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. On the last named 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 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 pecuniary profit, until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. This feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper on 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 this 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 Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

NOTICE.

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the indecomposed bold out to parties having the 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 country parts of Canada Proper, 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 suitableness of its columns to the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, the cause of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its immense circulation was the ignorance of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once to take in a favorable recognition in the country constituencies. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a riding was best prepared for a canvass by the interest of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, as a cheap and effective co-operator in the politics of Liberal-Conservatism, unusual efforts have been made by influential residents in outlying districts the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present number of the Parliament of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

CROWN LAND FRAUDS.

WITH the object of showing the truth of the statement made by Sir JOHN MACDONALD that the jury sworn to try the Government at Ottawa was packed, we published a statement of the dealings of Mr. ALBERT HAGAR with the Ontario Crown Lands Department. Another object we had was to prove the criminal relations existing between the Grit Government at Ottawa and Toronto. We showed the iniquitous favouritism extended by Mr. R. W. Scorry towards a member of the Commons elected to support Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and left our readers to infer the cause of Mr. HAGAR's remarkable conversion. Mr. HAGAR a few days after effecting a compromise with his creditors, attended a Crown Land sale in the County of Bruce, at which he purchased were cash. Six lots were knocked down to him and though he assured his auctioneer he would make a "all right with Mr. Scorry, the Commissioner," that functionary refused to depart from his instructions. Mr. HAGAR had only some $50 then with him, and for the balance of the purchase money, nearly $2,000, he had to consent to give a cheque. So far all was open, and what passed was known to a dozen people in attendance at the sale, some of whom did not fail to express their wonder at the relations apparently existing between the member of the Dominion Parliament and the local Commissioner of Crown Lands, while others wondered what would be the history of the cheque. We stated that the cheque had not been paid up to the day our article was written. This story we published in *The Mail* on the 11th. Today it is our duty to make inquiries, the *Globe* of Saturday published what is neither a denial nor a defence, but a plea of time. Here it is:

"The amount of Mr. Hagar's purchase was $1,910. He happened to have only a small sum in his pocket, and as the terms are were cash, the agent knocked down the lots to him on the promise that Mr. Hagar would deposit the full amount in the bank. This proceeding was not at all unusual, and was strictly subject to the rule of the Department that, if a sale is not completed by payment of money at the time agreed, it is cancelled. We don't know, and do not care to know, whether Mr. Hagar has yet paid in the money or not, but if he has failed to do so on the demand of the Department, he will be treated like any one of the many cases coming daily before the Commissioner of Crown Lands."

Now mark the self-evident falsehood contained in this precious defence; and one which we should hardly have expected to emanate from the author of an intelligent proof-reader. The actual amount of Mr. HAGAR's purchase money is stated to be $1,910. That information could only be got from the Crown Lands Department. And then comes the impudent assertion, "*We don't know, and don't care to know, "whether Mr. Hagar has yet paid in the "money or not.*" As if that all-important fact was not ascertained when the exact amount of the purchase money of the six lots was ascertained. Moreover there is a cloaky attempt made to avoid the gravamen of our charge, and that was the suspicious neglect or omission of Mr. R. W. Scorry to make Mr. HAGAR's cheque. In the ordinary course of business the cheque given to the auctioneer might have been taken for cash, unless the auctioneer was aware of circumstances throwing some doubts on its validity. But it was out of the ordinary course of business for Mr. SCORY to hold the cheque a month, instead of at once passing it to the Government account. If Mr. HAGAR had not the money at the bank it was a bogus cheque, for the issue of which he became amenable to the law; and the *Globe* says "Mr. HAGAR promised to "deposit the full amount in the bank." We say that Mr. HAGAR gave a cheque that is so doing he colourably complied with the terms of sale, and that he and Mr. SCORY then entered into a nefarious compact by which this cheque has been held a month, and might, but for our exposure, still be held, unless these have been kept in doubt. What Mr. HAGAR had done, or was to do for Mr. SCORY, it is not very difficult to infer. No doubt his book will be made to cover up the traces of the transaction; but all the day we published our Sharp, THE LOTS STOOD IN ALBERT HAGAR'S NAME, AND THEY CERTAINLY WERE A SCORY OLD MAN NOT BEEN DEAD. And yet with unblushing effrontery we are told that this business of Mr. HAGAR's is not characterized by any exceptional features. Mr. SCORY is a lawyer and does not need to be told the general rule as to the dishonouring of cheques. "If Mr. HAGAR's cheque was "good, and the bank on which it was "drawn, failed during the last month, the "country would have lost the purchase "money of his lots." "If the drawer of "a cheque has no funds in the bank at the "time, *it is a fraud*, and the holder can "sustain an action on it even without pre-"sentment." On little less than these principles of law we take our stand. There is either conspiracy or fraud, or a trustee dealing with the public lands, and yet in the case of a man notoriously just emerged from a struggle to settle with his creditors, he extended an indulgence which amounted to a breach of trust, even without taking into consideration the unholy compact, under which the favour was conferred. There can be no doubt that the matter will have to undergo a searching investigation when the Local Legislature meets. The facts are easily capable of proof, and it can only be from the impunity which emboldens such successive step in an adventurer's path of corruption that R. W. Scorr had the courage to "put through" so iniquitous and barefaced a fraud on the other bidders at the Dunnsville auction. They could not have paid the auctioneer with cheques not intended to be presented; but that privilege was granted to the member of Parliament who had thought proper to recede from the stand taken by him when he contested election by the people of Prescott. Said a shrewd Parliamentarian, as a knot of Canadian statesmen left the room at the Washington Hotel, Lake Champlain, where the terms of the British North America Act had just been finally settled: "The Federal Government will be possessed itself of the most valuable patronage in the hands of the Crown, and "has resigned a power which turned to "improper uses can at any time become "a means of its overthrow. Mark my "Yankee knew better when they kept "their public domain under a Washington Department." R. W. SCORY was not present on the occasion; but had he been, he could scarcely have taken more pains to illustrate the wisdom of his speaker's remarks. From the first day that he entered the Crown Lands office till the time when he left it and Mr. HAGAR cheque behind him, he has used the vast powers vested in an unscrupulous administrator to prove his genuine attachment to the new political friends with whom he then allied himself. Step by step has he amended the mode still he has reached set some of corruption that has consigned lesser malefactors to an "everlasting stain" point.

THE SITUATION

IT has been well said that "Reason "predominates at the end of every crisis, "but has her voice drowned at the com-"mencement." Such has been the case in reference to the Pacific scandal. When the HUNTINGTON charges were first brought forward but few would listen to a word in defence of the accused—they were traitors on whom an indignant people called for vengeance. Then came the artfully turned to account by "pure Party "men" to form what they had for years been denouncing as "that unclean thing," a coalition, resulted in seating them in office. But no sooner are they there than the situation becomes changed, the friends rally round their leader; the leader, emancipated from the restraints of office, lets his opponents know that he understands more of their inner organisation than they expect, the man feels himself sadly hampered in his efforts to arrange a governmental policy save by adopting measures which he had previously denounced as iniquitous, or else following in fillin ignominious rear.

The original Grit charge against the late Ministry broke down in toto. Mr. HUNTINGTON's motion affirming that "anticipation of the legislation of last "session as to the Pacific Railway, an "agreement was made between Sir HUGH "ALLAN, acting for himself and certain "other Canadian promoters, and C. "MCMULLEN acting for certain United "States capitalists whereby the latter "agreed to furnish the capital necessary for the construction of the contract "plated railway and to give the former "a certain per centage of the interest, "' that subsequently an understanding "was come to between the Government "and Sir HUGH ALLAN and other M.P.; that Sir HUGH ALLAN and his friends should advance a large sum of money for the purpose of the retention of Ministers and their supporters at the ensuing general election and that "as and his friends should secure the "*contract* for the construction of the railway." Now, not only has it been proven that all this but it has been demonstrated that they did not. All American witnesses, the bona fide promoters, shrank from having any interest in the line, and it was this fact which induced them to publish their correspondence with Sir HUGH ALLAN, which publication was the immediate cause of the defeat of the MACDONALD Ministry. The Joint committee, more than the simple truth when he said that he had been deceived because he would *not* sell the line to Messrs. Hall Sir JOHN MACDONALD condescended to bribe Mr. MCMULLEN by would sell the line to Sir HUGH ALLAN and his friends provided he would secure for the construction of the railway, while the fact is that the charter prohibited any member of the Board from being a contractor.

Neither was the *charter* sold to Sir HUGH ALLAN alone, or in his connection with his American friends. The proof of this is decisive, and is to be found in the fact that some months after he had advanced the sums, he was alleged to have been the purchase money, he stated distinctly in writing to a third party, that he did not know who was going to get it. In the end what did he get beyond the reimbursement of the Company? That he made any corrupt bargain for this post is an absurdity too gross to be admitted. The emoluments would almost certainly have left him a loser by the transaction. On the other hand his instructions. Member who was present throughout the debate at Ottawa and seems to have watching, says that Conservatives were as bad as letter to *The Times* of the 18th ult. says: "After following the evidence with some "care, and listening attentively to many "of the speeches, I have to say that the "elaborate analyses of it from a hostile "point of view, I feel bound to acquit "Sir JOHN MACDONALD of having actual-"ly sold or conspired to sell the Pacific "Railway contracts either to foreign "capitalists or to Sir HUGH ALLAN him-"self. Whatever corruption may be "put on the letters signed on July 30, "1872, by the late Sir GEO. CARTIER, I "see no proof whatever to the effect "that Sir JOHN MACDONALD entered into "any agreement with Sir HUGH ALLAN "as consideration of the charter. It is "while there is conclusive proof that "Sir HUGH's expectations were not ful-"filled." This acquittal coming from an stranger, would alone be almost sufficient to fix the judgment of intelligent and honest-minded men; but as even the *Globe* scarcely dares now to affirm that the charges against Sir JOHN MACDONALD are needed to establish the innocence of the accused in regard to the original HUNTINGTON charges.

Defeated on both these points Grits next fall back on the charge that Sir JOHN got money from Sir HUGH ALLAN and that the money was used to defeat it. Here again they are going rather too fast. That Sir HUGH supplied money to meet election expenses is admitted by Sir JOHN, in his speech as the Ottawa banquet, distinctly pledged his word that not one penny of it, or of any other, had been expended illegally. Where is the proof that he was stating an untruth? As usual the Grit leaders and their blind followers will accept their statement on trust, and so, doubtless, they will. But Left Liberal-Conservatives are careful how they follow them in so doing. They have many a specimen of Grit statements of truthfulness; let their honest dislike of anything like bribery lead them to confound the advancement of a charge with the demonstration of its correctness. Not only is there no proof of the correctness of this charge, but the circumstantial evidence goes the other way. The sum of $45,000 advanced by Sir HUGH, would go but a small way in bribing the eighty-eight constituencies of Ontario. Here again we have Mr. BLAKE's testimony to quote. His words are—"Nor was "any attempt made to show that any "part of those large funds was expended "in bribery; *indeed the Opposition appearently shrunk from a general inquiri-"ries into the expenditure on both sides at "the last election.*" And we fancy that they will do it still. What has been their response to Sir JOHN's challenge for an inquiry into the sums expended by each party? They have met it by a most expressive silence; and their leader, in his speech at Sarnia, modestly refused to guarantee the expenditure of his Party to have been pure. We are not in the least surprised at his hesitation.

This brings us to another point in the case. We have seen that the original charges have been effectually disproved, and on the third a verdict of "Not "Proven" may fairly be returned. But supposing it were proven, what would be the consequence? What but simply to show that Conservatives were as bad as Reformers! Will anybody who knows anything of the doings of their late Ministry, dare to say that they have any special horror of buying votes? For them what have they got to say on the subject to-day? RIEL, it is true, is legally a member of Parliament, but he still stands impugned of the foul crime which he and his fellow-leaders in rebellion committed. Cannot Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, a member of the Dominion Government, find heart of courage to utter one word now of this man's crime? Cannot he give us even a dilution of his many speeches in Parliament, and of his expressive resolution? Has he nothing at all to say on the subject? He addressed Toronto audiences for several hours during the late contest, but not once has he referred to the "foully murdered SCORY," or the "infamous and dastard assassins!" RIEL Oh, no; these are tabooed names now. Mr. BLAKE has no more to say of them than he has of his adopting a portfolio without office and without salary, in the face of his own condemnation of such an unconstitutional proceeding. Out upon such a humbug! He is a fit associate of the MCKELLARS and MACKENZIES of the Grit faction.

MR. GEORGE BROWN AND SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

THERE was a time in the political life of Mr. GEORGE BROWN when he did not consider Sir JOHN MACDONALD the wretched and corrupt politician which he has so frequently described him to be. This is what his newspaper said of Sir JOHN and MESSRS. CARTIER AND GALT in June, 1865, when they had gone to England as a deputation from Canada:

"None can deny that it is of the utmost importance that the desires of the "Canadian people should have the benefit of the ablest advocates the Province can "command. The gentlemen who have "gone home are the leaders of public "opinion in Canada; they understand "what is needed, they know precisely "what is likely to meet the approbation "of their constituents, and *in their "persons they give us very guarantee "that our claims will be argued with the "utmost force of which they are capable.* "If success, complete and entire success, "be within reach—if it be possible to come "to a satisfactory and mutually advan-"tageous understanding with the Imperial "Government then men will accomplish "the task."

Mr. Brown was Sir John Macdonald's colleague at that time.

MACMULLEN'S VISIT, AND ITS RESULT.

BY dint of appeal to every known means of corruption and compulsion the Grit candidate has been returned for West Toronto. The two Governments had announced their intention of not being beaten; crowds of obsequious camp-followers were ready to do their behests; money was obtainable to any amount; and Mr. BURPEE, single-handed, and without the assistance of a dollar contributed from any source towards his legitimate expenses, had necessarily to go to the wall. Notwithstanding the past history of the constituency, the Grits were confident of the result from the day that Mr. CRAWFORD's resignation was in the hands of the House. And they have shown that this confidence was justified; though the majority of the Division was not that was known of individual opinion in it pointed to an exactly opposite conclusion. Every stratagem was had recourse to, and every resource exhausted. Religious animosity was largely appealed to; and so far did the Government go that Dr. CHARLES TUPPER was ordered to decline the negotiation of his ordinary business paper after the prorogation day, during the sitting of the *Bank of Montreal wished to hold itself aloof from all political negotiations.* It was thought that such a proceeding on the conduct of a banker who presumes to countenance the application of funds formible, led to a solvent and well-to-do customer. We are satisfied with making the statement that if the Bank of Montreal had always acted in the same way it would have escaped the vituperation that it has unfortunately met with in the past from its new political allies. The same influence has been at work in other quarters, and is a fitting sign of allegiance to the Party of Shams that the political partisanship of the Bank of Montreal should be made the ground of a hypocritical announcement of neutrality.

Mr. MOSS owes his election to an unlimited expenditure of money by those those object it was to stand well with one Government or the other. Never since the first election contest was held in muddy little York have conveyances been hired with such lavish recklessness from Gravinlay to Scarborough as on Monday had been secured, and every available team secured regardless of expense. The money was freely distributed among voters by the enormous number of these equipages, which not unfrequently had to wait other's way. Party placards of all sorts were pasted or fastened on them, in direct violation of the statute. In a few cabs might be seen wending their way to the polls with "the Queen" by the side of "Macdonald and Cartier" in the harness or panels, whereas, "VOTE FOR "MOSS, THE GOVERNMENT CAN-"DIDATE" was the favorite lettering on the Grit emissaries. By wine o'clock the streets swarmed with cabs, carts, waggons, buggies, hacks, cutters, coaches, no-top buggies, top buggies, tea-carts, wagonettes, hay wagons, omnibuses, extension-top hacks, with top phaetons, rockaways, and all the whole family of wheels and runners represented in the service of Mammon, the whose name on crimson linen graced the backs of the animals harnessed to the various vehicles.

In one respect we desire to be emphatically clear. From first to last Mr. BURPEE has fought this contest and conducted himself in a way that must have earned for him the respect of the whole Liberal-Conservative Party. His words and actions have been a fitting commentary on the ill-judged exclusiveness exhibited by many of the other candidate, whose only complaint it was that the Party would not do as they themselves. And yet, with singular inconsistency, they would neither come forward themselves nor support a Conservative candidate. Mr. BURKOND repeatedly offered to withdraw in favour of any best man whom the Party might select even at the last moment. To-day, indeed, Mr. BURKOND is the victim; but the Party has been guilty of the lasting and unfortunate folly of cutting off its nose to spite its face; and we leave the aristocrats, the turn-coats, the time-servers, and those who think it a disgrace to be a no-party fever, to the enjoyment of a position at once ridiculous in the eyes of their liberal opponents, and perfectly idle in the recollection of their old associates. We quote the *Globe*:

"The opposition to Mr. Bickford is the candidate of the Conservative Party is hardly less impudent than the assertion that he is the representative of the workingmen."

And again:

"The struggle is not between Conservatives and Reformers. We have asserted, and we cheerfully do our old political opponents of the Conservative Party the justice of admitting that Mr. Bickford is not their candidate."

It is needless, therefore, for us to point out to our readers at a distance from Toronto that the Grit Party is as completely precluded from claiming a Party triumph in the Ward as it was in Lennox. The cry of bribery and corruption was raised to turn Sir JOHN MACDONALD's Government out of office; but it is by bribery and corruption that the Grit candidate Monday was a victory in West Toronto. There is something very telling in the cry. When it was a false one, it had a certain effect, and, after Monday's proceedings, our friends have only to drive it home to the false wheels it came for a reaction to set in that will illustrate the proverbial danger of playing with edged tools. The best man in the Liberal-Conservative Party could not have successfully opposed the intimidation and venality which marked Monday's contest. Against Mr. MOSS we have nothing to say further than that as the nominee of the Grit faction, and of those who chose in most inopportune moment for the formation of a Party—which, if not animated by opposition to British Connection, has at least adopted a most unfortunate name, we were bound to oppose him. Hundreds of Conservatives profess to see in him a politician of a calibre more likely to widen the breach between the Province and the Mother Country than any other moderate man of that Party, than to support measures or opinions subversive of that union, which is the mission of this journal to advocate and defend. Of one thing we are quite assured, that in the new member for West Toronto that constituency has an advocate of fair-play, and of personal and political honesty, and one who must hold in contempt the base means by which his Party has been placed in a position to achieve a temporary triumph over a great statesman. Sir JOHN MACDONALD was guiding the destinies of Canada when Mr. MOSS was earning academical distinction. A brilliant career at the University was the presage of more than ordinary professional success. It now remains to be proved if in the new sphere of life to which the Monday entered, he will be able, without sacrifice of consistency, to "go the "Queen a mile." We hope he will do so. It is true that nothing succeeds like success; but every rose—even the MOSS-rose must pay the penalty of having been the judicial examination, the pruning hand of Chief-Gardener MACKENZIE may chance to bring it to early "dissolution."

The next rose elected to bloom in West Toronto may chance to bear another name, and the Grits rejecting the accepted of today may chance to swear it doesn't smell so sweetly.

COALITION, OR NO COALITION.

WHEN Sir ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, First Minister of Canada, by accident, appealed, early in 1872, to the electors of West Middlesex to return him to the Legislature of Ontario, he said, as reported in the Ministerial newspaper, that he had opposed the Government of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, because "the "leader of that Government had formed "an Administration of opposite parties, "each one sacrificing his principles in "order to form that Administration. He "opposed the late Government because "he believed that *coalitions of political "parties were invariably productive of great "public morality*; and upon that indict-"ment the Ministry was defeated." Where is Mr. MACKENZIE's excuse for having formed a Coalition at Ottawa? He and his newspaper trumpeter say the members of the Government are all "in "accord," and that's enough. What absurdity! Were not the members of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's Government all "in accord?" Does Mr. MACKENZIE mean that Mr. CARTWRIGHT does not still consider himself a Conservative? Then turn to what Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself said at the Lennox nomination! What did he say? Why, that, while his first duty was to Canada, he was still a Conservative; that he had just as much right to enter a Coalition as Sir JOHN MACDONALD—thereby admitting that he had entered a Coalition—and that there were thousands of Conservatives in Canada who would join with him in supporting the new Government. While Mr. CARTWRIGHT is not likely to find his boast fulfilled, his acknowledgement is a fine drive between the eyes of his leader, Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, whose only ground of opposition to Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD was that he did, in 1867, what Mr. MACKENZIE's colleague admits the Minister of Lambton has done in 1873. The difference between the two men is this—the one was honest enough to acknowledge a palpable fact; the other was Pharisee enough to try and conceal it.

NO ALLIANCE WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

WHEN there was in Ontario a Government disposed to be friendly with the Government at Ottawa, Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, the *Globe*, and their Grit followers, sounded the tocsin of alarm at the "outrage." Ontario rights, they alleged, would be swallowed up. The Province, they said, would be sacrificed to the Dominion. When Mr. BLAKE's Government came into power, he was in the position of a gross fraud, by the no-portfolio leader thought it necessary to define his position on this question, and thus he spoke, as reported in his Party's newspaper, the *Globe*: "*The Reform Party "in regard to the Federal Government said "that they argued against alliance, as well "as against hostility.* Their position "was this, *that the Local Government "should be perfectly independent of the "Central Government, and should neither "be entangled by alliance* nor embarrassed by hostility. "*We argued the "independence of each of the Provinces "was necessary for the working of the "Confederation.*" What do we find today? Not a spark of "independence" in the Ontario Government. The Premier, instead of cultivating a fine crop to the MACKENZIE Cabinet, of which Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, the Great Unmentionable, is a member? The Provincial Government thoroughly "entangled by alliance" with the Dominion Government. No doubt Mr. BLAKE is prepared to lay down a new axiom to govern every changed circumstances in which he finds himself.

GRAIN ON THE MOVE.

THE late panic in the United States had its outbreak, as very many people will recollect, on the eighteenth day September last, the day on which the Northern Pacific Railway Bankers and the collapse of the Northern Pacific Railway scheme were made known to the public. At that date the movement of grain to the seaboard had fairly commenced, with good prospects of a large business, and apparently every prospect of a highly profitable season for those engaged in the trade. All accounts being in agreement as to the prospect of a most abundant harvest in Europe while it was known that America would have more than the usual quantity to spare, it was the prevailing opinion that higher prices would prevail than for years past, that trade year, 1st September to 31st August following, would be an unusually prosperous one. Subsequent events modified facts that Europe had more than usual to buy, and that America had more than usual to sell, but that not sufficient to make up the whole European deficiency, the anticipation of brisk demand and higher prices remained. Now, it was could not possibly fail of fulfilment. And neither could it have thus failed, even supposing the panic had not shaken the needs of Europe and the ability of America to supply them been the only elements in the calculation. Prior to this the panic soon brought another element—the want of money to facilitate the movement of crops to market. The result produced was a striking illustration of vast material resources and of the want of money and labourers—a practical satire on the incapacity of the age and the imperfection of a high civilization. There was the certainty of a ready market in Europe for more than America could send, there was the ability to supply the grain to spare, while the material means of transportation were not wanting. There was the ability to supply the vessels, canal boats, and ocean steam and sailing vessels, all waiting for this very trade, and there was the demand for those vessels, all waiting for this very trade, with their owners and managers anxious to do the business intelligent shipper from a country where money panics are unknown had surveyed the ground, he would have concluded that a Chicago and all over the west immense stores of grain, on the land railways well equipped, on the inland waterways in plenty seeking freight, at ocean ports ready and willing to take it, and on the other side of the ocean a country requiring more than America could send and willing to purchase. Had he asked why the movement of grain from that place where it was not wanted to the place where it was wanted had not got on, he would have been told that it was for want of money. He might then have inferred that the money of Europe and the people of Europe had not the money wherewith to pay for the grain, but the answer would have shown that Europe money in abundance to pay for all its various peoples required to buy, and was willing to pay for the grain to a large amount. Europe having the money and wanting the grain, and America having, in abundance, the means of transportation, he might have asked, could not the exchange be effected? The only answer he would have got would have been something like this, that there was agents, and money was "tight" and scarce, though in point of fact there was plenty more of it in the world than ever before, and that the impressive material work of moving the grain was overtaken by the need of money to do the reason of sheer moral helplessness on the part of civilized men—in other words, because of want of confidence in each other's intentions.

It was during the early days of the panic, on the first manifestation of its effects in stopping the shipment of grain, that we ventured in these columns an opinion as to the bearing of this on the prospects of railway traffic during the remainder of the season, and that the panic had interposed at a critical time to paralyze transportation by water at the most valuable two months of the whole year for that purpose, that the grain of the West was certainly wanted in Europe and must be moved in some way or other—we argued that what the panic had prevented being done by lake and canal, must inevitably be done by railway after the season of navigation had closed. The result we confidently affirmed was an unusually heavy winter's traffic for the railways, in the benefits of which our own great through railway would of course share. During two months past it has appeared as if this were fated to prove a mistake in prediction, but that the panic soon brought another element—the want of money to facilitate the movement to market. The result produced was a striking illustration of vast material resources and of the want of money and labourers—a practical satire on the incapacity of the age and the imperfection of a high civilization. There was the certainty of a ready market in Europe for more than America could send, there was the ability to supply the grain to spare, while the material means of transportation were not wanting. There was the ability to supply the vessels, canal boats, and ocean steam and sailing vessels, all waiting for this very trade, with their owners and managers anxious to do the business intelligent shipper from a country where money panics are unknown had surveyed the ground, he would have concluded that a Chicago and all over the west immense stores of grain, on the land railways well equipped, on the inland waterways in plenty seeking freight, at ocean ports ready and willing to take it, and on the other side of the ocean a country requiring more than America could send and willing to purchase. Had he asked why the movement of grain from that place where it was not wanted to the place where it was wanted had not got on, he would have been told that it was for want of money. He might then have inferred that the money of Europe and the people of Europe had not the money wherewith to pay for the grain, but the answer would have shown that Europe money in abundance to pay for all its various peoples required to buy, and was willing to pay for the grain to a large amount. Europe having the money and wanting the grain, and America having, in abundance, the means of transportation, he might have asked, could not the exchange be effected? The only answer he would have got would have been something like this, that there was agents, and money was "tight" and scarce, though in point of fact there was plenty more of it in the world than ever before, and that the impressive material work of moving the grain was overtaken by the need of money to do the reason of sheer moral helplessness on the part of civilized men—in other words, because of want of confidence in each other's intentions.

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Can it be that Mr. BRIGHT is holding up before farm labourers the illusory bait of "free land," as home, as a means of checkmating emigration? Is it a merely accidental circumstance that he speaks of land as being of easy attainment in Australia and the United States, without any mention of Canada at all, or is this an omission with a purpose? Is the suspicion wholly a gratuitous one that this is the case? Is there anything in the ear of a promise that must be broken to the hope—is specially designed to work upon the half-formed resolution of those who may now be weighing in their minds what JOSEPH ARCH has to say about Canada? Is it possible, and even probable, we think, that something like this may yet appear. The opposition of the country squire and parson to emigration is an old story, and their reasons for it are well known; but its being opposed by Mr. BRIGHT and other Radical leaders for political reasons is not so generally taken hold of. Mr. BRIGHT expects by his "free land" talk to get the votes of the farm labourers, when they obtain the franchise, as they will shortly, and he wants them to remain and help to count up Radical votes. It is a fact that Mr. ARCH visit to Canada has unsettled the minds of the strong anti-emigration feeling which exists among employers of labour in England, and in this country, and is bringing up one of the few points on which two classes of generally opposing views happily to agree. But we do not regret that the question of "free land" has been raised, we are glad that it is, indeed, and hope that it will be thoroughly discussed and made familiar to the general ear in England. For, we believe, the more it is thus discussed, and the more that a searching, practical examination of existing realities displaces more vague theoretical generalities and opinions, the more will it appear that "free land" for the labourer is to be sought, not in the Colonies, but in the colonies; and in "Canada" that it is to be said, as the nearest colony of all, and the most conveniently reached. And let us be allowed to make the suggestion that the motto just quoted, of which we have heard so much these six days past, can find a much better and more practical application in this way than in the way chosen by the newly-formed Party.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

WE have frequently heard it remarked during the past few years that many young men whose sympathies naturally tended to the Liberal-Conservative Party would be lost to it unless some effort were made to keep them from slipping away. Without attempting to measure the degree of truth which the statement contains by facts within the knowledge of every reader, it is, in a well-evident that where on one side zeal and aggressiveness and co-operation, and on the other apathy and the absence of that unity which is necessary to strength, the former will gain and the latter correspondingly suffer. The possession of power has a natural tendency to disorganization. The Liberal-Conservative Party had so long and successfully governed the country, under the wise and able leadership of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, that a great majority of his followers, old and young, came finally to rest in the belief that while he lived, at all events, the Party which he led would retain its hold on power. He has been overthrown by a conspiracy as dastardly as any which is recorded in history, and by means so low that the only wonder is that those who descended to their use can still hold up their heads in decent society. We rejoice to find that, under such circumstances, the young men of this city who have looked with admiration to Sir JOHN MACDONALD's long public career, and who are deeply interested with the belief that the Liberal-Conservative Party is the true union and progressive Party of the Dominion, have met themselves into an organization. It is a hopeful sign. Standing upon the broad platform of THE EMPIRE, and discarding the various prejudices and republicanizing theories which are the common property of the Grits and the so-called Canadian National Party, the members of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association have entered upon a crusade which must have an influence for good. We offer them our hearty congratulations and wish them the fullest measure of success. They must not stop where they have begun, with a mere talk. The Brantford Association an excellent model to work upon. Let them carry on the work of their Brantford brethren, and they may depend upon it that in every future election in Toronto they will wield a power which will be found to admit of despise.

STILL SILENT.

DAY by day we receive intimation of one kind or another that Mr. DAVID GLASS' constituents would like to hear from him. He can have no excuse, except the miserable and unworthy one that he is determined to hold on to his seat at Ottawa, and to continue to trade on the hands of his constituents the trust which, committed to him in all honesty, he has so basely betrayed. Mr. GLASS was very bold in Parliament. His speech is on record. We quote from it, and shall quote, and the wonder is that a man of Mr. BRIGHT's clear common sense does not see it. Not all the laws that he can propose will enable the man of small means to better himself by paying for a farm on the land. Some times what it is worth as an investment from which to obtain a return in money, and a fair return for labour, is a fair return in social distinction, but the poor man cannot take this, he must have his return in cash.

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