The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14

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 a wide 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 burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about ceasing to exist, with *The Mail*, which should be at once its substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation then 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 labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without any profit until their engagement 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 start 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 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 pro rata, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

THE NEW ORDINATE.

The following is the composition of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet, as announced Friday in the Commons by Mr. Holton:

Mr. Mackenzie, President and Minister of Public Works.
Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice.
Mr. Blake, without portfolio.
Mr. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Senator St. Just, Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. Laflamme, Minister of the Interior.
Sandfield Macdonald, Minister of Militia.
Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance.
Mr. Isaac Burpee, Minister of Customs.
Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General.
Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General.
Mr. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue.
Mr. Scott (Victoria, N. B.), Minister of Militia.
Mr. R. W. Scott, without portfolio.
The Presidency of the Council yet to be filled.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Hon. S. L. Tilley has accepted the by the late Administration to the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick and appointed to that office by his Excellency the Governor-General.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CRAWFORD.

THE Hon. John Crawford, who was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario by the late Administration of Sir John Macdonald, and appointed to that office by His Excellency the Governor-General, arrived in the city on Wednesday last, at Government House, with the usual ceremonies.

RESIGNATION OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S GOVERNMENT.

CONTINUED declarations from the ranks of the Ministerial Party that the late resignation, at the opening of Parliament on the 5th instant, that the Government had tendered their resignations to the Governor-General. Subsequently, his Excellency sent for Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition.

It had been apparent for some days that the Government were becoming weak and the Opposition correspondingly strong. We are firmly of the opinion that had the vote been taken a week before the Government majority was assured, and once they had passed it, Sir Edmund Head would steadily increased. Delay was fatal. Against the Opposition bids to members who were tribes, and who stood with the Ministerial Party, or who, largely acting with it, know no higher duty than that of being on the winning side, the Government were comparatively helpless. Defection followed defection. Men who had come to the House pledged to support the Government fell before the tempter. Many members without strong Party proclivities or predilections, were caught without much difficulty. There was a fly for every bait. Recognizing the logic of events, the Government bowed the difficulty and resigned instead of waiting for the vote. To the lasting credit of a number of the Cabinet be it said, they all stood nobly by their chief, like him prepared to enjoy victory or suffer defeat. There was, at least, a treasm within the Government. The inner circle remained compact to the end. Some few members of the treachery which took place among the rank and file will for ever be remembered in the politics of Canada as unparalleled in enormity. It is beyond question that defeat was the resultant of desertion; though, while we should be sorry to place in the same category all those who struck their flag and went over to the enemy, it can hardly be doubted that with the great majority of them the motive was rather personal than disinterested. We have no wish at this moment to indulge in recrimination, but on more than one vote promised to the Opposition we could throw a light if so inclined. We content ourselves with observing that those lukewarm friends who saw fit to desert their leader in the hour of trial were no purer, no better able to judge of the evidence than scores who stood true to the last.

Whatever judgment posterity may form of the circumstances which have had a potential influence in the overthrow of the Government, it is but fair to say that the expenditure of election money is not so determining as the pretended purity of the motives which actuated the combination by which the Government's defeat has been accomplished. Those who best know the leaders of the Opposition know that they are capable of the worst things they have charged against Sir John Macdonald. It is but a sorry pretense that this temporary triumph of organized hypocrisy will do anything for Canadian morality; nobody believes the incoming Ministry to be the chivalry of our northern land, any more than anyone would claim the character of saints for those who have just gone out. Recent events have too plainly established the characters of some members of the Party who, may hap, are now among expectant Ministers. Nothing can extenuate the guilt of the letter stealers and telegram thieves. With them will for ever be associated the names of Messrs. Huntington and Young. Nothing can save them from obloquy. It will remain as long as they remain, and until the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway is forgotten. The so-called moral sentiment is largely prompted malevolence, not to indicate the honour of the people. A patriot would have met with cordial, had in the fire, instead of subverting church, public and private, in the first place, defeated and public opinion, and, in the next place, to obtain a Party triumph, which may, after all, prove more hollow than men, for the moment flushed with victory, are capable of realizing or acknowledging.

In his parting speech the other evening, Sir John Macdonald uttered the words of a great man, when he said he could so complacently retire because somehow he believe he can face the one as well as the other. Indeed, after his many years of hard and anxious work in his country's service, he must be rejoiced to think that a period of rest is at last allowed him. No disgrace clings to his name. The English papers have, upon partial data, and in ignorance of any circumstances, written severely of Sir Hugh Allan's contribution to the elections. But then be careful not to fall into the error of regarding the resignation of the Government as equivalent to a verdict of "guilty" against Sir John Macdonald as to the charges affecting his personal integrity. It may well be his proud boast that no stain of personal corruption attaches to his skirts; that no accusation of self-seeking has ever been made against him. He there was but one cloud on the horizon, who, on the moment of Sir John's assumed retirement, if he resigned, he should his fiendish scream of triumph. We are thankful to believe that even in the Grit ranks there are few or less than some of ordinary propriety as not to treat a prostrate foe with generous forbearance.

We feel that we cannot close these lines without saying a few words more of him who has been the central figure of the stirring events which have passed over our release from office. Let Sir John Macdonald's faults, his failings, and his weaknesses be what they may, as only individuals and Parties but the people have reason for deep felt sorrow in his retirement. He stands in the foremost rank his great career. Thirty years ago he entered Parliament; the full vigour of his manhood was then upon him; three days was an unimportant and almost unknown dependency of the British Crown; yet, the Canada of that time, which he carried within her the germs of future power—the buried seed that, was destined to grow up into a tree of national greatness. Ten years later he became a member of the Government; and even then our country was but a party Province, foreign, and in some respects, antagonistic to the British Territory to the east and west of it. Who noted this triumph then. Who chronicled his victories? Who thought of his success beyond the confines of his own country? What a mighty difference is there between the reception to power some twenty years ago, and the downfall of the Administration to-day. Popular political events which occurred in 1858 saw the overthrow of Canada's foremost statesman is chronicled in every city on the American continent; is flashed across the Atlantic as one of the important events of the day, and will be commented on by the leading newspapers in the chief towns of the United Kingdom. What greater proof could be adduced of Sir John Macdonald's greatness than is contained in these facts? He found his country a province; he left it a nation. He found it small; he made it great. He found it unknown; he gave it a name that the world is familiar with. He found it on the shores of our inland lakes; he expanded it till its borders kissed other seas. He found it a speck of confined territory; he made it half a continent, and laid deep and well the foundations of a great and enduring empire. Let us remember this; let us bear in mind the glorious part he has played; and, as he resigns the reins of power, let us to one accord and a whole heart give him the praise he has so nobly earned as the father and founder of Canadian nationality. Let it not be said that he retired from office after such a long and eventful reign, unrewarded by the plaudits of his country; but rather let us, as the future historian, must, give him that praise he so well deserves—that he found a nation, and left it united. This is not alone the duty of Parties; this is not alone the duty of those who have been his friends, but it is a duty that belongs to the Canadian people, for whom the fallen statesman has done so much; and it is a duty they are, we feel sure, will generously, freely and heartily perform.

THE OPPOSITION.

THOSE who now compose her Majesty's Opposition in Canada had a most enthusiastic meeting on the 6th. Sir John Macdonald was unanimously called to lead them, and he accepted the position. The determination was arrived at to give strict attention to the proceedings during the brief period of its session, in the best interests of the country. On one point, however, a warm and general expression of opinion was made, that no quarter should be given to renegades and traitors.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

"ENGLAND," said Mr. George Brown in that speech in which, in the Music Hall of this city, he made public the most significant of the Independent Union—"England," said he, "hates "Coalitions." He went on to say that there were exceptional cases in which Coalitions were not only justifiable but necessary. Such was the Coalition which he, in opposition to many of his Reform friends in Upper Canada and nearly all of them in Lower Canada, in company with Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. George E. Cartier, brought about. The justice of the observation and of its entire applicability to the Coalition of that year were rarely questioned. A few years later, however, the entire Reform Party of Canada, except these members who had been bought by the addition of some one member without a portfolio and the full share of ministerial responsibility, admit that to be a correct principle with which Mr. Mackenzie's Government has commenced its career, and there is no doubt it will continue to be the rule to be carried out. Any day an aspirant for office, restive in ministerial harness, and anxious for a change, could be thrust into it. Mr. Blake confessed the illegality of such a course, as regards himself, when he accepted the office, and, having a retrospective effect. This statute is the strongest possible condemnation of Coalitions. Men who had come to the House pledged to support the Government fell before the tempter. Many members without strong Party proclivities or predilections, were caught without much difficulty. There was a fly for every bait. Recognizing the logic of events, the Government bowed the difficulty and resigned instead of waiting for the vote. To the lasting credit of a number of the Cabinet be it said, they all stood nobly by their chief, like him prepared to enjoy victory or suffer defeat. There was, at least, a treasm within the Government. The inner circle remained compact to the end. Some few members of treachery which took place among the rank and file will for ever be remembered in the politics of Canada as unparalleled in enormity. It is beyond question that defeat was the resultant of desertion; though, while we should be sorry to place in the same category all those who struck their flag and went over to the enemy, it can hardly be doubted that with the great majority of them the motive was rather personal than disinterested. We have no wish at this moment to indulge in recrimination, but on more than one vote promised to the Opposition we could throw a light if so inclined. We content ourselves with observing that those lukewarm friends who saw fit to desert their leader in the hour of trial were no purer, no better able to judge of the evidence than scores who stood true to the last.

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ONTARIO IN THE CABINET.

It was one of the chief "cries" of the late Opposition, and Leaders of the Opposition, that Sir John Macdonald's Government was Quebec-ridden, and that nothing to the smaller Provinces to retain power. Ontario, for months, Mr. Blake's mouthpiece, was the subject, remains to be seen if it is to be what significant comments upon the vacuous declarations of the Opposition that at the very inception of the new regime Ontario should be called upon to yield some of the privileges she enjoyed under the late administration, in addition to quiet the clamour of representatives of the outlying Provinces who had been promised positions in the new Cabinet—of the thirteen bureaux held by members of the late Government no less than five were held by Ontario members. Those pure patriots who have laboured so long and earnestly in behalf of Ontario, and who, if we are to believe themselves, have sacrificed office to free the premier Province of Dominion from the thralldom and oppression of the smaller Provinces, have commenced their administration of affairs by reducing the portfolios held by Ministers from Ontario by one, and giving it to a deserter from one of the Maritime Provinces. These men really seem to have no little shame as principle. "Condition?" "Increase of the Cabinet by two members, in opposition to their own declaration that thirteen Ministers were too many" "Section of Ontario interests to what Mr. Brown once described as the calves pulling at the rich side of the cow?" These are rather pretty devices to embalm at so early a day upon the tombstone of the "Great Reform" Party. Opportunity is always offered by the loud-mouthed patriots; and we fear we shall have but too many occasions to say, with Othello, "Knavery's plain face is never seen till used." The cherished planks of the Grit platform are fast going by the board.

PASSED OVER.

THERE are a few serious omissions to note in considering the composition of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet. It was only at the last hour that Mr. R. W. Scott was dragged in as the representative of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. Great though the services of the Catholic body to the Grit Party have been during the last few years, Mr. Mackenzie seems to have given them no thought until an emissary of the Catholic League put in an appearance at Ottawa on Friday last. There was no hole in the Cabinet without a peg to be sure, but acting upon the principle of the Irishman, he made a peg in Ontario and has followed at Ottawa, Mr. Scott was lugged into the Government, but without a portfolio. But why was Mr. Scott appointed at all, either constitutionally or unconstitutionally? He is not a member of the House. At the time he was a member of the Ontario Cabinet. Are his abilities of such a commanding character that he alone is to be considered worthy and fitting representative of the Catholic body? We fear the appointment will become his opponent's, undeniably, a gross insult to such members of the House as Mr. Abbott and Mr. Bergin, who have fairly earned their spurs in the interest of their Party. There is not a member of the Government, not even the formation of a new Government, might have more confidently expected to be asked to assist in the formation of the Cabinet than Mr. D. A. Macdonald. We are not surprised to find leading Catholic Grits ever his friends and supporters, and it is because, the former had no chance with Mr. Mackenzie; but when it came down finally to the question of bringing in an Irish Roman Catholic, it is simply extraordinary that man like Mr. Anglin and Dr. Brown should be passed over to make way for an old Tory like Mr. R. W. Scott, who has not even a seat in the House. We never at all astonished to learn that they have both gone home with very sore heads.

MR. MACKENZIE'S GOVERNMENT.

THERE are many curious features in the Cabinet which Mr. Mackenzie, as First-Minister of Canada, offers to an expectant public. What, after all that he has said in public during the past two years, and his friends have said in private, are we to think of Mr. Blake, in the first place accepting office at all, and in the next place accepting office under the auspices of Lambton? We are quite sure that Mr. Blake would find some rather curious reading in his speeches which he delivered before his constituents in South Bruce, in May of 1872, shortly before the Ministerial visit to England. It is not pleasing to us to say that, whether designedly or not, Mr. Blake has deceived the entire Canadian public. We declared at the time that his disclaimer of office was a sham, for we remarked that, whatever his personal feelings might be, his Party friends would demand his services in a Grit Cabinet when the time came to form one, and he would be unable to refuse. We said, Mr. Blake said very emphatically, that he would not be a member of the Government, but he would have his friends in the Government, and, if they were called upon to form one, he would be unable to refuse." Well, Mr. Blake said very much, but he has not done what he said he would do. Mr. Blake said very emphatically