

tained, and—what more could be said? Persons in authority, being never contradicted, had a sweetness of temper which they have not now; and as persons, not in authority, had no wish to find fault with those who were, there was no chance of bad blood being generated between the parties. In fact, people were all horridly stupid and happy in those days—the bliss of unchallenging and unchallenged ignorance. No man knew when or where he was wronged; and you might have struck one, perhaps, a very severe blow on any part of his body, without his manifesting the least alteration of countenance. Those good times are now entirely gone. Men have become exceedingly jealous, irritable, and enlightened. Nothing can now occur—nothing can now be—but they cry why to it; and till you satisfy them as to all its properties, causes, and effects, they have no peace. Every man who professes to have any authority over another, must show his charter for it; and even that sometimes will not be held as sufficient. Taxes are paid with a dreadful grudge; and if any one supposes that the thousandth part of what he pays goes a wrong way, or a way that he does not wish it to go, there is such an outcry about it that you would think the world was going to wreck. All men must now have what they call their rights, to the last tenth of an inch, and the last fraction of a farthing; and it does not matter how any thing may show, let it be never so gloriously, if it be not correct in a pecuniary point of view. They have become a shockingly arithmetical people now-a-days. That shabby thing, the rule of three, has taken away the feeling and pomp of all fine things, and left nothing but dry bones behind. In short, you need now make no attempt upon the purse, or conscience, or reason of any man, unless you be prepared to tell him *why*.

To be serious—this disposition to investigate every thing, whether it be connected with politics or science, is a feature of the age, of which we have great reason to be proud. It has arisen entirely since the conclusion of the last European war, and considering what it has already done, we are justified in supposing, that, by the time our children are men, it will have achieved such alterations upon the surface of things, and so far improved the comforts of the people, as will appear like the effects of a miracle.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in the Toronto Examiner calculates the expenses of several States in the American Union with Canada. He quotes sixteen States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. The difference is very remarkable. A few extracts will interest our readers:

The total expenses of the Government of thirty States are \$4,865,000, making the average expenses of each State about \$162,000; those of Canada being \$974,000. That is, the expenses of the Government of Canada are six times greater than those of the individual States. This makes the total expenses of thirty States only five times greater than that of Canada.

The administration of justice in the eleven States, the principal in wealth and population, costs \$356,000, only \$84,000 more than Canada alone. The same item in Canada costs \$272,000. This makes the expenses for the administration of justice in Canada more than eight times greater than in the United States; that is, this item in Canada would pay the same in eight American States; or any one of them, at the average expense, eight years; and would pay the same item in Michigan 31 years, and in Maine for 40 years.

The Chief Justice of Upper Canada receives annually \$6,666. The Chief Justice of Lower Canada receives the same. But in this comparison I leave out Lower Canada. The average salaries of the Chief Justices of the sixteen States named, are \$1,961. The Chief Justice of Upper Canada receives \$6,666 per annum, besides \$400 for attending assizes; making his salary, independently of extras, 3½ times greater than the same officers in the States. The Chief Justice of the 16 States receive \$31,000 per annum, only a little more than four times greater for 16 States than for Upper Canada alone!

The other Judges of the Queen's Bench of Canada receive \$4000 each, more than the Chief Justices of any of the States. The Associates or Puisne Judges in the several States have, of course, less salaries than the Chief Justices. To this it is

sometimes replied that the Judges are more numerous in the States than in Canada. If this statement were true, it would have no weight in the argument while Canada pays \$272,000 for the administration of Justice, but the highest sum in any one State is \$86,000; the lowest 6000 dollars. But the statement is not true. There are in Upper Canada 28 Judges; five in the Court of Queen's Bench with 23,666 dollars per annum; three in the Court of Chancery with 14,666 dollars; and twenty in the District Courts with an average salary of 1,600 dollars per annum, or 32,000 dollars, making the salaries of Judges for Upper Canada the enormous sum of 69,322 dollars, independently of Clerks, Registrars, and pensions. There are probably as many Judges in Lower Canada, say 22, making 50 Judges for Canada. Maine has 23, New Hampshire 35, (all excepting five receiving only from 100 to 334 dollars per annum, or 3 dollars per day during their attendance at Court;) Vermont 13, Massachusetts 28, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 13. There are generally only some four or five Judges who do the business with salaries from 1000 to 2000 dollars, or 2,500 dollars. I have named only the New England States which being the oldest are examples after which the others were modelled.

The expenses of the Education Office were 7,924 dollars for the year 1848; that is about eight times greater than the average expenses of the same office in the separate States; nearly ten times greater than Ohio; eleven times greater than in Kentucky; thirteen times greater than in New Hampshire; and sixteen times greater than in Michigan! In the Blue Book, Dr. Ryerson's salary is put down at 420 pounds; it is now 2000 dollars. The item of £139 19s. for contingent expenses of his office for nine months would make £186 12s. for the entire year. I have also added £50 for an additional clerk, now employed.

As the Government of Canada costs on an average six times more than any of the separate States, it would surely not be unreasonable to reduce it two-thirds, making it 300,000 dollars, leaving it still greater than most of the States. The cost of the Administration of Justice being eight times greater in Canada, we would reduce to one-sixth its present cost, leaving it 45,000 dollars greater than the same item in any of the States, except the old, populous and wealthy States of New York and Pennsylvania.—As the salaries of the Judges are 3 1/2 times greater in Canada than in the States, we would reduce them to one-third of their present sum; making that of the Chief Justice 2,922 dollars, and the other Judges 2000 dollars.

The salaries of officers of Government, which in Canada, are on an average, four times greater than in the States, might be reduced one-half, making them about 2000 dollars still. They would then be greater than the corresponding offices in any of the States except two.

The expenses for the superintendence of education, are eight times greater in Canada than in the States. During the last year, the Educational office, including the Normal School, has cost the country about 20,000 dollars. That is about nine per cent. of all the funds granted for schools.

Subtracting the interest on the public debt, and the School appropriation, the annual expenditure of Canada is, in round numbers, 960,000 dollars. From this enormous sum there should be taken 560,000 dollars, thus leaving the expenses of our Government 400,000 dollars—an amount greater than the expenses of any of the American States, except three—New York, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana. This would leave 560,000 dollars to be applied to the redemption of the public debt. This is what the States of Ohio and Illinois did. Their vast internal improvements had encumbered them, but their good sense and patriotism suggested a means to liquidate the debt. They did what an individual would do—retrench his expenses to enable him to pay his debts.

HOW TO POLISH A YOUNG MAN.—We read in a Sheffield paper that "the last polish to a piece of cutlery is given by the hand of woman." The same may be said of human cutlery—that "the last polish to a young blade is given by his mixing with female society."

Why did the Highland soldiers do the most execution at Waterloo?—Because every man had one *kilt* (killed) before the battle began.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES.

A MEMORABLE DAY IN THE SENATE.—MR. CLAY.—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, February 5.—Long before the hour at which the United States Senate usually assembles, parties of ladies and gentlemen might be seen wending their way up the hill leading to the Capitol. What was the peculiar attraction of the day? Mr. Clay was expected to speak on the great question of an adjustment of the difficulties which had arisen out of the acquirement of an extensive territory from Mexico; and the young and the old, the grandsire of three score and ten, the youth of eighteen, the blooming maiden, and the staid and serene matron, felt alike anxious to see and to hear a man whose name and actions more than those of any other American now living, are imperishably portrayed and recorded in the history of his country.

Such a brilliant constellation of wisdom and worth, age and excellence, youth and loveliness, as were crowded into the superb semicircular chamber occupied by the least numerous branch of Congress, will rarely be seen elsewhere. There the Senators sat, a body of really fine looking men, very gracefully resting in their curule chairs, courteous, grave, thoughtful and attentive. Immediately behind the Senators who occupied rear seats, stood a congregation of richly attired ladies, waving their fans, sweetly smiling now and again, affording a forcible illustration of those celestial creatures spoken of in the Koran, who are sent to paradise to bless the faithful in the world to come. They literally formed a bright halo of glory round each Senator's head.

Mr. Clay, unbent with age or care, and probably the tallest man in the Senate, stood upon the floor, firm and erect, calm and serene, the dignity of his manner happily conforming to the power of his reasoning. I could hardly believe him 73, while the ladies were clustering round him, admiring his eloquence, and looking at him with such a wistful and earnest gaze, as if a champion of no ordinary prowess, or of more than mortal mould, had suddenly appeared in a feudal court of justice as the defender of innocence, truth and beauty, and they were his loving clients.

Ex-Secretary Buchanan occupied a chair next to Mr. Benton (Senator Hamlin's seat) and they chatted together some time quite pleasantly; but when the Speaker got to the marrow of his argument, they gave him their undivided attention.

I could not see Mr. Foote at first; but when the hand of the clock was approaching 3, and after Mr. Clay had spoken about two hours and a quarter, he rose and suggested an adjournment. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to go on a little longer, and he did so. What a hale and vigorous constitution he must have inherited! Born within a few months of the Declaration of Independence—an early orphan—nurtured in the school of adversity—educated in a log cabin—the champion of his country's rights in 1808—again presiding in Congress in the memorable 1812—regulating, with other leading spirits, the terms on which a long agitated world might enjoy the blessings of peace, in 1814—occupying the highest post in the Union, save that of President, in 1826—disarming Nullification of its sting in 1832—he stands up, in 1850, when approaching the last seven years that lead to four score, vigorous and clear headed as ever, powerful in argument, still able to argue a cause of great nicety with unrivalled ability, skill and eloquence. It is one of the good effects of popular institutions that they bring together, on public occasions or questions such a brilliant assemblage as it was my good fortune to behold to-day. Will not the young and aspiring, while listening to the persuasive accents of their country's ablest champion, learn to dwell upon his history with delight and to emulate his virtues? "I have ever found him," said the seer of Quincy to his (Mr. Clay's) constituents of Covington, Ky., "not only one of the ablest men with whom I ever co-operated, but also the most amiable and worthy." "Take Clay all in all," exclaimed Richard M. Johnson, "he has not his equal in the Union."

I was thankful to be permitted to stand for more than two hours and listen. Even Members of Congress by the hundred, their House having been adjourned after a session of not many minutes, and they having the privilege of the floor of the Senate, were glad to find room to stand close and crowded together, listening! (What a squeeze! Benches, cornices,

desks, avenues, doors, windows, passages, galleries, every spot, into, upon, under, behind or before, which man or woman could see or hear the lion of the day, were filled, used, or occupied. I never saw the like.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—There arrived at this port in January last 87 vessels from foreign ports, and 287 coastwise. During the same period there were 113 foreign and 187 coastwise clearances. The quantity of specie imported was \$16,005; exported \$94,824.

The tonnage of Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 1, 1850, as we learn from the memorial, amounted to about 11,000 tons, including five ships, eleven barks, six brigs, fifty-one schooners, and seven sloops.

IMMIGRANTS.—The number of immigrants landed in New York during the month of January was 13,034, being 4408 more than in January, 1849.

NOBLE ACT OF A GIRL.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a few evenings since, just after dark, a young female residing on the rail road near Sykesville, observed that the rain had caused a part of the embankment to give way, and entirely cover up the rail road track. Knowing that the train of cars would pass along in a short time, she hastily and alone procured a light, and set to work to remove the obstruction. In a few minutes, however, she heard the train approaching at a fearful rate, and abandoning her humane effort to clear the track, she took her station in the middle of the road, and by waving the light to and fro, succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer. In a few minutes more, had it not been for the great presence of mind, courage and thoughtfulness of this young girl, the whole train might have been dashed to pieces.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

By Telegraph from Boston to Halifax, dated, Boston, February 7.

The Steamer Empire City arrived at New-York last night, with 2,100,000 dollars in gold, and 270 passengers.

The Oregon, from San Francisco, brought \$1,129,227 in gold dust, on freight, to Panama; and the trunks of her passengers might have contained at least another million of dollars.

Several steerage passengers are known to have had in their possession 10,000 dollars each, and sums of two, five, ten, twenty, and even fifty thousand dollars lined the trunks of others.

A destructive fire occurred 24th Dec., which threatened for a time to reduce San Francisco to ashes, caused destruction of a million and a half dollars worth of property.

At Stockton a destructive fire took place 24th Dec., destroying 151,000 dollars worth of property.

LUMBER, 200 to 275 dollars per thousand. The fires at San Francisco and Stockton had a tendency to increase prices of building materials.

The Gold accounts continue good. Jan. 1.—Pine Timber, 75 to 200 dollars; Scantling, 300 to 324 dollars; Potatoes 3 to 3 dollars and 20 cents per bushel; Shingles 28 to 30 dollars.—St. John Cour.

Colonial News.

CANADA.

SMALL COMFORT FOR THE ANNEXATIONISTS.—The following Despatch from Earl Grey to the Governor General shews that the annexationists in Canada will have more difficulty than they bargained for in severing the connexion with the Mother Country. It is dated, January 9, 1850:

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge your despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin. I have laid these despatches before Her Majesty, and also the Address of the Warden Councilor of the Municipal Council of the Good District; the Address of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Officers of the first and eighth battalions of the Dorchester Regiment of Militia; the Address of the Officers of the first battalion of the Kamouraska Regiment of Militia; the Address of the inhabitants of St. Anne; and the Address of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and other Officers of the Quebec Regiment of Militia, all enclosed in the 2d and 3d of these despatches—which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive graciously.