The Weekly Mail.

VOL. II. NO. 26. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

A Scene of Splendid Festivity.

By Cable Telegram.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The following are Edmund Yates' special despatches to the New York *Herald*, received from St. Petersburg on the 23rd:—The ceremonies of the Royal marriage commenced at noon to-day in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage at the Winter Palace. The various galleries were filled with ladies magnificently attired. Throughout the palace of peculiar Russian splendor, with its display of valued embellishments. The guests assembled in the chapel, with the exception of the Emperor and Empress, who received the bridal processions as they arrived. After the nuptial ceremonies were ended, with the great organ, the Princes, Princesses, and other officers of the Court leading. Then came the Duke Alexander and the Czarina, the Imperial Prince, the Princess Dagmar, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Denmark and Prince Arthur of England. This order the bride and bridegroom, the bridegroom wearing the Russian naval uniform. The Duke of Edinburgh, Marie Alexandrovna, was splendidly arrayed in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a coronet of diamonds. Her train was borne by four pages. Then followed an immense procession, made up of members of the Imperial Russian family, princes, princesses, the diplomatic corps, the Imperial Russian family wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales the scarlet British uniform, and the Princess Dagmar of a Russian Colonel. All of the gentlemen were uniformed, the Princess of Wales the white order of St. Andrew. The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, and wore a diamond necklace and collar, with a pearl necklace. The Imperial German Princess was habited the same as the Russian Princess in a dress of blue velvet with gold trimmings. Prince Arthur of England wore the uniform of the British Rifle Brigade when acting as groomsman, and all the other gentlemen of approximate rank wore other brilliant uniforms. The procession of the Russian Court was so extensive that it occupied a quarter of an hour in passing the altar. The bride and bridegroom to the chapel of the Russian Court, which adjoins the chapel, and the ceremony was performed by the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis officiating as groomsman, and the Grand Duchess Marie, the Princess of Wales, as bridesmaid, the Princess Dagmar, the Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur and the Grand Duke. The wedding rings were borne on golden salvers, and deposited on the altar temporarily by the Imperial Confessor, until they were placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom. The magnificent chapel was illuminated with thousands of wax candles, fitted with silver of velvet, with pattern of crimson and gold. The pillars of the altar were covered with gold. The Greek ceremonies were very unique. There was an absence of music. The chants were intoned and there were prayers offered up. During the service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Sergius of Russia, the crown over the bride. The Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Denmark and Prince Arthur of England. This crown the bride and bridegroom, the bridegroom wearing the Russian naval uniform. The Duke of Edinburgh, Marie Alexandrovna, was splendidly arrayed in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a coronet of diamonds. Her train was borne by four pages. Then followed an immense procession, made up of members of the Imperial Russian family, princes, princesses, the diplomatic corps, the Imperial Russian family wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales the scarlet British uniform, and the Princess Dagmar of a Russian Colonel. All of the gentlemen were uniformed, the Prince of Wales the white order of St. Andrew. The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, and wore a diamond necklace and collar, with a pearl necklace. The Imperial German Princess was habited the same as the Russian Princess in a dress of blue velvet with gold trimmings. Prince Arthur of England wore the uniform of the British Rifle Brigade when acting as groomsman, and all the other gentlemen of approximate rank wore other brilliant uniforms. The procession of the Russian Court was so extensive that it occupied a quarter of an hour in passing the altar. The bride and bridegroom to the chapel of the Russian Court, which adjoins the chapel, and the ceremony was performed by the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis officiating as groomsman, and the Grand Duchess Marie, the Princess of Wales,

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RETURNING TO NAUVOO.—The St. Louis Democrats says:—Exactly a quarter of a century ago, the followers of Joseph Smith, founder and first prophet of Mormonism, were excluded by force of arms from their homes at Nauvoo, by the enraged citizens of Illinois. Driven out of Illinois, they found a refuge in the wilds of Utah, from the twentieth to the twenty-third years of their exile, they prospered and multiplied, and immediately afterwards the chief chanted "Glory to Thee, O Lord," concluding with the benediction of the benediction by the clergyman. The Greek Church was present. Leaving the Russian chapel the procession slowly re-formed, the party proceeding to the Hall at Arms for the performance of the Anglican Church service. The Very Rev. Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, officiated. Dean Stanley, who during the solemnization of the Greek Church service, was a Professor of Theology, Doctor of Divinity's hood and gown, and who now appeared at the altar wearing an episcopal surplice, with the jewelled cross of the order of the Bath around his neck, was assisted by the resident Russian Imperial clergy. The members of the English ministry, including Archbishops and Bishops, were gathered on the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them were Governor Cowell, the American, and Lord Lofting, the English Minister, without doubt, the most popular of the diplomatic corps. Many Englishmen in scarlet uniforms were also present. Especially noticeable was the venerable Prince Gortschakoff, who, supported by the leading members of the Russian nobility, They passed on the right side of the altar. The Episcopal chants were given by Russian chorister lads, clad in long crimson dressing gowns. The ceremony commenced, the bride walked between her father and bridegroom. The Prince Arthur walked behind. The beautiful Anglican wedding service was impressively performed. The Dean read the Princess responding according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. The delivery of the final benediction, "God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you," and the Dean's prayer, "O God, the Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Giver of all spiritual grace, the Author of everlasting life, Send your blessing upon these thy servants, this husband and this wife, whom we bless in thy name," the Dean read the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians, fifth chapter, from the twentieth to the twenty-third verse, which is the ordinary service in such cases. The bridal pair, the Confessor and the officers of the Court. The festivities were continued after the retirement of the happy couple, the Emperor being present. The weather was sunny and warm, thawing the snow. As the bridal cortege left the cathedral the city took place. The general scene was one of splendid festivity.

AMERICAN.

A Washington barber smilingly advertises to "shave two days' growth under the skin."

A couple were recently married at Foxborough, N.H., after a twenty-three years' engagement.

Mr. Beecher says he "admires a flirt in the unskilled hands of a learner, especially if far enough off."

It is announced authoritatively that John Russell Young is to take the managing editorship of the New York *Herald*.

Mrs. William Sumner, sister of Jefferson Davis, died at Woodville, Mass., recently. Mr. Davis is now the only survivor of the family.

The Philadelphia *Age* printed "dancing" for "singing" in a report of the anniversary of Dr. Chambers' sketch, and hastens to correct the dreadfully slanderous error.

Southern people are trying to raise by subscription the sum of $20,000, which remains unpaid upon the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, now completed at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

United States Treasurer Spinner still keeps as a relic the torn and blood-stained play-bill with which Laura Keene attempted to stanch the wound of President Lincoln in his box at Ford's theatre on the night of the assassination.

The New Orleans police discovered an clothe woman who has been kept by her family for seventeen years in a dark, damp cellar, with only rags to cover her and a mat to lie on. Her limbs are paralyzed and she flesh wasted from her bones.

The erection of the "Edwin Forrest Home" for aged and disabled players, provided for in the late tragedian's will, is expected to begin at an early date. The "home" will be situated at Spring Brook, Mr. Forrest's farm, near Frankford, Pa.

The Springfield *Union* suggests the idea of having a national Calcraft. Executions, it is says, are generally bungled in this country by the want of practice in the officers managing them. The Hartford *Post* suggests that the hangman might be selected by competitive examination.

One of the chivalry of Kentucky, George Pettit, while drunk the other day, at Princeton, in that State, fired into a crowd of little boys, and killed Charlie Scott, aged ten years. The magistrate considered it "involuntary homicide," and held him to trial under $1,500 bail.

Mr. John Lee, of North Carolina, had a very severe cough, and Mrs. John Lee cured him of it permanently by giving him a mixture of sugar and arsenic. And now they threaten to hang Mrs. Lee, though we can't imagine what for, unless it is for practising medicine without license.—*Courier-Journal.*

Rev. Samuel Scoville, Henry Ward Beecher's son-in-law, has been a member of some lodge and leader musical club in Newark, N.Y., since April 4, 1864, and formerly of the same company since June 3, 1872, and now has been chosen Chief Engineer of the Norwich Fire Department, and accepts the position.

The theatres and the churches in Galveston are lighting each other. On Christmas night the clergymen gave their translation of the children presents, and the theatre did the same for every child patron at the matinee. It was a nice arrangement for the children, because the Sunday schools were out to see the fun, and the performance of Santa Claus.

A couple of fellows met Mr. Keller near Mount Joy, Pa., the other night, and requested him to stand up by them; they drew his pistol from his hip pocket, saying, "Yes, I'll raise him out of my money than my life," but pulled out a revolver with which he instantly killed one of the men and wounded the other fatally.

The careful mother in Topsham, Me., will had a powder-horn in an air-tight sieve to prevent her son from using it Christmas, the reason to think lately that she had not acted with perfect discretion. It was on the Sunday; there was to be a prayer-meeting at her house; there was a prayer-meeting, and the sieve was not opened because it was unnecessary to state—in fact the sieve, at least, was used, and go away, for there was

William Shaw, a California editor, has obtained a patent for a peculiar construction of an ordinary screwdriver, by which the right and correcting instrument. The lower shoulder of the blade type extends down one-fifth, and terminates in a little slide or stop, which, when pressed down, forces the blade down to the depth of the screw head, and has almost saved the small forces opposed to them.

The following day Amanquatchia evacuated Palm and marched further north, and today Colonel Wood's command, which has been reinforced by 100 men sent up from Cape George of Bonny and commanded by his brother, Prince Charles, leaves Dunquah for station, where it will probably be occupied for a few days until more certain intelligence of the Ashantee movements can be gained.

A Detachment of fifty European, consisting of blue jackets and marines, arrived a few hours ago, and have taken up their quarters in the new huts specially built for their accommodation. All along the road from Cape Coast and at intervals of about ten miles barracks for Europeans are being constructed, some of which give promise of being very comfortable indeed. These huts are constructed of bamboo, which is plentiful in every part of the country, and are thatched with palm leaves; and, it is surprising to watch the rapidity with which they are put up.

One of the prisoners lately taken near Dunquah, on being informed that it was our intention to go to Coomassie, burst out laughing and ridiculed the idea. On Colonel Festing asking him what he meant and why the idea appeared to him so very absurd, he replied that no English army could ever get to Coomassie, that the Ashantee nation would turn out, and that the only passage would be over their dead bodies. But, in spite of this bravado, King Koffee Kalcalli, monarch of Ashantee, must by this time have begun to realize the sad fact that it must have become evident to him that the white man's determination is not to be shaken; and that, if the Ashantees were ever numerous as his troops may be, they are no match for those terrible men who come against them, armed with rifles and with the rocket's "pickin" (child)—as they have christened the rocket—and who, he knows that in their opinion it is the next terrible weapon against which they have to contend. The rocket has caused a great feeling the last few months some thousands of people have assembled to witness them. We are now barely fifteen miles from the Prah, and every step we advance the country becomes more and more thickly blooming gradually clearer and sufficiently wide for a troop of horses moving through it, and seeing what they are about.

The real work of the war must now soon begin. The Ashantees are busily engaged making preparations for the real business to come off, and we may expect to meet those fearful preparations they have been.

Mamie's one vast storehouse and hospital, where everything necessary for the sick and wounded is to be found; but on reaching the Prah, we shall be nearer to them. Recently, I presume that all preparatory measures cease, and the fighting, which these preparations will lead to, will commence in earnest. If I may venture upon conjecture, I think the Ashantees will, in all probably be, I should say, after having collected his troops at Prahsu and fixed by time and place, the Ashantee strike blow upon blow and deliver faces the Prah, and the capital of the Ashantee be reached, for, when one considers, I think of it, it would be absurd to suppose that a large armed force will be brought made on this side of the Prah can be attempted to be kept from the country, or to be finished this dry season, and we are much more likely to carry terror into the hearts of the Ashantees by the time we have reached the dictum of Danton—"*De l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace.*" Allow me to be a leader prepared to carry that advice into effect, I am much mistaken if that leader be not Sir Garnet Wolseley, and I hope he has been here he has completely won over the hearts of the Ashantees. I know he is not an officer the other day I casually asked whether he considered that Sir Garnet was a good leader, he replied, "Good leader, dear fellow, he is the kind of man a fellow would follow anywhere." Which means, that speaks volumes, and no leader capable of calling forth such sentiment could be unsuccessful.

The expedition probably will not suffer much from the climate, if it does, in returning out to be impracticable, for the energetic and hard-working officer in charge of the transport, Major Fraser, Commissary O'Connor, works like a nigger, and has placed the transport department, Commissary O'Connor, works like a nigger, and has placed the transport department still existing, half the number required is not forthcoming in spite of most strong urging, and although Sir Edmine have collected pecuniums and have sued for pardon, none of them will come forward and make your above behind the Prah, for the place you now occupy is under the Queen's protection, and you and your men are unable to resist her power. The Queen, although very reluctantly, has taken place, otherwise unpleasant steps will be taken against you."

It is not unlikely that some such translation was given to Amanquatchia, and quite certain that the Governor of Elmina sent a very different message.

"While the interpreter explained all the people gave audience. The same evening other messengers (policemen) came in with a letter to the King of Ashantee; but the General said it must be opened, for he had power to do whatever was right. The letter was opened privately, but I heard the contents were the same as above. Before I was sent the General had made up his mind to remove Inquah into the bush, because the white troops were preparing to come against him. He said to Macintosh, who proposed, and swore the great forbidden oath of the King of Ashantee, that he must ask permission, that the Ashantee nation would turn out, and that the safest passage would be over their dead bodies. But, in spite of this bravado, King Koffee Kalcalli, monarch of Ashantee, must by this time have begun to realize the sad fact that it must have become evident to him that the white man's determination is not to be shaken; and that they have become, if ever numerous as his troops may be, they are no match for those terrible men who come against them, armed with rifles and with the rocket's "pickin" (child)—as they have christened the rocket—and who, he knows that in their opinion it is the next terrible weapon against which they have to contend. The rocket has caused a great feeling the last few months some thousands of people have assembled to witness them. We are now barely fifteen miles from the Prah, and every step we advance the country becomes more and more thickly blooming

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.

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.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.

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We are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is collecting subscriptions to the *Weekly Mail*, throughout the township of Pickering and Toronto. We sell No bays no travelling agents. Numerous frauds are interesting themselves in another shape, and otherwise aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such are, of course, either walk-lazy or have the locality where they are canvassing or accredited by this office.

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 country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For nearly a quarter of a century with the exception of the interruption to be planned 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 estimation of its readers in the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, the success of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its immense circulation was that members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once took up the paper as a favourable organ 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 in 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 political education of the masses, numerical efforts have been made by influential local residents to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THE ELECTIONS.

WE are compelled to go to press with the *Weekly Mail* on Thursday mornings, in order that subscribers in the country may receive their copies on or before the Saturdays following. This necessary arrangement precludes the insertion of election results until next week's issue. We regret the omission, but presume that our friends would rather it occurred than be without their papers until the beginning of next week.

PRACTICE AND PREACHING.

MR. MACKENZIE is new to the obligations imposed on a man in authority, and among those who know him that he should consistently forget that he is setting the part of a gentleman is no surprising. But MR. MACKENZIE also has a business standing since his friends made him the nominal figurehead of a Company doing a large business in this city. He is President of the Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Company, and would be surprised if a leading newspaper were to publish to the world that his Company was "bankrupt." And yet this is the remark which the Hamilton *Times* credits him with making respecting *The Mail* Printing and Publishing Company, at the "grand Reform mass meeting," whereat "the hon. the Premier of Canada explains "his Governmental policy," and "reviews his career in a manner unsurpassed "nature." It is no news to our readers that there has been for some time past an organized combination on the part of the Grits to persecute and ruin *The Mail*, if possible. Of either the modus operandi or overt means adopted with that view it is not our intention here to speak at particular length. The unscrupulous policy adopted to ruin SIR JOHN MACDONALD and his political friends has been tested out in *The Mail*. Attempts of the unworthiest character have been made to destroy its commercial standing; and now that the Premier of the country has openly stated that *The Mail* is bankrupt it seems time to take notice of the conspiracy. Our solicitor, therefore, some days ago, received instructions to address MR. MACKENZIE, and we have been waiting in the vain expectation that he would withdraw and apologize for his libellous representations. But "a blow below the belt", is a characteristic of the present rulers of the country, and having done what he could to inflict an injury on our credit he remains quiet to watch the effect of his shaft. So long ago as the 24th November he had instructed his newly bought organ, the Ottawa *Times* to aim a blow at the credit of *The Mail*, and the distantly and unofficial act was duly committed. On the 26th of that month we were compelled to notice the attack, which had meanwhile been industriously telegraphed throughout the Dominion, and we have quote the concluding paragraph of that article:—

"Meantime the prosperity of *The Mail*, notwithstanding the unusual and vigorous action of that party, and even lower and smaller devices of this kind, goes on undiminished, is assured. We have before us the cash receipts for paper and advertisements during the three weeks ending 24 November, 1872, and for the corresponding period of this year. Our advertisers will be happy to be pleased to hear that the amount received this year is *sixty per cent* in advance of last year's exhibit.

"For a time no more is heard of the "bankruptcy" of *The Mail*; but the commencement of a libel suit, instituted by MR. WILKES, once more brings the whole Grit pack yelping "bankruptcy" at our heels; and the Grit Premier gives public official endorsation to the wretched slander. Now the great psychological peculiarity of the Grits is that they do to others every taint in a neighbour, it can detect nothing wrong about itself. Advantage is therefore taken of the Writ in libel suit to accuse *The Mail* of every misconduct and indecency that a paper or its conductors can be guilty of. It is conveniently forgotten that only a few months ago that own "guide, philosopher, and friend," the immaculate *Globe*, had accused MR. BROWN of the same offence; and in West Toronto, of being "wasted by the police authorities of Buffalo, and of being "detected" in selling some gold lead from a London swamp as a consignment from the Rochester nurseries. Two indictable offences are charged against the Liberal-Conservative candidate, and in the most reckless manner are repeated long after the hot blood engendered by the contest had given place to sober second thought, and a writ is consequently issued against MR. GEORGE BROWN. But when a charge is made against the Grit candidate for Centre Toronto up go the backs of every Grit in the land in holy horror. An opportunity is civilly given him to set the "record of his conduct before the public for a fair comment; but he has no story—"story, O God! what was it? I have forgot it—to tell, Sir." Nevertheless at the expiration of a week he does give his version of the story which up to that time had been wholly "a fabrication," "connected and conceived" by ourselves, "without the slightest foundation," &c. &c. And we may be sure that after an incubation of years, and a week's special preparation to the propagation of his "version," 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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"Meantime the prosperity of *The Mail*, notwithstanding the unusual and vigorous action of that party, and even lower and smaller devices of this kind, goes on undiminished, is assured. We have before us the cash receipts for paper and advertisements during the three weeks ending 24 November, 1872, and for the corresponding period of this year. Our advertisers will be happy to be pleased to hear that the amount received this year is *sixty per cent* in advance of last year's exhibit.

"For a time no more is heard of the "bankruptcy" of *The Mail*; but the commencement of a libel suit, instituted by MR. WILKES, once more brings the whole Grit pack yelping "bankruptcy" at our heels; and the Grit Premier gives public official endorsation to the wretched slander. Now the great psychological peculiarity of the Grits is that they do to others every taint in a neighbour, it can detect nothing wrong about itself. Advantage is therefore taken of the Writ in libel suit to accuse *The Mail* of every misconduct and indecency that a paper or its conductors

can be guilty of. It is conveniently forgotten that only a few months ago that own "guide, philosopher, and friend," the immaculate *Globe*, had accused MR. BROWN of the same offence; and in West Toronto, of being "wasted by the police authorities of Buffalo, and of being "detected" in selling some gold lead from a London swamp as a consignment from the Rochester nurseries. Two indictable offences are charged against the Liberal-Conservative candidate, and in the most reckless manner are repeated long after the hot blood engendered by the contest had given place to sober second thought, and a writ is consequently issued against MR. GEORGE BROWN. But when a charge is made against the Grit candidate for Centre Toronto up go the backs of every Grit in the land in holy horror. An opportunity is civilly given him to set the "record of his conduct" before the public for a fair comment; but he has no story—"story, O God! what was it? I have forgot it—to tell, Sir." Nevertheless at the expiration of a week he does give his version of the story which up to that time had been wholly "a fabrication," "connected and conceived" by ourselves, "without the slightest foundation," &c. &c. And we may be sure that after an incubation of years, and a week's special preparation to the propagation of his "version," 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.

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 Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the covered address-label of each paper sent to them, shows the date to which their subscription is paid, or the paper to which they are entitled to receive the next issue, or, in fact, as a date. The expressly written-upon date can readily be ascertained by reference to the wrapper, and its accuracy pointed out if any error appears.

We are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is collecting subscriptions to the *Weekly Mail*, throughout the township of Pickering and Toronto. We sell No bays no travelling agents. Numerous frauds are interesting themselves in another shape, and otherwise aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such are, of course, either walk-lazy or have the locality where they are canvassing or accredited by this office.

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 country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For nearly a quarter of a century with the exception of the interruption to be planned 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 estimation of its readers in the tastes of the reading public. No doubt, the success of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its immense circulation was that members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, at once took up the paper as a favourable organ 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 in 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 political education of the masses, numerical efforts have been made by influential local residents to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present crisis in the political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THE ELECTIONS.

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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.

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...W BOOKS.

...DINE, February.

...number. Among the articles ...present are "Some notes upon ...istory," with biographical ...Wedgewood family, and ...tions; "City and Chapel," ...ohn Wesley and his contem-...ously illustrated, Siam, ...manners and customs are de-...teresting paper "Holland ...er of a very readable nature. ...other contributions besides ...Chair, Record of the Month.

...ly EDMUND BELFORS, Lord LYTTON ...der, Ross & Co.

...vel of the day, doubly attrac-...ed that there remained some ...te it when the great author's ...work and his hand refused to ...understand it thoroughly and ...ate it, *The Parisians* ought to ...section with *Aesop's Oblige-...ing Race*, all three of which ...pears at the same time. While ...play is, as many of our readers ...ological work, *The Parisians* ...labour enlarging, after his ...fashion, upon the effect of ...upon a whole community." ...this idea he took Paris, the ...royal capitals, as the chief ...ents which he describes, one ...s proceeds, the society of ...Democratic France. Into the ...es we shall not enter here, ...ghout the work to every ...brought out is fitting style for ...Canadian publishers, Messrs. ...& Co.

...RINCE CONSORT.

...THE HOLBORN STATUE.

...the Daily News, Jan. 10)

...eristic addition to the art ...e streets of London which the ...Marquis of Hollborn ...ity, is the gift of a gentleman ...desire that his name should be ...whispered amongst the ...have supervised the accom-...the work that the secret was ...to three members of the Cor-...on, for its better keeping, had ...their wives; whence it was ...the country would never know ...Hollborn for a public more ...it is stated that "it can be ...Sepulchre's Church, a dis-...600 yards; from Holborn, a ...00 yards; from St. Andrew's ...ch, and from Charterhouse ...ds—in fact, it terminates the ...three thoroughfares. The ...statue was made in 1869 ...sculptor, Mr. Charles Bacon). ...addressed to the Earl of ...James Lawrence, M.P., the ...ished being that the Cor-...provide the pedestal and a ...for was accepted, and Holborn ...as the site. The statue, as ...presented itself to the gaze of ...assembled in the broad ways ...of bronze, and a waffle over ...represents the Prince Consort ...as a Field Marshal, returning ...The pedestal is slightly under-...high, and is composed of blocks ...Aberdeen granite, from two ...ses is in light shape, with fine ...and mutinied panels; the ...upper portion (with the excep-...ck on which the horse stands) ...of Mull grey, in a highly polish-...ding on a concrete foundation ...the depth. In the sides of the ...two basal reliefs, the one repre-...first public act of his Royal ...the city, the Prince lay-...undation stone of the Royal Ex-...1862, and the other Britan-...ing the awards to the success-...tors in the Exhibition of 48-...1851. At each end of the pedes-...pure, one intended to represent ...ture in her right hand a cornu-...e her left a palm branch." The ...belled "History," and is under-...the recording events of the ...is in a book, "on the corners of ...the dates of the two great Exhibi-...and 1862. The sculptor, Mr. ...Hanson, has had the advice and sup-...Mr. P. C. Hardwick and the de-...pedestal, and the work has been ...for the general superintendence ...Hyde Hollyard, the engineer of ...ern Valley improvements, the ...of the Metropolitan Board ...of the Improvement Committee ...operation.

...enclosure within which the still ...es stood was prettily decorated ...Italian and Persian flags. At the east ...y had been erected for the ac-...of invited guests. In front ...petted with scarlet cloth, and ...with silken cord, indicated the ...in due course, the Prince of ...cial occupy. To the right, stand-...under a shelterer shed, which ...of rain happily made no ...was a guard of honour of the ...Military Company, for nearly ...ong the chairs provided for the ...monarch and the Lord Mayor, was ...the Prince of Wales and his ...The advantage of a dissolution at the present ...moment is that the estimates are so far ad-...vanced that the Government is able to promise ...a surplus of five millions sterling, with which ...it intends to abolish the income tax, and to ...relieve local taxation. Among matters likely ...to come before Parliament are the readjust-...ment of the educational act, the government ...of the local Government, and of the land, game and liquor laws. The admission of grumbles ...a large measure of relief from the duties ...on articles entering into general consumption, and expresses the hope that a large assimilation of country with borough franchise. It said, west enter of Mr. Gladstone ...from the west, apparently, ...over the tops of the hoarding, mys-...ing down in mid-air. The ...was solved when the gates were ...dissolution of the Royal assembly ...drawn by a pair of fine chestnuts, ...ing upon the box seat and in the ...coachman and footmen clad in ...Royal livery. The band played ...Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord ...the Duke of Cambridge stepped ...carriage, accompanied by Colonel ...A few minutes later the gate of ...end of the enclosure was thrown ...and then entered a procession, com-...that lined the general superintendent ...Hayward, the engineer of ...ern Valley improvements, the ...of the Metropolitan Board ...of the Improvement Committee ...walked round the statue, and so en-...tered their carriages, and drove to the city through a line of people extending from the gates of the enclosure even to the gates of Guildhall.

On entering at the civic palace, outside which a guard of honour from the ranks of the London Rifle Brigade was drawn up, the Prince of Wales was conducted to the Library, where a number of the principal guests invited to the luncheon provided by the Corporation were already assembled. From the Library the guests walked in procession to the Guildhall, which was transformed for the occasion into a magnificent banqueting room, the Prince of Wales conducting the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor Mrs. Mackenzie, and the Duke of Cambridge; Mrs. Whatman, the Lord Mayor presided; and amongst the guests at the principal table and throughout the room were—Lord Chelmsford, Colonel Beresford, M.P., Mr. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. Holms, M.P., Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., Sir B. Sagallery, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. H. Forster, M.P., Mr. Eaton, M.P., Sir A. Sassoon, Lord Duffield, General Knollys, Sir A. Wood, and Sir Antonio Brady. After luncheon came the toast list, which was short and to the point. The health of the Queen having been honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed a toast to the memory of the late Prince Consort, "who," said his lordship, "being dead yet speaketh." The toast was drunk in silence, the company rising. The next toast proposed was one to the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor making a happy allusion to the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, "gone on an interesting mission to a cold country, but, as was generally understood, carrying with him a warmth of feeling that would help to make things agreeable." "We," continued the Lord Mayor, amid laughter, in which the Prince of Wales heartily joined, "who know something about nautical matters, are aware that his Royal Highness is a gallant sailor, and that he has taken a great prize in the North, and we are looking forward hopefully to his bringing it safely into the port of London." When the toast was accomplished, the Lord Mayor hinted that London would have something to say in the way of welcome, and it was sincerely hoped that the city would then once more see among them a Royal Prince to whom the chief dignitary was able safely to say, "You have made yourselves so agreeable that we are always pleased to see you, and in your absence we always delight to put your name before those with whom we are associated." The Prince of Wales was received with much enthusiasm when he rose to reply. The cheering subsiding, his Royal Highness said:

"My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—To the toast that you have so kindly proposed to-day, and for the very cordial way in which that large assembly has received it, I beg to return you my most sincere thanks. I am also anxious to tender to the Lord Mayor my sincere thanks for the kind and touching allusion he made to my lamented father. The few words he made use of in proposing to you his memory evoke for themselves. (Cheers.) Of the many times that I have had the opportunity and advantage of coming to the city of London, where on all occasions I have been so kindly, so cordially, and so hospitably received, none have given me greater pleasure and satisfaction than in coming here to-day, when I was enabled to assist in a work of great interest to myself—the inauguration and unveiling of the statue of my lamented father. I know also that it was gratifying to her Majesty the Queen that I might in a certain respect represent her to-day, and be also the representative of the Royal Family. We owe a debt of thanks—at least I do most sincerely—to that philanthropic spirit which so kindly presented the statue to the Corporation of the city of London, and I know that he does not wish his name should be mentioned. I am aware who it is, but as it is his wish and his name should not be divulged, I know you will agree with me that we ought to keep in secret. To the Corporation of London I must also give my thanks for having contributed a part of the statue—namely, the pedestal—and I am sure that the work we have inaugurated to-day will be an pleasant to the city of London. I thank you once more for the kind reception you have given me, and for the kind way in which you drank the health of the Princess of Wales, my brother the Duke of Edinburgh, and the remainder of the Royal Family; and, in conclusion, I have only to propose to you another toast, which I am sure with pride represents the Prince Consort in the character of a Field Marshal, returning home. The pedestal is slightly under-...high, and is composed of blocks ...Aberdeen granite, from two ...ses is in light shape, with fine ...and mutinied panels; the ...upper portion (with the excep-...ck on which the horse stands) ...of Mull grey, in a highly polish-...ding on a concrete foundation ...the depth. In the sides of the ...two basal reliefs, the one repre-...first public act of his Royal ...the city, the Prince lay-...undation stone of the Royal Ex-...1862, and the other Britan-...ing the awards to the success-...tors in the Exhibition of 48-...1851. At each end of the pedes-...pure, one intended to represent ...ture in her right hand a cornu-...e her left a palm branch." The ...belled "History," and is under-...the recording events of the ...is in a book, "on the corners of ...the dates of the two great Exhibi-...and 1862. The sculptor, Mr. ...Hanson, has had the advice and sup-...Mr. P. C. Hardwick and the de-...pedestal, and the work has been ...for the general superintendence ...Hyde Hollyard, the engineer of ...ern Valley improvements, the ...of the Metropolitan Board ...of the Improvement Committee ...operation.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Disraeli's Addresses.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Parliament is dissolved by Royal decree. Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to his constituents at Greenwich. Mr. Disraeli has issued an address that the Queen has been pleased to accept the offer of his Ministry to dissolve the present Parliament immediately, and summon a new one to meet on the 5th day of March, 1874. In his address Mr. Disraeli gives as a reason for this measure that since the defeat of the Government upon the Irish higher education question, by the concurrent efforts of the leader of the Opposition and Colonbsy in Ireland, the Government has not been possessed of sufficient authority to carry out legislative measures; the experience during the recess of Parliament has not indicated that any improvement in its position was probable. The chief of the Opposition having refused to accept office on the detest of the Government, and the Cabinet, which descriptions had a good deal of truth in them. But, a little thought would tend to show how that "hand-cranking" is, in a sense, be called, was, from the beginning, a source of strife and bitterness. The implying elections are most important for the future of the Kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to national institutions, yet his adherents are a small minority of monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords, and partisans of Home Rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in the desire to threat religion from national alienation." Mr. Disraeli concludes his address: "There are solemn issues claiming decision. When Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England, I ask my election to resist the impairment of her strength, and to support her Imperial sway."

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER NOTES.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

The following from the New York *Times*, is of interest to the dairy farmers in Canada as well as in the United States:

"In the report of the Convention of the American Dairyman's Association recently held at Utica, N. Y., there will be found much to interest every farmer as well as every consumer of dairy products in the country. But we consider it to be fortunate circumstance that at this and other similar conventions held elsewhere, the concurring aims is not represented. A representative of this vastly greater body of citizens that the producers themselves should by all means be invited to ventilate their side of the question. Less than four million persons are interested in the production and sale of dairy products while forty millions of consumers are interested. Their views upon this question are certainly worth knowing, for as they are more closely studied and more nearly met we will their demand increases, and the business of supplying their demands become enlarged in extent and profit.

"Unfortunately, as we have suggested, this great array of consumers is unrepresented and unheard, and the producers labour under the disadvantage of not knowing exactly the wants of their consumers. And because their consumers' wants are not fully or satisfactorily met, the consumption of their products is lessened and the market value thereof is reduced. That this is certainly the case the dairyman may be very well assured. In fact the needs of a large class of consumers are entirely unsupplied. This class consists of persons of retired taste, but of moderate means. Housekeepers of this class are forced to choose between the cheaper and poorer quality, or avoid its use altogether, and to a great extent the use is avoided. These persons rarely or never use cheese upon their tables, for the reason that they have no variety to choose from. And the shape in which cheese comes to market is not desirable for their use.

"This is but one class concerned, but it consists of those who in the aggregate consume the largest portion of the dairy products brought to market in the large cities and more considerable towns. It would therefore, be wise in the producers to consult the tastes of this large class. What they claim is not only economics and stability of quality, but that their butter should come to them in more convenient packages than it now does; and equally that they shall have cheese of a greater variety in size, quality, size, and form. Probably few farmers know that a very large portion of excellent butter is spoiled or deteriorated by inferior packages. Much good butter is packed in old tubs, and, although never when shipped, it either arrives in a ruined condition or very rapidly becomes so while exposed for sale. This butter when retailed by the grocery man is dug out of the tubs or pails in unsightly masses, for which state it comes to the table of the customer. In this condition it neither invites confidence nor encourages a second purchase. It is a disgrace to the dairy interest that such a state of things should exist, and it would be a great deal better if the dairyman should put his butter in new packages of such a size and shape that one of them should suffice for the weekly needs of his customer, it is very certain that that individual would greatly increase the consumption, and that he would gladly pay a few cents per pound more for the butter. This increased price would certainly be sufficient to pay the cost of the package, the return of which to the dairyman would not then be necessary. The fact that butter is imported hitherto from France in small packages of one and two pounds, and is rapidly sold, shows that this demand exists. A parallel case is exhibited in the cone-ordinary encomium the plan of condensing milk in the compressible form of pressed packages. This invention supplied a great public need, and the vast fortune accumulated by the inventor proved the great was the need. The packing of fruit in cans is another instance of this kind, and has made an equally great need series for an improved method of packing butter for family consumption, and he who shall be fortunate enough to discover the best method will certainly be equally well rewarded.

"So far as regards cheese, the vast improvement that has been made during the past few years has brought that manufacture up to a level only with a very narrow demand. The present consumer of cheese has not easily increased tenfold. But this will not occur until the popular demand for variety has satisfied, and the producers labour for variety, and in conclusion, I have only to propose to you another toast, which I am sure will receive more than a response from me, for I know it will be received with cordiality and enthusiasm—it is that of the Lord Mayor of London. (Cheers.) The duties of the Lord Mayor are great. I know that those duties are always carried out to the satisfaction of the city, and I feel certain that on the present occasion you will drink cordially to the health of one who will carry out those arduous duties not only to his own satisfaction, but also to that of the city of whom he is the head. I give you The Health of the Lord Mayor. (Long cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having briefly responded, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge left the hall, accompanied by the Lord Mayor.

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FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The December number of *Fraser's Magazine* has a long essay on farming as a business of agriculture, as it will be followed by the farmers of Ireland. The people have been accustomed to regard farming as a quiet and somewhat pastoral vocation, removed in a great degree from the stress and faster currents of social progress, and tending to a serene and healthy life, rather that wear out the lives of men in other modes of industry. The georgics and pastorals of the poets have greatly helped to give us those ideas of a country life; and under the older conditions of society that descriptions had a good deal of truth in them. But, a little thought would tend to show how that "hand-cranking" is, in a sense, be called, was, from the beginning, a source of strife and bitterness. The implying elections are most important for the future of the Kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to national institutions, yet his adherents are a small minority of monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords, and partisans of Home Rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in the desire to threat religion from national alienation." Mr. Disraeli concludes his address: "There are solemn issues claiming decision. When Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England, I ask my election to resist the impairment of her strength, and to support her Imperial sway."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

The French Assembly have appointed committees to examine the Civil List of the late Emperor Napoleon. It is said that the majority of the members of the Committee oppose the Convention lately entered into between the Government and the Bonapartists.

Leicester Square has been presented to the city of London, and is to be converted into an ornamental park.

The Spanish Government has issued an order closing the Alphonsist clubs in Madrid.

The Carlists report that Spanish and Portuguese surrendered unconditionally to their forces on the 22nd inst., and an entire Segovia battalion, number of artillerymen and engineers, 1,200 Remington, and Minie rifles, and two cannon fell into their hands.

The Pope has recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Mr. Gladstone in Greenwich.

An accident, attended with the most lamentable results, occurred on the railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh on Tuesday. The express from Edinburgh to Glasgow was running at full speed, it seems, into collision with another express train. Sixteen persons were instantly killed, and a number received serious injuries. Several coaches were demolished.

AMERICAN.

The New York *Tribune* says that meetings are now nightly held in the saloon halls on the east side of the city, and the discussions are characterized by workmen listen to speeches which are often violent. One of the leaders a few evenings ago said "Capital and property are the enemies of the poor." Another said, "Let the rich tremble, and that repudiation heavy blessed day of your lives!" (A moan's motion.)

THE TRIAL OF M. P. ?.—In his address at Liskeard, Mr. Horsman is reported to have said, "He attributed the fact of his having had nearly three times to bring had to his so many babies on his canvass. In the opinion of the audience, no doubt the rising was a treat for the albuminous and the lymphatic." Then he said that Mr. Horsman will be able in future to imitate Hood's "Little O'Patrick," and "evade the law."

A COURTEOUS BACHELOR. Ethel. "What's this about, Willie?" Willie (contemptuously.) "O, it's only a man who proposes to—or married—or something of that sort!"

TO OBSERVATORY.—The Druid Sellon night on a charge of embezzling $6,300 from the Association, and was locked up in a strong house. Lennox's wife went to the President of the Association, on Saturday, with $1,200, which she said her husband had taken from the Association.

A man named Bradley, of Forrestville, was murdered last week by a man named Farr. Bradley's body was cut in two and the remnants thrown down an old hole of a deep mine near the spot. The murderer was arrested.

When J. B. Hallman was taken in court, at Galveston, on Saturday, for his trial for the murder of Jno. Ferguson, his counsel's son gambler was up between the railing and the table, and Hallman pointed to the prisoner's head killed them instantly. Young Ferguson; was arrested.

Capt. John Johnson, aged 74, formerly a prominent steamboat builder of Cincinnati, put his head into the elevator tower of Gibson House, on Friday night, and has not been seen since. Mental aberration is the cause.

Lucretia Borgia, the Cincinnati Hydraulic Press Company, has been shipped to Washington, in being fitted up for the accommodation of troops and invalids. It will be unhorsed in a few days, and, if many idle rumours, that there is no foundation for the report that the name of the vessel has been changed, she was never known as the "Betty Martin."

Sunday Morning at Home.—Mammie (who can't hear Kitchen Music). "Isn't that Cook, Bridget, singing 'the Greatest Boy?' Maid. "Yes, Ma'am." Mammie. "What was to goodness she'd leave off?" Maid. "Yes, Ma'am." Mammie. "Well, I'm sure I join in, Ma'am!"

LINES TO A PAIN ENSLAVED.

Lady, if he asked you to be his wife,
Be mamma dark, by art made fair,
Tell him you would, if he promised
Ma'ed "stand the hand of the" dye.

NEW FRUIT.—Mrs Malaprop, who is particular about the description of which she is put forward that the Prince Imperial is too young to reign, and that he ought to be called "Lord Fauntleroy."

A Paris correspondent says it is a current report that a young titled person may be tempted to pay a large sum of money to any person who hopes to pick up an American girl who will, in the phraseology of Madame Malaprop, be Duchess or Madame la Baronne.

One of the very few sailors rescued from the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Hatteras and Bermuda, on the 10th inst., was a native of Nova Scotia, who had been employed but a few days on the ill-fated Atlantic, and were terribly broken by the snapping of a hawser.

Fogs seem to be prevalent about this time of year, and, during the last two or three days of thick, dismal fog, and the people there are at a loss to understand what is the cause. The people in Berlin have been similarly afflicted of late.

Mr. Gladstone, recently made Knight Bachelor with the Grandest Cross, or have proved, so satisfactory that one of the London transatlantic steamers, which sailed on the 14th ult., provided the necessary permission can be obtained.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, describing Spanish life and character in 1873, says: "This is a sad year for Spain, for, by thirty thousand inhabitants, there is not a single book store to be found, the only one having closed for lack of patronage." Not only being pressed but once a year in the annual fairs.

Tea is now extensively raised in Honduras, the exports to England in 1872 exceeded 16,000 pounds, and in 1873 exceeded 20,000 of rare flavour, and are used by English connoisseurs to mix with the Chinese. The cultivation is said to be very simple, the plant stock competition, which are now paying; the plant is hardy, and yields a large crop.

Japanese officials are beginning to try their hand at proclamation in the English language. The following speaks at Hiogo: "Cutting, biting, beds and beasts killing, and cows and horses killing, are to be free at the ground, belonging to Government, not prohibited. (Signed,) OSAKA FU."

COMMERCIAL.

Canadian Securities.

Weekly Stock and Bond Report.

Reported by Messrs. Hodgins & Hoskin, Stock and Bond Brokers, 46 and 48 King-Street East.

TORONTO, Jan 27, 1874.

FLOUR.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 1871 to 1872, and then fell to the present time, when these rates have been large; closes at 1872 to 1874.

WHEAT.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

BARLEY.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

RYE.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

PEAS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

OATS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

BARLEY.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

BUTTER.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

CHEESE.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

EGGS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

HAMS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

LARD.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

POTATOES.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

APPLES.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

HAY.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

STRAW.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

WOOL.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

PETROLEUM.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

HARDWARE.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

FLOUR, &c.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

GRAIN, &c.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

Prices at Farmers' Waggons.

GOODS AND SHOES.

LEATHER.

OILS AND WOOD.

PETROLEUM.

HARDWARE.

PROVISIONS.

1874. 1874.

"THE MAIL" PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

TO AGENTS:

"MAIL" OFFICE,
TORONTO, November, 1873.

In presenting you with the Club Rates and Prize List for 1874, your particular attention is drawn to the following extracts from the Newspaper Man:—

"The proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the 1st of January, 1874, the subscription price of that paper 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 a paper of the class and character of a new and in no brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought for were attained, for the immediate success of *The Weekly Mail* was such that it became in a month now the number of its readers increased so rapidly, with *The Mail*, which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to the Weekly Telegraph, which was about ceasing to exist, and which, from the fact that it was published every subscriber to the Weekly Telegraph has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of the subscription.

A very keen, handsome and carefully prepared journal such as *The Weekly Mail* is, cannot, of course, be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the actual cost thereto nearly the whole of the money received. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to the Telegraph had been fully and definitely performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has now arrived when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription price, which, as stated in more stated, cost of the paper, the proprietors which will be a material improvement to the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country. It is their intention that the friends and patrons of the paper will remember the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their energies to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*."

The Management having decided to increase the price of the weekly edition to $1.50 on the 1st of January next, it has become necessary to rearrange the Club Rates and Prize Lists.

CLUB RATES:

Single Copy for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $1.50

Five Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $7.00

Ten Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $13.00

Twenty Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $24.00

Thirty Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $33.00

And for each additional copy, - $1.00

Single copies addressed to any post office in the United States, postage paid, for $1.75, American Currency.

Postmasters and Regular Agents are still allowed the usual commission, viz: 20 per cent. for Clubs, and all subscriptions sent in cash. Payments invariably in advance.

In much preferred that Agents retain their commission and remit the balance, as it saves considerable time and labour in keeping a proper register.

PRIZES IN BOOKS.

For a Club of Five—$7.50:—

Any of the following Books, which are sold at from $2 to $2.50.

Men of Mark.
Gilbert's Poems on the Poets.
Ballads of Scottish Life and Character.
Ballads of Scottish Life and Character.
Ballads of Scottish Life and Character

MY HEART.

We've known each other many years,
And have spent the time in jumping
And for your sake it now appears
It's almost time to stop the thumping.

So sad, too, that
You've worked in this job, full of play
With intrusion and vain dreaming,
And we've both had our share
And no I say, without one murmur
We have had our part

This world's a theatre at best,
Life's a tragedy, full of mistakes yet
Well! some of its play in the rest,
And great the delight it affords,
We've played our part
We thank God we've had our share
Yet not we've all been in clover
Blessed with the good, the fair,
Blank weaver tables, the stripes of Dick.
As Burbidge exclaimed, we only know
What is had by the dance of what is good.
Good and bad were alike to Dick.

In a day or two the little animal was in a fond of disposition and as entirely tractable as he had been a dog. He would follow at his master's heels; he curled up at his feet if he sat down; he dinned upon his knee and lay quietly, and stood at his side, and seemed to understand all he said, and repeated it to himself. And Dick gave him a name, and he was soon spoil in completing the "case" against Polly, a whole volume of moral philosophy, and a whole world of mental science.

Mindful of the untoward character of the Chinese, Dick had taken the precaution to have had received of it—he had not read it since he was a boy—he composed a short one for himself, which he added the boy daily.

"What is a boy's first duty, Bill?"

"Why, never, never, never swear, hold his jaw, do his work, go away from England, and get on."

He mumbled this commandment as he put his fingers, and went through them glibly enough.

"Right boy. When I was your age, they used to teach me the Ten Commandments; but somehow they didn't seem to stick. I didn't want to worship graven images, so it was no good telling me to do it. Now, Bill, and don't be confused. They go in pairs, and then they do get found out. Now, you know your duty to God?"

"The thing to do is to persuade people to trust you. Show that you are able to pay on, and you will. Wherever you do, Bill, put your back into it. I knew a gardener in the States who had a great growing chance, and always failing, because he never had the pluck to take hoe in hand himself. Now, Bill, I'm your father, and I'm your master, and I'm your friend, and I'm your master, and I'm your friend, and I'm your master, and I'm your friend