedient majority in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the Government, care being taken that every supporter of the Government should be in his place when the vote was taken, so that they wanted him to vote. The South Riding of Huron, the constituency which was added in half-a-dozen, is a special favourite with the Government, and, in the opinion of the *Globe*, "that in rejecting such a bill the Senate meant murder and constitutional suicide." Very good for our contemporary, looks as if Mr. Mills made the Senate do it! Mr. Mills made the Senate do it, after all; but perhaps the Managing Director is yet to be heard from on the subject. It would be a very strange thing if the Senate, which our organ makes the rash attempt, this time attended with signal failure, to lay down what the powers of the Senate really are, should do it in a easy and may not do—and in this fashion is the question dealt with:

"As a general thing, we believe the desire of the Senate was not strongly in a certain direction for any body complained of, and the Government seems to be successfully withstand the deliberately expressed opinions and wishes of the representatives of the people. Nothing short of a failure of the popular will can prevent the Senate from having their choice in the matter of the Senate, however, if wise and prudent, may very beneficially influence the character and course of legislation by its power of calling back rejection of measures passed by the other House, by its power of suggesting changes, making additions, or inserting upon occasions so as to render measures more complete and efficient. But when, not content with this most important function of revision and delay, the Senate sets up a right of rejection, and, when it thinks proper, throws out a measure which has passed the popular House, it is a very different matter. It is the principle of a third partisan majority in the Commons; and it seems that the time has come for the Senate to do the opposing invaluable service. It might fairly enough have been predicted, that when such a time did come, it would be when the Grits were in power. It does not look well for the Grits in the House and Senate to be so hot and hasty in challenging the exercise of the Senate's undoubted powers, when they are constructing means of attacking and revolutionizing the Senate as a body. But let us turn now to the lame attempt which the *Globe* makes to define and to circumscribe the powers of the Upper Chamber. It may influence the character of the Senate, it may divided as proposed by his friend from Goderich, and to make comparison of the two for greater edification. We fear, however, that "Jos" has not the nerve to hurt his friends in that way, and that we are writing illustration of how to divide the County of Huron are to be expected of him.

It is not, however, either Mr. Cameron or Mr. Ryan that we have chiefly to do with, but Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, and the *Globe*. The former look good care to let it be known that he wished his supporters to vote for Mr. Masson's absurd and indefensible proposal; and, now that the Senate has done its duty to the country by defeating his iniquitous measure, he looks as if "down in the Senate. Our contemporary does not exactly join Mr. Mills in regarding that the constitution of the Senate be changed, but it comes very near to it when it gives such a high place to the Senate "not any," and the Globe, "that in rejecting such a bill the Senate meant murder and constitutional suicide." Very good for our contemporary, looks as if "fast." This is ominous, it looks as if Mr. Mills might have the *Globe* out of his side, after all; but perhaps the Managing Director is yet to be heard from on the subject. It would be a very strange thing if the Senate, which our organ makes the rash attempt, this time attended with signal failure, to lay down what the powers of the Senate really are, should do it in a easy and may not do—and in this fashion is the question dealt with:

"As a general thing, we believe the desire of the Senate was not strongly in a certain direction for any body complained of, and the Government seems to be successfully withstand the deliberately expressed opinions and wishes of the representatives of the people. Nothing short of a failure of the popular will can prevent the Senate from having their choice in the matter of the Senate, however, if wise and prudent, may very beneficially influence the character and course of legislation by its power of calling back rejection of measures passed by the other House, by its power of suggesting changes, making additions, or inserting upon occasions so as to render measures more complete and efficient. But when, not content with this most important function of revision and delay, the Senate sets up a right of rejection, and, when it thinks proper, throws out a measure which has passed the popular House, it is a very different matter. It is the principle of a third partisan majority in the Commons; and it seems that the time has come for the Senate to do the opposing invaluable service. It might fairly enough have been predicted, that when such a time did come, it would be when the Grits were in power. It does not look well for the Grits in the House and Senate to be so hot and hasty in challenging the exercise of the Senate's undoubted powers, when they are constructing means of attacking and revolutionizing the Senate as a body. But let us turn now to the lame attempt which the *Globe* makes to define and to circumscribe the powers of the Upper Chamber. It may influence the character and course of legislation; we are told, not so much by absolute rejection of measures passed by the other House, as by suggesting changes, making additions, or inserting upon occasions so as to render measures more complete and efficient; but it must not go so far as a general veto, or veto of the doings of the Commons. The distinction here attempted is a fallacy, it is widely, it knows to the British Constitution, no such doctrine as to the limitation of the powers of an "Upper Chamber" has ever been recognized. There are certain measures, money bills, for instance, which the Upper Chamber may not originate, either here or in the Mother Country, but its power to adopt or reject measures sent up from the other House is unqualified. In making the attempt to define what an Upper Chamber may and may not do, the *Globe* merely shows its rashness and over-confidence, trying to do what more competent authorities have failed to do. The great Mills at limitations which it would be impossible to carry out in practice, and, if possible, would be ridiculous only, thinks to avoid the absurdity which would appear on the face of its details. We really wish our contemporary would try a little further, and give the public a more complete detail what is its schedule of Ministerial powers which, when drawn up, Ex-Governor Stewart, Mr. Cameron, of Huron, British Commission, the Confederation Act, and, in fact, all other charters of our loyal regard would suffer somewhat, we fancy.

The Senate may possibly, may 4.44 to or 12 from any ministerial measure, but may not venture upon absolute rejection. Does the *Globe* not see that this would be a bill which the Senate has rejected, which may be described as a bill to enable the Grits of Huron to carry out a job? Mr. G. Cameron—precisely answers to its own description of a case in which modification of detail may reasonably be made by the Senate! On the whole, on our own showing, the Senate would not be warranted in rejecting a bill to make a general application of the Act of Representation by Population; but if it were shown that certain clauses in such a bill affecting sparsely peopled districts violated that principle, then the Senate would be right in compelling the proper addition to the measure. We hope we make the point plain enough, lest the organ see it!

The views formerly advocated by Mr. Brown, of the position and powers of the legislative body to which he now belongs, may be of importance in this connection and references to the Confederation debates of 1865 will be in order, but there we must leave for another occasion.

*THE FRENCH CRISIS.*

The Government of the Duchess Decazes has been defeated by a vote of 361 to 317—majority against it 44—and has resigned in consequence. The vote was upon the question whether the Electoral Law should have priority in discussion over the Municipal Law, but the real issue was something much broader than that honourable body for its presumption. Let us look free at the *Globe* language. It is not a Government measure, indeed, but passed by an obedient majority in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the Government, care being taken that every supporter of the Government should be in his place when the vote was taken, so that they wanted him to vote. The South Riding of Huron, the constituency which was added in half-a-dozen, is a special favourite with the Government, and, in the opinion of the *Globe*