## 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 counted at *fifty* thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the form of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail*, which should be at once a fair 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 volume has gone to his "home" on the "sea," and with the assistance of NATHAN DUNDEY, it gained not a little in money and in labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors expect, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagements 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 same subscription, will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked reduction in the space, which even at the present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

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## THE CHIEF POWER IN THE CABINET.

For a decade or more the staple stock-in-trade of the Upper Canada Grit Party was the influence of the Lower Canada exponent in the Cabinet. Everything French Canadian and Catholic was denounced with a rabidness which would not have been exceeded if politics were dragged down to the level of Hell, and Province set against Province, creed against creed, man against man, because forsooth the Grit Hopful would have it so in the interest of his own political ambitions. Taken in connection with the history of the past it is at least amusing to find that the same feature of the policy of the first Dominion Grit Government has been dictated by the French section of the Cabinet. We refer to the Pacific Railway, on which the Ontario members of the Cabinet, in order to retain their places and their salaries, have gone back upon themselves and yielded wholly to the demands of the new Minister of Justice. M. DORION has, at all events, been consistent. He always favoured a Canadian Pacific Railway such as the late Government were pledged to carry out. He stands by that policy still. He was stood on this question, and Canada and its world-be representatives in the Cabinet in spite of himself, have been forced into the position of order that M. DORION's policy may be carried out. That it may be supposed to be a fitting day of all the members of the Government say by justice we presume to one year after the following extract from a speech which M. DORION delivered in Parliament on 30th January, 1871:—

"I HAVE NEVER, AND HAVE NOT NOW, ANY FAITH IN CONFEDERATION. I BELIEVE I DO NOT ADMIT THE NECESSITY OF A CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE, BUT I THINK THE AMERICAN LINES SHOULD BE USED AND EXPENDITURE MONEY RATHER IN OPENING UP THE NORTH-WEST ROADS."

We fear the lookout for Confederation is a gloomy one. M. DORION, who leads the Quebec section of the Government, admits that he has not now, and never had, any faith in Confederation; and at the letter-stealers' banquet at Montreal, Mr. BLAKE openly declared that Confederation has been a failure. We may well tremble for our Union, which has so far been so richly blessed. As to the Pacific Railway, it is but poor comfort for patriots to know that M. DORION, who thinks "the Americans "can lines should be used," and "expenditure money rather" has resigned, and has not sought upon the Government that his Ontario colleagues are helpless in his hands.

## WHAT THE PARTY OF PROGRESS DID, AND WHAT THEY PROPOSED.

THE record of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his associates for the last twenty years has been a record of wise and successful legislation. Time would fail us in commenting upon the many important measures for which the country is indebted to them, and some of which have been repealed or its repeal asked for; but we may briefly allude to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which swept away the feudal system of two and a half centuries duration; the Act of Confederation, which has caused many a revolution in the old world of the most disastrous character; the Clergy Reserves, too, the settlement of which MR. BROWN opposed in 1860, so adjusted as to give the municipalities of Upper Canada $5,700,000; the navigation of the St. Lawrence made free to all nations; encouragement to home manufactures; a system of Public Audit upon their own accounts (an office which does not exist in England); establishment of ocean steamship service which has done much to make Canada the country it now is; the world, organization of the militia, which upon which the Grits turned the Ministry over to the Reform Party; enfranchisement of voters; abolition of imprisonment for debt; improvement of the school system; establishment of Boards of Trade and Manufactures; fostering agricultural societies; closing the Municipal Loan Fund; establishing Agricultural and decentralizing it by increasing the jurisdiction of local courts; collection of the laws of Canada and Lower Canada; assimilation of the laws of several Provinces; and finally the Union of the Provinces from Sea to Sea. Some of these measures, which, if he had lived, MR. BROWN would have claimed as the work of the Grits, he took pains to deny that it was the Grits who had carried and building up thus far the late Minister of Justice, and that, too, in the face of the most bitter and unjustifiable opposition.

We seem a few years ago looked to Provinces, having little intercourse with each other, and often turning our energies against each other. To-day we see a nation of boundless resources from the Eastern shores of Newfoundland to the boundary of Alaska, and which extends over ninety-two degrees of longitude, and from 45 to Southern limits in latitude forty-two to the Arctic Sea, covers thirty degrees of latitude. Thus we have a Dominion of extent three thousand five hundred miles, and twenty parallels of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, to the Arctic Ocean it stretches over two thousand one hundred miles, still leaving out many immense islands northward.

On the Atlantic side the Dominion looks out far towards Europe, and on the West the magnificent Province of British Columbia looks out towards Japan, China, Australia and to the marvellous trade to be developed in the vast Pacific. The Province on both sides is rich in almost beyond any other lands, in all the precious metals and minerals, of which coal, iron, gold, silver and lead are the most; while their seas, rivers and lakes swarm with the most valuable fish. Through all the long line of Provinces intervening, over the two thousand miles of the valley of the magnificent St. Lawrence, up the fifteen hundred miles of the great Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains, and down the Mackenzie, two thousand miles to the Arctic Ocean, over all these vast regions, the earth abounds with the richest mineral deposits, the fields covering areas larger than many European kingdoms, side by side with iron of the finest quality, lead, copper, silver, copper, lead and minerals used in all the arts and for all the various purposes required in civilized life. These have been stored up for unnumbered ages, untouched by the rude hand of the savage, and waiting for the coming of a new race. Then, the climate is the healthiest and most invigorating, and the soil, being in the best part of the temperate zone, far surpasses in value any other on the continent. Canada is larger than the United States. Her long line of coast, with its indentations, is three thousand miles, studded with Archipelagoes on the grandest scale, are washed by the most valuable seas.

We now number four millions of people. In our future the various Provinces have a common bond of union to bind them together and bind them to the Empire, whose history shall, with honor on the annals of the world, show that Europe stands a beacon light in her constitutional government, giving the most complete protection with the most perfect freedom to the subject. Canada holds a similar position on this continent and there is even more necessity for such an example in the new than in the old world; for we look in vain over any other portion of the continent for that protection to life and property with that ample personal liberty which, as British subjects, we have been accustomed to enjoy. The Party which has accomplished this great work, has been a Canadian and national Party, whose object has been the consolidation of our vast Confederation into one homogeneous whole; a Party of progress which has laboured to improve our constitution, and to develope our vast resources to the utmost; a Party whose aim has been to secure our people from the anarchy which reigns over so much of this continent—for anarchy, under the name of liberty, is the curse of the new world. It has been the aim of such a Party, too, to seek for sounder relations with the rest of the Empire, and, if possible, permanent peace. By moderation, by forbearance, this, they think, can be done; and it most assuredly is a policy promising such a glorious future as to be worthy of the utmost effort and sacrifice of every Canadian. What shall we say of those miserable hirelings whose policy manifestly is to sever this noble Dominion from the mother of the Empire? The late Ministry would have consolidated and welded it together by a *Pacific Railway entirely through Canadian territory*. The present Ministry proposed to turn the Canadian into a miserable extension of Yankee railways, and to the benefit solely of Yankee traders.

The late Ministry favoured fostering native manufactures by a well adjusted tariff giving incidental protection. Messrs. BROWN and MACKENZIE are out-and-out free traders. Let a Canadian run mad—who will crush the infant factories of this country by admitting foreign shoddy manufactures into the Dominion. Free traders, too, advocate direct taxation of every farmer, every householder, must be taxed heavily for all the heavy burdens of State in order to the free trade policy of the present Ministry.

MR. BROWN and his associates claim to share in the honors of Confederation. He and even of first suggesting, the Confederation. The little they did was soon counteracted by the harm they have done; for every step has met with their most bitter opposition. So far from first suggesting the Union of the Provinces it was well known they were advocating the Union of Canada with the family of Provinces across the Atlantic ocean.

It is now fifteen years since Messrs. Brown and Mackenzie first came into which lasted five days. The very men whom they took into office then, as now, were those who would have sent them to the penitentiary, and yet, without any apology or acknowledgement that the charges were false, these men were made Ministers of the Crown. Mackenzie, the clerk said, was "an "unspeakable nobody, who had carried out "contracts *fraudulently made*," was his accused by BROWN with bribery, with "buying votes in the public market—a "miserable hireling," was made his Attorney-General—"the briber" was the chosen defender of the laws, the keeper of the Queen's conscience, and the exponent of the purity and justice of the Province! Robinson, charged by BROWN with voting for the Grand Trunk with "$100,000 of stock in it" HOLTON, "the jobber," was given a larger field for his jobbing, by being made Commissioner of Public Works; and of MOWAT, the author of the Ontario Act of Confederation, he was promoted, and Brown seconded, a charge of criminal misconduct of a great character. These were their political associates fifteen years ago. A man charged with the most infamous conduct—Brown, the briber was their Attorney-General, the other their Commissioner of Public Works. And Brown, the man who tried to create a secession in Upper Canada on the "No-Separate School and Representation by Population" cries gave up both on the formation of his Ministry, taking seven against him in a Ministry of twelve!

To-day these men are again in power—the same letter power behind the throne, the same men who, if they had their way, his head will be revealed. Their combined policy would be one of every political sin; a piece of bribery, a piece, too, in which the Annexationists prevail; but a place is soon, so Mr. MACKENZIE says, to be made for the Fenian element, as that precious ingredient already exists in the Toronto Administration. Traitors to this country must be rewarded.

## ONE OF BIG THUNDER'S WHOPPERS.

We have received the following telegram:—

"PETROLIA, Jan. 24, 1874.

"*To the Editor of the Mail.*

"K. R. Wood assisted in his speech here to-day that Mackenzie had issued an order to Lieut. Col. Fleet never in your next issue.

"A CONSERVATIVE."

If such an order had been issued we would probably have heard of it. We are quite safe in assuming "A Conservative" that it has not been issued. It was, our friend, Mr. Wood, of Oshawa we think it was—that the Premier, in reply to a question on this subject, had emphatically denied the impudent notion of such an order having been issued. Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice and virtual dictator of the Cabinet, and before he leaves it, as it is said he intends to do ere long, he will have issued, not an order for Riots in the east, but an amnesty. The whole story of a warrant is one of Big Thunder's whoppers, concocted to meet an emergency, and without a shadow of a shade of foundation.

## ANNEXATIONISTS IN THE CABINET AND IN THE PARTY.

THERE are fifteen members of Mr. MACKENZIE's Cabinet; of these at least half are openly disloyal, either advocates of annexation to the United States or immediate independence, which must lead to annexation. LETELLIER, FOURNIER, and DORION have long advocated the separation of Canada from England. Cartwright, if not an avowed annexationist, having transferred his chief interest to the United States, goes with his Lower Canada allies in seeking to pull down the ties of British rule in British North America. HUNTINGTON, just added to the list, is avowedly opposed to the present connection of Canada with Great Britain. Now, we fear we must add to the number MR. BLAKE also, the plain-spoken Orangeman, who, if he has his views, that idea is *separation* from England. "Confederation has proved a failure," said he, "at a Reform Convention gathering in Montreal. D. A. MACDONALD and BLAKE have always opposed Confederation, without Confederation the British Provinces must merge into the American Union. The Ministerial policy is to run the Pacific Railway into the United States. At Montreal, surrounded by the wealth and enterprise of a nation of boundless resources from the Eastern shores of Newfoundland to the boundary of Alaska, we see Ministers enthusiastically cheered the President of the United States, whose health they drank before that of the Queen. Ontario covers thirty degrees of latitude. Thus we have a Dominion of extent three thousand five hundred miles, and twenty parallels of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, to the Arctic Ocean it stretches over two thousand one hundred miles, still leaving out many immense islands northward.

On the Atlantic side the Dominion looks out far towards Europe, and on the West the magnificent Province of British Columbia looks out towards Japan, China, Australia and to the marvellous trade to be developed in the vast Pacific. The Province on both sides is rich in almost beyond any other lands, in all the precious metals and minerals, of which coal, iron, gold, silver and lead are the most; while their seas, rivers and lakes swarm with the most valuable fish. Through all the long line of Provinces intervening, over the two thousand miles of the valley of the magnificent St. Lawrence, up the fifteen hundred miles of the great Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains, and down the Mackenzie, two thousand miles to the Arctic Ocean, over all these vast regions, the earth abounds with the richest mineral deposits, the fields covering areas larger than many European kingdoms, side by side with iron of the finest quality, lead, copper, silver, copper, lead and minerals used in all the arts and for all the various purposes required in civilized life. These have been stored up for unnumbered ages, untouched by the rude hand of the savage, and waiting for the coming of a new race. Then, the climate is the healthiest and most invigorating, and the soil, being in the best part of the temperate zone, far surpasses in value any other on the continent. Canada is larger than the United States. Her long line of coast, with its indentations, is three thousand miles, studded with Archipelagoes on the grandest scale, are washed by the most valuable seas.

We now number four millions of people. In our future the various Provinces have a common bond of union to bind them together and bind them to the Empire, whose history shall, with honor on the annals of the world, show that Europe stands a beacon light in her constitutional government, giving the most complete protection with the most perfect freedom to the subject. Canada holds a similar position on this continent and there is even more necessity for such an example in the new than in the old world; for we look in vain over any other portion of the continent for that protection to life and property with that ample personal liberty which, as British subjects, we have been accustomed to enjoy. The Party which has accomplished this great work, has been a Canadian and national Party, whose object has been the consolidation of our vast Confederation into one homogeneous whole; a Party of progress which has laboured to improve our constitution, and to develope our vast resources to the utmost; a Party whose aim has been to secure our people from the anarchy which reigns over so much of this continent—for anarchy, under the name of liberty, is the curse of the new world. It has been the aim of such a Party, too, to seek for sounder relations with the rest of the Empire, and, if possible, permanent peace. By moderation, by forbearance, this, they think, can be done; and it most assuredly is a policy promising such a glorious future as to be worthy of the utmost effort and sacrifice of every Canadian. What shall we say of those miserable hirelings whose policy manifestly is to sever this noble Dominion from the mother of the Empire? The late Ministry would have consolidated and welded it together by a *Pacific Railway entirely through Canadian territory*. The present Ministry proposed to turn the Canadian into a miserable extension of Yankee railways, and to the benefit solely of Yankee traders.

The late Ministry favoured fostering native manufactures by a well adjusted tariff giving incidental protection. Messrs. BROWN and MACKENZIE are out-and-out free traders. Let a Canadian run mad—who will crush the infant factories of this country by admitting foreign shoddy manufactures into the Dominion. Free traders, too, advocate direct taxation of every farmer, every householder, must be taxed heavily for all the heavy burdens of State in order to the free trade policy of the present Ministry.

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## THE FAMILY COMPACT.

THE record of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his associates for the last twenty years has been a record of wise and successful legislation. Time would fail us in commenting upon the many important measures for which the country is indebted to them, some of which have been repealed or its repeal asked for; but we may briefly allude to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which swept away the feudal system of two and a half centuries duration; the Act of Confederation, which has caused many a revolution in the old world of the most disastrous character; the Clergy Reserves, too, the settlement of which MR. BROWN opposed in 1860, so adjusted as to give the municipalities of Upper Canada $5,700,000; the navigation of the St. Lawrence made free to all nations; encouragement to home manufactures; a system of Public Audit upon their own accounts (an office which does not exist in England); establishment of ocean steamship service which has done much to make Canada the country it now is; the world, organization of the militia, which upon which the Grits turned the Ministry over to the Reform Party; enfranchisement of voters; abolition of imprisonment for debt; improvement of the school system; establishment of Boards of Trade and Manufactures; fostering agricultural societies; closing the Municipal Loan Fund; establishing Agricultural and decentralizing it by increasing the jurisdiction of local courts; collection of the laws of Canada and Lower Canada; assimilation of the laws of several Provinces; and finally the Union of the Provinces from Sea to Sea. Some of these measures, which, if he had lived, MR. BROWN would have claimed as the work of the Grits, he took pains to deny that it was the Grits who had carried and building up thus far the late Minister of Justice, and that, too, in the face of the most bitter and unjustifiable opposition.

We seem a few years ago looked to Provinces, having little intercourse with each other, and often turning our energies against each other. To-day we see a nation of boundless resources from the Eastern shores of Newfoundland to the boundary of Alaska, and which extends over ninety-two degrees of longitude, and from 45 to Southern limits in latitude forty-two to the Arctic Sea, covers thirty degrees of latitude. Thus we have a Dominion of extent three thousand five hundred miles, and twenty parallels of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, to the Arctic Ocean it stretches over two thousand one hundred miles, still leaving out many immense islands northward.

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