…ch the honourable Senator who dissolution forced us over. Pity … bens that I drove, and in-…rkiness, at length decided me …unpromising way-side inn for …A supper of rusty pork and …bers, washed down by green tea …illed astringency, was a fatal …for repose in an unventilated …ded by the housemaid, lavish…unty carpet and an unaired and …looking feather bed, and pillows …stale tobacco smoke. The Jar…made everything worse, and a …nfluents philoprogenitus of a certain …e secured Conservative gore, and …me from the bed. I lighted the …with coal oil of the colour of …molasses, and smelling as rank as …Scotchwell speculation when it was …ed, and sat down beside a rickety …tried to doze away the remainder …Upon the table lay a well-…fragment of the *Globe* torn irregu…m the centre of a column, upon …, in the small capitals now so …the eye, PACIFIC SCAN: PAR::PU: …HERMES: STEAL: RING: DOC: HUNT …TEN: STRIKE: CONFID: DORI: …E THAL: INFAMOUS HAND: TON: LET…ME ON: SIT:.

I first fell into an uneasy sleep …ferred words arranged themselves …an anagram, in which I read :— …TY OF PURITY IS GUILTY …ERY, AND SANCTIONS THE …G OF PRIVATE LETTERS AND …TIAL DOCUMENTS. IT SE…HUNTINGTON AND DORION …INISTERS, AND ITS PREMIER …HANDS WITH AN INFAMOUS …ER."

…ewspaper had evidently contained …sandwich of another unfortunate, …e sorry to be assured, was of the …ious kind. He, too, had been reading, …, like the late lamented member …ical text, had evidently …ng his hand at political verses, but …e were coy, for I found a sheet of …ping that fluttered as left on …ot on turning it over I read the fol…e :—

…Brick MACKENZIE has gone to the west, …the Reformers his *grit* is the best;

…making off is abrupt. The force of …ctically could no further go in that …I might have suggested "pay" …ext word, but I was not at the poet's …ht hand again, for he, too, was …over his country's shame; his poetic …ed by the ben-ominy' article in …, and he thus poured forth his …indignation :—

…ese corrupt practices share can nothing hold a …ter,

…r what was coming, but the mono…ductive repetition of to fill in the line …m, and he found he couldn't handle …e Pacific Scandal.

…a short doze, probably, he went at …evidently in a new key, and his …s wildly thus began" :—

…e cheers for MACKENZIE and BLAKE! …cheers for the Party of PURITY! …

(Here he omitted to finish the line.)

…e cheers for GRAHAM—he is bound to pass ; …e cheers for OUR CAUSE!

…here been insecurity that popped up …ned at him, and turned Glass into …lasted Risk," and if he had seen his …at the end of the second line of the …e would have seen *pro pu* dor, and …have proceeded perhaps to relegate …e Parnassus or to some place less …y front, after the manner of the …who does the classical for the …per, and tells us all about Ajax and …and the wrath of another great …here, aided by the ill-fated lover …y, in the "Outcasts of Poker Flat" …Bret Harte's master-piece), *Ad-*

…t this time we may suppose that our …fell off again, and on awakening …to his flask for an eye-opener. …e arrived his pen, and …at strain I beset was of a higher mood. …es of the soothing sarcasm with which …ad treated the Party of the Purity …at altogether particular about his …he sings :

…anada Fives! Oh, Canada of ours, …e out the stain that on thy forehead cowers, …ours, brown, …Kingston, take the pure Carruthers' pay, …ll your cold Dominion crowers …withstanding the evident difficulty in …e word with which to end the sec…e it is quite clear that our Poet had *Puck oil*, but he probably fell asleep …e concluded the last line, and wrote …and perhaps scored not the dreaded …which makes Grit slumbers uneasy, …hen they lie in the arms of victory, …of power by the Local Government …e shameful enough in the past, but …and Rama furnish a chapter yet un…ed for flagrant abuse. With such in…at work defeat was assured, but it is …mporary and will be reversed when …ct their votes honestly.

LIC ACCOUNTS OF THE ROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per Statement No. 1 of 1872		$ 352,991
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—		
Grammar School Lands		
Sales	$ 19,764	
Crown Lands Sales	189,665	
Woods and Forests	643,637	
Mines, casual fees, &c.	36,859	
Suspense Account	7,462	
Municipal Loan Fund, per Statement No. 4	28,951	
Interest on Investments, per Statement No. 5	258,040	
Licenses, per Statement No. 6	82,152	
Casual Revenue, per Statement No. 7	77,365	
Algoma Taxes, per Statement No. 8	3,801	
Law Stamps, per Statement No. 9	95,249	
Education Department, per Statement No. 10	51,480	
Reformatory, Penetanguishene, per Statement No. 30	2,618	
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, per Statement No. 16	19,182	
Lunatic Asylum, London, per Statement No. 17	2,811	
Lunatic Asylum, Rockwood, per Statement No. 18	1,322	
Deaf and Dumb Institution, per Statement No. 18	4,576	
Institution for the Blind, per Statement No. 19	1,153	
		$1,526,067
Agricultural Farm, Minimum account of sale of lots	3,713	
Stationery Account	300	
Amount withdrawn from Special Deposit Account	1,356,784	
TRUST ACCOUNTS—		
Dominion of Canada	$ 1,207,841	
Municipalities Fund	150,126	
Common School Lands	73,765	
Total		$4,672,091
PAYMENTS.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund—As per Statement No. 13.		
Civil Government	$156 646	
Colonization Roads	145 950	
Legislation	129 400	
Administration of Justice	204,604	
Lunatic and other Asylums	203,401	
Central Prison maintenance	598	
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	22,506	
Immigration	159,178	
Agriculture and Mechanics' Institutes	80,967	
Hospitals and Charities	43,020	
Literary and Scientific Institutions	1,850	
Education	462,963	
Education Refunds	442	
Charges on Revenue	138,492	
Miscellaneous	16,569	
College of Technology maintenance	5,826	
Agricultural College maintenance	1,707	
		$1,765,127

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

Government House, Toronto, capital account	4,017	
Government House, Toronto, capital account	17,679	
Lunatic Asylum, London, capital account	48,092	
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, capital account	13,790	
Institute for the Blind, Brantford, capital account	14,815	
Reformatory, Penetanguishene, capital account	2,423	
Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie, capital account	1,735	
Lock at Balsam and Cameron Lakes, capital account	2,924	
Navigation Songog River, capital account	5,988	
Washago and Gravenhurst Road, capital account	1,392	
Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands, capital account	31,408	
Navigation, Kaministiquia River, capital account	11,247	
Navigation Sydenham River, capital account	836	
College of Technology, capital account	3,412	
Agricultural College, Mimico, capital account	584	
Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph, capital account	78,878	
Normal and Model Schools, capital account	4,346	
Central Prison, capital account	235,232	
Navigation Figeon River, capital account	1,848	
Navigation Nottawasaga River, capital account	956	
Registry Office and Lock-up at Thunder Bay, capital account	1,983	
Parliament and Departmental Buildings, capital account	11,204	
Muskoka River Works	6,234	
Roads in Nipissing	1,310	
Look between Mary and Fairy Lakes	1,019	
Look-up, Spence Mines	2,268	
Look-up, Perry Sound	98	
Inebriate Asylum	31,113	
Normal School, Ottawa	1,231	
Ottawa River Works	2,517	
Portage du Fort Bridge	4,997	
Public Works, miscellaneous	9,046	
Drainage Debentures, as per Statement No. 11	53,949	
Arbitration	290	
Railway Fund, as per Statement No. 30	426,642	
Municipalities Fund, as per Statement No. 21	114,765	
For Land Improvement Fund, as per Statement No. 23	25,629	
	$621,286	
For Investments, Special Deposits, as per Statement No. 12	1,483,340	
Bank of Montreal, balance of cash account	100 618	
Bank of Commerce	29 209	
Ontario Bank	51,537	
Royal Canadian Bank	51,917	
Quebec Bank	35,026	
Bank of British North America	7,625	
	$277,948	
Total	$4,672,091	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1872.	1873.
Civil Government	$6,083	$6,212
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	1,600	1,396
Executive Council Offices and Attorney-General's Office—salaries	7,421	9,450
Treasury Department—salaries	11,732	13,200
Secretary and Registrar's Office—salaries	8,054	9,700
Secretary and Registrar's Office—Registrar - General's Branch	9,383	10,895
Public Works Department—salaries	15,079	17,406
Crown Lands Department—salaries	22,563	38,413
Contingencies and repairs — Department	38,560	33,970
Services, &c., Immigration and Municipal Law	1,674	750
Inspector of Prisons and Asylums—salaries and contingencies	3,606	5,748
Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000	2,000
Queen's Printer — salary and contingencies	1,236	1,337
Official Gazette	3,222	4,193
Inspector of Division Courts—salary and travelling expenses	17,184	20,015
Court of Queen's Bench—salaries and contingencies	5,279	8,097
Court of Common Pleas—salaries and contingencies	4,200	4,860
Court of Common Pleas — contingencies	2,234	163
Court of Error and Appeal	9,928	10 050
Criminal Justice	113,035	119,474
Miscellaneous Justice	32,414	41,829
Law Reform Commission	4,400	114
Public Works and Buildings	266,764	554,389
Asylum Maintenance — Toronto Lunatic Asylum	76,182	82,458
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	66,652	71,922
Institute for the Blind, Brantford	15,828	19,875
Reformatory Maintenance	23,824	22,506
Central Prison Maintenance		598
Agriculture and Arts.	72,762	80,967
Immigration	57,750	159,178
Agricultural College		1,707
Hospitals and Charities	42,100	43,020
Literary and Scientific Institutions	1,850	1,850
Education	421,703	463,406
Miscellaneous	26,029	16,569
Municipalities' Fund	71,703	114,765
Crown Lands Expenditure	126,716	138,492
Technical Schools	4,285	5,826
College Maintenance	24,195	25,629
Land Improvement Fund	3,187	
Stationery Account		
Total	$1,557,956	$2,460,212

CANADIAN.

When the news of Sir John's victory in Kingston was received at Lancaster, County of Glengarry, an immense assemblage of the friends and admirers of the gallant statesman celebrated it by a large bonfire which was burnt not far from the residence of the Postmaster-General.

Ramsay Chisholm, of Gayshore' Interval, was crossing the river near her father's residence on Saturday, when she accidently fell through the ice, and immediately drowned. She was nineteen years of age and highly esteemed.

Mr. Hogan, C.E., is now at Parsboro' for the purpose of surveying and estimating the cost of a deep water harbour at Wharf Bay, so as to procure for the railway the advantage of a terminus accessible all the year to ships of the largest class.

Mr. Robb, who resides near Mitchell, had a child poisoned recently by arsenic. The poison had been prepared to destroy rats, and left on the table for a few minutes, when the child got at it and ate some of it, after which it died in a short time, before medical assistance could be procured.

Last week, according to the *Fredericton Express*, while a house was being hauled from Cross-road to Hill-road, the path broke through the ice, and sank to the bottom, from whence it cannot be recovered. The two lads barely got on the shore. Privateer, Mr. Barnes, of Oromocto, and his friends are subscribing liberally towards the purchase of another residence.

Mr. Duckworth, of Chingacousy, died a few days since from being gored by a bull about a week before. The animal turned him around the barnyard, and he only received instant death by running his head beneath a rotten sill of one of the farm buildings, where he lay till the family wondering what was keeping him, he not coming to dinner, went in search of him.

On Sunday night, says the Charlottetown *Argus*, at Mr. Conroy Lane, of Johnston's River, together with his wife and child were returning home from the city, the horse and sleigh, with its occupants, fell through the ice on the East River, and sad to relate, the woman and child were drowned. The woman's body was recovered yesterday. We sympathize with Mr. Lane in his severe affliction.

Within the past few weeks signals have been erected near all the bridges on the Intercolonial Railway for the purpose of warning brakesmen of the danger. The contrivance is quite a simple one. Near every bridge two posts are placed one on each side of the track their tops connected by a wire, from which depends a number of ropes which strike the brakeman if he is on the top of the car and warn him of the near approach to a bridge.

The *Acadian Recorder* says :—"A prominent gentleman of Amherst, who resides at the North-West Arm, had a narrow escape from death by suffocation last night. They had gone to bed, leaving a coal fire burning in the room. During the night the wind changed and the smoke and coal gas speedily filled the apartment. Fortunately the lady was awakened and aroused her husband, they arose and opened the windows. Both were nearly smothered, and would have died in a few moments had they not awoke."

The other day while Mrs. Justin, who lives near Meaford, was boiling some lime on the stove for whitewash, as is the practice of many housekeepers, an explosion took place, and the lime was thrown with great violence up to the ceiling of the house. Mrs. J., says the *Monitor*, narrowly escaped a severe scalding if not the loss of her eyesight as she was standing at the stove stirring the lime when the explosion took place. As it was both hands were badly burned.

On Friday morning, 6th inst., closed the long courtship career of Mrs. Mary Rogers, of Adolphustown, at the great age of one hundred and one years and six months. At the time of her death she was blind and deaf, and one of the most respected residents of this section of country. For over eighty years she had been a resident of Adolphustown, and the oldest inhabitants now living in the township are scarcely contemporary with her own sons.

The following particulars concerning three men who were frozen to death near Bridport are from the London *Free Press* : "The sad news reached Petrolia yesterday afternoon that three residents of that town, who had been working at Widder for some time past were found frozen to death near there on Sunday week evening. It is supposed they were returning to Petrolia, and had got a short distance from Widder on their journey when they succumbed to the extreme cold. Their names are James Morgan, W. Young and J. Stevens."

The Quebec *Chronicle* says : "It will be remembered that a short time since Colonel Gugy wrote a letter to this paper and called attention to the accident which befell him and that a large number of good natured people were fond of picking up at fallen man's fee quickly, then followed some sensible remarks about the circulation of the blood, etc. The effect of that excellent letter was seen last night. A gentleman fell on the Esplanade Hill as he was proceeding to church. He was not so severely by the fall that he was unable to move for many minutes, and although several persons passed during that time no one offered assistance. 'A word in season how good it is.'"

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from First Page.)

…ir pockets, while as far as he saw they …never let anything out of them. (Laughter.) He did not think the allowance of hon. members in this House had been increased to an extravagant degree, but he for one would be willing to see it again reduced. All they had to discuss here was whether the Ontario Government acted rightly or wrongly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Prince defended the Government.

Mr. McColl regretted that the Government did not pursue the policy of retrenchment towards the Dominion Government which had been laid down by Mr. Blake when he …fronted his Government in Ontario. He did not consider that members of the Opposition were bound by the approval of those increases by the leader of the Opposition. In the First Parliament of Ontario the judges' salaries were increased, but the Governor-General disallowed the bill. Afterwards, however, the salaries were increased a thousand dollars. Now, the Ottawa Government had increased the judges' salaries $1,000, and he should like to know if the Ontario Government would continue to pay the thousand dollars voted by the Ottawa Government? He thought some of the increases were just, but many were quite unnecessary.

Mr. Cameron said the position taken by the Provincial Secretary of a bribe's consequence of any vote he (Mr. Cameron) gave in regard to his friends who acted with him on that side of the House.

If he were a member of a Government he …ould probably act with his colleagues, but in the present position he was responsible for his votes only to his constituents. The Government had no business to be a party to the comparison between the extravagance of the Province and the extravagance of other Provinces. They could not justify the increase of one dollar here because two dollars were improperly squandered elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Quebec Government had to answer to their constituents for what they did, and he should think it enough for hon. gentlemen opposite to answer to them without undertaking to guide and direct the Dominion House of Commons and the Quebec Legislature.

Hon. Mr. McKellar said the appointment of a Secretary of Immigration was necessary, because the increased work of the Department rendered it impossible for Mr. Rykert to perform the double duties of Secretary of Immigration and Public Works. The Dominion Government, which had been supported by hon. gentlemen opposite, had expended far more for similar work than this Government did.

Mr. Rykert said that in 1868, 1869, and 1870, the Commissioner of Public Works, then in opposition, had complained of the excessive salaries paid by John Sandfield Macdonald. When Mr. Scott was appointed at $4,000, and got $1,200 or $1,400, certain hon. gentlemen declared that he was not worth the salary he was getting, but when hon. gentlemen came to occupy the Treasury benches they changed their views and thought Mr. Scott was worth $3,000 a year, besides payment for extra services. He denied the assertion of the Commissioner of Public Works that salaries had increased from year to year under Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. On the contrary they decreased. In 1868, $38,000 was paid in salaries in the Crown Lands Department, in 1869 $34,000 (hear, hear,) in 1870 $29,000, and in 1871 $29,000, a decrease of $9,000 since the first year of Confederation. The hon. gentleman was careful to say nothing about retrenchmen…, in which there was a reckless extravagance going on. The Public Accounts showed …mounted to $23,000, in 1869 to $21,000, in 1870 to $15,000 (hear, hear;) in 1871 they rose to $19,000, and this session the Government opposite assumed the control, they jumped up to $28,000. (Hear, hear.) A great card of hon. gentlemen recently in the country had been the extravagance and corruption of the Local Government, and now they excused their own extravagance because there was corruption at Ottawa. Hon. gentlemen ought to stand upon their own acts, instead of which they used the cattle-fair argument of the grazing of John Macdonald, and-so trying to escape from the well-merited condemnation of their own action. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then carried.

Mr. Matchett moved, seconded by Mr. Lauder, that the Committee on the bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant, and to limit the …portionment of rent; Mr. Farewell in the chair.

The clauses were passed without debate, and the bill reported.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington), in moving the second reading of the bill to require owners of threshing and other machines to guard against accident, remarked that with the increase of machinery accidents had also increased until threshing machine accidents had become almost as frequent as railway accidents. He found that there had been no legislation in England on the subject, on which he proposed, but in the statute of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, similar measures had been in force for some years, and had been most successful in reducing the number of accidents. He proposed to compel the covering of the joints of the machines under a penalty not less than $20 or more than $50. He also proposed that half the penalty should go to the informer and half to the relatives of the person whose accident took place. He desired, if the bill were read a second time, to have it referred to a committee, with a view to drafting in its certain practical suggestions which he had received from gentlemen on this side of the House.

Hon. Mr. Mowat was glad to concur in the motion for the second reading.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee composed of Hon. Mr. Mowat, Messrs. Patterson, Tooley, Giles, Farewell, Paxton, Smith and Clarke (Wellington).

Mr. Baxter in moving the second reading of the Act to amend the Act respecting the qualification for the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Ontario, entered into some particulars of the reforms sought, and the bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee composed of Hon. Mr. Crooks, and Messrs. Cameron, Fraser, Boulter, Giles, Haney, Clarke (Norfolk), Wilson, Rykert, and Bethune.

Mr. Fraser brought down a report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the year 1873.

Also, a return of correspondence and papers relative to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and a similar return relating to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Hon. Mr. Morris moved the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Bethune moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act to limit the rent of a tenant, and to provide for apportionment of rent. (Carried.)

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Mowat moved the House into Committee on the bill to amend the Act to incorporate certain companies for the construction of railways, &c.

Hon. Mr. Crooks said the Public Accounts contained the various items up to the 31st December, and until his hon. friend, the Treasurer, held office, there was no example of bringing down anything down as early as this. They were, however, in the habit of bringing them down in the early summer expected them to have been finished before the session, but the Government is likely the House would have them on Monday.

The House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Prince, while "reserving his right" in order, attempted to move the second reading of his bill respecting line fences, but amid much laughter was informed that the second readings being on the orders of the day.

Mr. McMichael inquired whether the Government intended to increase the legislative grant to Public and High Schools during the present session.

Hon. Mr. Mowat—The matter is under the consideration of the Government—(hear, hear and laughter)—and I may say that the great card of hon. gentlemen recently in the country had been the extravagance and corruption of the Local Government, and now they excused their own extravagance because there was corruption at Ottawa. Hon. gentlemen ought to stand upon their own acts, instead of which they used the cattle-fair argument of the grazing of John Macdonald, and-so trying to escape from the well-merited condemnation of their own action. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. Lauder moved for a return showing the names of the various late, with dates of settlement; and whether or not said lots have been abandoned by such locatees. He said that it was important that the House should have this information before they were called upon to vote hay more money for these districts, which had already paid a great deal of money for surveys, roads, settlers' houses, &c., and they would like to ascertain before incurring any further expense what had been the result of past outlay. There had been a good deal of discussion in the newspapers in reference to the matter, and it had been broadly stated that there was a good deal of complete failure; that in many cases the free grants had been had only for the sake of those for whom they were intended, and that in other cases *bona fide* settlers had been dissatisfied with the lots and had emigrated to the United States. He wished to know whether the hon. gentleman, as the late Minister of Agriculture, and the return he asked for proved a success, and the return he asked for would decide this, and they would be enabled to tell whether they had received a full value for the money that had been expended.

Mr. Pardee regretted to find that the member for South Grey should make such a suggestion, and that great sum of one hundred and one years and six months. At the time of her death she was blind and deaf, and one of the most respected residents of this section of country. For over eighty years she had been a resident of Adolphustown, and the oldest inhabitants now living in the township are scarcely contemporary with her own sons.

The following particulars concerning three men who were frozen to death near Bridport are from the London *Free Press* : "The sad news reached Petrolia yesterday afternoon that three residents of that town, who had been working at Widder for some time past were found frozen to death near there on Sunday week evening. It is supposed they were returning to Petrolia, and had got a short distance from Widder on their journey when they succumbed to the extreme cold. Their names are James Morgan, W. Young and J. Stevens."

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throughout the country. At the last Fall Assizes at Toronto there were eighty-two persons in gaol awaiting their trials, some forty-two, and similar delay took place at other Assizes. The result of six months' delay in cases must be an average of about $100 each. The present system of courts was established in 1849, when the population of Ontario was only some 750,000. It was now over 1,700,000. Then there were only nineteen counties, whereas now there were thirty-six, and others were seeking incorporation. He thought it would be advisable to take steps to have the fads before the House, so that some decision might be arrived at on the subject.

On the suggestion of Mr. Meredith,

Mr. Hodgins consented to add to the motion a provision that the return should distinguish between county court cases and superior court cases.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said he recognized the importance of preventing delays in the administration of Justice to which his hon. friend had referred. They would not be doing their duty if they did not endeavour to avoid these delays. How justice was very often positive injustice. (Hear, hear.) Last year when he brought in a measure on this subject, it was thought by those who ought to take action in judging that no additional sessions in Toronto, and one at Hamilton each year, would be sufficient to remedy the evil. The Australian appeared, however, to be incorrect, and so far as he could learn, the members of the bar and the judges were of opinion that the present machinery was entirely inadequate to dispose of the business. The Government opposite were not to be responsible for the non-introduction of any measure or measures on the subject, which would be submitted to the House in a very few days.

Mr. Cameron said that in the early period of Confederation a number of railways were entered into that were entered now. At present the Province was paying a sum of $100,000 a year for railways yet to be constructed. Millions of dollars were voted to railway companies which had become bankrupt. The