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THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

We understand that considerable dissatisfaction has been occasioned among the Government people respecting the amount of money received by them for the purpose of paying their expences from Toronto to Quebec. A certain sum was voted by the Government to be distributed among them; and this division having been left to the discretion of certain of the underlings, has been doled out in the most partial manner. One gentleman, who, it seems, keeps his carriage, is greatly incensed because he was awarded only one hundred pounds. It appears to us that this gentleman, who can afford to keep his carriage, and of course horses and servants, might, without any injustice, have been left to find his way down the river at his own expense. At any rate, it was certainly unfair to give a man with a high salary £100 merely because he had a high salary, or because he could keep his carriage, and foist off another poor fellow with ten pounds, though he had a wife and family, and only a salary of £150. The sums given to some of the clerks and other stipendiaries are absurdly inadequate for the purpose of paying for the removal of their families, while others, who have no families at all, have got comparatively large sums. The consequence of which partiality is, that none are satisfied, and many are suffering great hardship. Besides, this is a case in which no redress can be obtained, because if any one of these poor people should complain, more particularly the smaller fry among them, they would be instantly told by the big fishes at the head of their department, that "the (strong) Government" had no more use for their services. They must, therefore, suffer in silence. A man, with a wife and a large family, gets ten pounds to pay his expenses, while another gets fifteen pounds for the expense of his horse. Will the people's eyes never be opened to the gross tyranny and reckless injustice of these greedy legislators, whom they have put into places of trust, and whom they continue to patronize, in spite of the grossest misconduct? Would the electors only carry a few such incidents as these to the hustings at elections, we would have purer officials and a cheaper government. We should wish very much to have a list of the clerks and others who received travelling expenses. This list should not only contain the names of the recipients, but the number of their families, and the sums they severally received. We should then be able to judge if the general complaints on this head are well grounded. There can be no doubt but that the country has a right to demand this, and should it do so, it must have it. If an unmarried clerk, but who has an uncle or cousin, or some relation or friend, in the Legislative Council, or in some high Government office, gets fifteen pounds, while a poor man with a family, who has no such friend to bolster him up, gets only ten, the injustice and criminal partiality is manifest. It is very strange that this Government of ours is so unfortunate in the very simplest of its movements, that it cannot turn round without inflicting some wrong upon one or more.

We should like to know what proportion there is between the expense of these (or any one of these) persons going from Toronto to Quebec and that which Mr. Hincks' famous crusade to Washington cost the country, when like another Jack-o'-lantern he set off in quest of the ghost of reciprocity.

Thanksgiving in the United States.—Three days were appointed to death, at New York on the 27th ultimo, the separate members of the Jury were sworn, for similar or different cases, at the same Court of Oyer and Terminer. The first case mentioned was called Clarke. He stand:—"I do not care any more about being hung than about a bad breakfast, because I had no intention of killing the man when I struck him the blow." The Court pointed out to him some the enormity of his conduct in killing drunkard, (a policeman,) who had endeavored to save him from arrest. The next, Michael Malvey, had shot a man with a pistol in a brothel. The Court remarked that this offence arose out of the evil habit of carrying arms. The last case was that of James Sullivan. He had been severely beating his wife and a girl who lived with him, when the deceased, as the Court said, properly interfered to prevent the Thereupon prisoner cut the deceased so that he died. The Court sentenced the prisoner for which Sullivan said emphatically that he was sentenced. The Court said that the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead. He (Sullivan) said he was sorry for what he had done, but he was sentenced for it. The Court said that the sentence was not for what he had done, but for what he was sentenced