

MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE EXTRA.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1853. [Post Free. Gratis.]

AN APPEAL TO THE REFORMERS OF UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1853.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA.

My Friends:

All the public journals which circulated among you, west of Kingston, when I assumed the conduct of a printing press, nearly a third of a century since, are dead; all the newspapers they read and have ceased to exist. The office of an editor, printer, and publisher, is a very troublesome one; but when my first establishment was thrown into Lake Ontario in 1828, my second destroyed in 1837, and my third suspended last February owing chiefly to the presence of other business at Quebec; and when in a single late in life I turned to work hard during 1852, in the expectation of its seeing the good time coming. Volume or year number of the weekly message, made with my No. 304; and my next whole number (185) will mark the commencement of your time. Those who may receive orders, circulars or programmes are earnestly invited to send me with the least possible delay the names and postal addresses of as many subscribers as they please, with the price they will pay for the year, or for the half year, and your name and full address with the new volume. About a hundred foreign subscribers are my condition for name or less numbers, over and above the £100,000 I bought for them of Mr. Leslie. They will be supplied.

I have removed my printing establishment to the central and commercial portions formerly occupied by the North American and by the Canadian Agriculturist; and, considering the objects for which I continue a connection with the press, it is for you, my friends, by your advice, or by your efforts, either to give stability to the undertaking, or to allow it to become a burden on my weak shoulders, as weekly papers depending on popular support have been numerous whenever they advanced like principles. I have never observed you, nor ever treated in your support and have disappointed. The weekly message will be ready, as usual, on the first of January. If you think I have any more share, in concluding to the general property, you will show it by an immediate response to this appeal.

The North American, and the Economist, both of these journals of the Message stamp, have ceased to exist. No. 18,000,000 of the first for the five years—Mr. Leslie the second for ten. Both are heavy losses, but their useful numbers added in educating the people politically. They generally offered to you that office with to be a weekly would have made a subscription list of 18,000,000 and to give me the sole control of the Canadian provinces, a handsome salary, and my share of the profits, if any remained—and I wanted much to accept, but did not, not I should not find sufficient labor in your eyes. If Mr. Leslie would have continued the Economist and allowed me to write it, this address would not have appeared; but when I left a flourishing business in the hands of Mr. Leslie, I decided to be useful to the country; and even at this distance of time, with good health and much additional experience, my belief is, that in the lightness, at the editor's desk, and lecturing in the country when my time will permit, I am laboring in my proper vocation. The promise, "be not weary in well-doing, for in this thou shalt reap thy wages," applies to civil as well as to religious matters; and knowing that I have always meant well, and having no notion of failing in the work of time nor under the severest of trials, I confidently so of friends and breakers, ask your aid to circulate my new volume. The wonder is, all things considered, that I still alive and here in Canada (they say) ask you.

To the editors of the present time I am under great obligations. Many a kind word they have said for me, many a kind and generous act they have been true. I can find fault in none. The three daily journals of Toronto labor for larger and handsomer papers than any that existed in London or Paris in my younger days, and to them and those editors of Dallas in New York, Albany, and Rochester who still sustain their exchanges, I return thanks.

There is a notion abroad that the people are in all excessive selfish and ungrateful. I do not say so. When here I asked those to send me subscribers or to help me to my clerical office in their gift, Canada and been ready. The printing of the great country will yet be taken out of the hands of unscrupulous swindlers and placed in the proper depositories—given to the people. It is now, in most cases, the removal of swindlers, swindlers, and impostors—the wages of political position; put a man can scarcely have a noble task than that of a place among the guardians of the rights of a young and rising empire.

In courts and grand Marchants, where the chief is continually favored and the people oppressed and defamed, the greatest and purest nations have often had broken hearts. Our late eminent and worthy secretary for the colonies, Sir James Stephen, in his 12th lecture on French history at Cambridge, thus concludes a review of the life of Louis XIV's great minister, Colbert:

"The catastrophe is not without its moral. If among those whom I admit there but who are supposed to devote all the powers of their soul and bodies to the service of the state, but who may not be a little to succumb for selfish in the field or to lead her parties in the senate, let them not detach from this most arduous and thankless service, but let them not be content to look to the gratification of their own ends, but let them be content to look to the good of their country; if they should bring all the energies and all the virtues of Colbert to their appointed office, they will scarcely find a Louis XIV. to appropriate to himself the glory of their labors, and so to gratify himself to the detriment of the happiness of his country, and his posterity."

What else but hardships against the liberty and prosperity of the country have done of our government here? I mean the Ministers and Bishops. Mr. Gladstone, a former colonial minister, lectured before me on the colonies, in the best school since its foundation, remarking "that some have returned as a reward only misery should be felt" and concluded, that such places supply comfort and relief for "depression more than the richest country, &c." Now, this is the case; and Mr. Gladstone, in spite of the opposite of mine, for it seems odd "that an impostor on the spot must be more common with the "wishes of the people and the wishes of the state, to seek their state "to the most important and best qualified to discharge the duties of "all public stations."

Why then do I allow me to enter our own Middle, Malindi, Elgin, and Bond Head, instead of paying careful attention to the duties of your office in the world as your position, by the name of London? Our Imperial Government, the Government of Canada, Lord Commissioners, Prime Ministers, Chief Justices, and Ministers of Public Instruction, members of the House of Commons, and which of the last laws of last Session did Mr. H. Head receive an endorsement to me?

"What were the claims?" for the government of India, exclaims Lord Macaulay's biographer, "of an Indian minister without portfolio and without any real or active position, by the name of London? Or the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada, Lord Commissioners, Prime Ministers, Chief Justices, and Ministers of Public Instruction, members of the House of Commons, and which of the last laws of last Session did Mr. H. Head receive an endorsement to me?"

The destiny of Canada is a lofty one—far more vast and grand and noble. These many reformers who for thirty years have struggled against aristocracy and provincialism, and who have just been defeated in the battle for a free press, by the name of London? And those who had proclaimed of England, and their various laws, need not despair. Let them educate themselves through their clapping. We have only the shadow of free institutions—no real one long have the substance; and our provinces, towns, cities, counties, townships, farms and manors, are released from provincial bondage to the masters of the land. Canada will not be a part of the empire, but a separate kingdom in all things in the future. Popular education, its physical strength to through organization. National freedom becomes real, that free popular institutions, and my wish is to see Upper and Lower Canada severely testing its constitution to the same conditions as for freedom. Lord John Russell's Union of 1840, is the best public law in Canada. Mr. James Stephen's remarks, "that the best and most growth of good government must be a spontaneous development from within, and not a compulsory development from without." A wisely framed written constitution will prevent the influence of government from assuming power—no one will be able to do otherwise incompatible with the people's rights and destructive to their interests.

To see a newspaper is a useful auxiliary—an easy and popular means of communicating with my friends and constituents. I suspended the Message last February, according to a declaration of the Government of Public Instruction, throughly to investigate the financial condition of Canada. How the condition looked on I will soon have the means of stating; as also of proving that "responsible government" is Canada is an important loss upon liberty, and legislative operations of twenty out of 33, as a general rule.

Think how far a free press! It is indeed an unapproachable blessing! May every time among us able and willing to use right its directions control our opinions, by which power it shall governments chiefly sustained or treated! In the worst days of England's monarchy, the judges decided that it was unlawful to print any newspapers. Mexico, when a colony, had but one—Spain's 70 millions have not a more—France, that her nation trusts, knowledge as the liberty of the press, as does Europe and throughout Asia. In the Northern States of America, and in Canada, the press, with all its faults, is a power for the people.

During my recent lectures I collected not a shilling for my purpose, but the contrary was stated. I intended solely at my own expense. A friend at Mr. King's, Cambridge, has generously paid me \$10, as a donation towards the printing of the Message. I have already in my hands in another town given to pay \$500 towards the cost of issuing 20,000 copies of a 22 page pamphlet, showing what the Union and our institutions are doing for us. Other \$200 will be wanted, a further which might not be had on my shoulders.

As in petitions to the Queen, the House of Commons, or House of Assembly have not received the attention of the education committee here, we have sent to auxiliary associations for their opinions, I am unable to reply to several noble enquiries. The first thing, however, will be to calculate the aid, while my term number in the name. The post office is not yet knowingly formed, and those who may suspect treachery with their papers can go forward to keep a list of what is received by mail, and by the name of Canada. What can be done to help them in Canada, England, and Europe, and what we have not exclusive monopolies are far more to think that the welfare of our beloved countrymen! Sir William Molesworth was one of the very best of the ancient parliament orators. His appointments show that his name was published, and that the "British success and land journal" are the Lords of Canada. The most famous of our judges, Sir John A. Macdonald, were called to the bar in the name of the British Empire, or perhaps Lord Derby's late, Sir Colonial Secretaries in 1850 years!!!!

Of the U. C. members of Assembly, Messrs. Adams, Christie, Riggs, Lewis, Fraser, Hartman, Murray, Robt., Wright of York, and myself, are for a dissolution of the Union. We will all vote in representation by population. Leeds, Grenville, and James Crofters have addressed the above named assembly, Mr. King, and Mr. Brown, who were in the House of Commons, were called to answer the petition it would go for a dissolution. Mr. Phippen

1855 Mackenzie

I ask my friends, upon the voluntary principle, which I have now adhered to during 20 years, as a politician & I have got to be senior editor in the British Colonies, North America, to say by their very creation with this subscription list whether they consider me useful labourer? He's a very poor Mackenzie who cares to improve. I never had, never could afford to have, a staff of paid agents and collectors, but have ever trusted in the free efforts of the friends who had known me longest, to uphold my newspaper. If only a few hundreds of these good men to whom this introductory number is sent will each carry his copy round among his neighbours for a few hours, and converse actively, he will be likely to get some paying subscribers, and it is well to profit by the freedom of the press while it is free. Each list should be returned, on as early a day as possible, and if by mail, under cover to - William L. Mackenzie, message Office, Young Street, Toronto. The price of the *Message* is two dollars a year, or a dollar for half a year, payable in advance, for so you ever know a reform journal to be profitable in Canada. I shall be glad if when the lists are in for volume three, I am able to count upon thousands of paying readers; it will show that farmers and mechanics are no more forgetful of old servants than are more aristocratic people; always tell the name of your post office, and notices sent me will be promptly acknowledged in the *Message*. As I will be more at home than formerly, the carelessness in sending papers late, will be prevented. My task is not to be as easy one for a person of my years, but I have the necessity of perseverance. Without efficient checks, elective institutions and dissolution of the Union, all governments in us will be very much alike.

W. L. MACKENZIE, Toronto, 17 Nov. 1855.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

FOR YEAR THREE OF

MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE.

To W. L. MACKENZIE, Editor, Toronto.—Sir: The undersigned subscribers have each paid the sum inserted opposite his name and Post-office into my hands, for the *Message*; and I accordingly hasten to enclose to you, & send this list, which please acknowledge in next *Message*.

(Signature)

NAME AND POST OFFICE OF EACH SUBSCRIBER.

SUMS PAID:
L S D

PS The pamphlet number, will be issued as early as possible.