



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

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## THE BEE

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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	80s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	30s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 1-2d	Mackarel	25s a 30s
Butter, -	1s a 1s 2d	Mutton pr lb	2 1-2d
Cheese, N s	5d a 6d	Oatmeal prwt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13-	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 0	Pork pr lb	1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Q'l	14 a 15-	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	7d	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Flour, N s pr cwt	20s a 25	Fallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am s r, pr bbl	none	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
		Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowivos	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70-	"	2 17s 6
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	40s
" Quebec prime	50s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	30s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	3s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	31s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s a 120
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 4
Flour Am sup	55s	Sugar, good,	55 a 60s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fino	50s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 55s

### RE OT SOLD,

### AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merivonish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

### EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillivray (John Vancey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE McLEOD,

MICHAEL McDONALD, } Esrs.

JOHN MCGILIVRAY. }

Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

### INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—

Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October, 1836.

### JOSEPH WARNER'S LETTER.—CONCLUDED.

The use of punishment is not to gratify the low propensity of a brutal resentment against offenders, but its noblest end is to fortify the innocent in virtuous resolution, and to keep from falling the wavering and unsettled, by the lessons of experience. There is an inseparable link that binds guilt to dishonour; and when this connection is clearly pointed out, it arrests and terrifies the political profligate, and adds infinitely to the strength of his moral sanctions. Look then, Gentlemen, to the situation in which you now stand. You are opulent, I admit, in the spoils of the people; but you have sunk greatly in their respect. Your Chief Justice, a man of unblemished worth, of unstained integrity, with powers of mind above the ordinary standard, and rich in the learning of his profession; and yet he, seduced by the love of emolument, has set himself in dangerous opposition to the declared sense of the Representatives. A Resolution on the Journals of the house, has pronounced his fees to be unconstitutional and unlawful, and and at the expense of his honourable fame, he has persisted in collecting the £1000 from the suitors in his court, and has, within these few days, enforced the collection by distraining the goods of Mr Forrester who resisted on constitutional grounds. Where is this to end? in the humiliation of the Judge, or in the triumph of resistance. Why not wait till His Majesty interposed, in answer to the Address of the Assembly, passed in the last Session? Why not suspend the odious tax, and thus run counter to what, at worst, must be supposed only the prejudice of a free people. It is a wonderful lack of prudence to cast away, in a quarrel, what he must ultimately yield, the fair reputation of a whole life. See how the pernicious example of grasping descends. When the Chief Justice exacts without the authority of law, Judge Sawers is emboldened to levy fees in notorious contradiction both to the letter and spirit of the Act which created the office. I have heard of the opinion of the crown officer under which the latter shelters his exactions throughout the Eastern District, but that opinion has been questioned by many eminent members of the Bar, and came from a person who was always remarkable for an unsound judgement, and the most wayward conclusions. The collection of these fees has always operated most unfavourably on the character of this first Justice of the Inferior Court. Mr Ritchie, a man endowed with many private virtues, and long the favorite of a populous county, surrendered likewise, for the sake of filthy lucre, his well earned honours, and tarnished and defaced the consistency of his public life. Unaccountable it still is, how he could have been tempted to betray his constituents, and belie his own speeches and unqualified declarations, and all within the short space of four days, for the paltry sum of £450 a year. The real value of a traitor is always estimated by the high price he asks for his perfidy; and whensoever he accepts a mean bribe, he forfeits our respect, and at the same time dwindles into insignificance.

Is it not an appalling picture of the respectability of the Profession, when even Barristers are now found sufficiently resolute both in the House and in Public

meetings, and on other occasions of general resort to assail our high legal Functionaries in no measured language, and hold them up to the detestation of the audiences? Is the Attorney General fallen so low in popularity and resources as to be bolstered up by the clumsy periods of the Gazette; but I shall reserve him for my especial notice in a separate communication.

What, I ask, are the mysterious agents of those deep denunciations of popular vengeance which are, at this moment, haunting the Lawyers, what! but the angry ghosts of their former crimes? the formidable array of £10,000 seized as public plunder, and totally inconsistent with the finances of the country, is scattering far and wide the seeds of hatred and discontent. Such prodigality and waste of our diminutive resources, enough to damn any order of men, though much less obnoxious than these are, from the nature of their calling, to general disfavour. The Profession can not stand against the current now setting strongly downwards, unless a part of them shall desert and join the ranks of the people. Doyle's public conduct will do more to redeem them than the frothy eloquence of Uniacke, the bustling activity of Stewart, or the insinuating softness of the Attorney General. It was Lot that saved for a while the doomed City; and till his removal, it could not be consumed.

I now turn to the Freeholders of Colchester, and beg to solicit their attention to a few words of advice. Up to this moment, my writings seem to have been directed to one main end—to defeat Archibald's Election by rousing your indignation at the several acts of his past career; and were it not for the consequences which are likely to grow out of his defeat, he has richly deserved such chastisement at the hands of his constituents. But that man is no true patriot, who cannot stifle his resentments when they would injure his country. The highest effort of virtue is to restrain our own passions within the boundaries of utility, and to wield either the weaknesses or the vices of others, to work the general good. This then is your duty, however harshly it may grate on your ear, and however difficult its exercise, when fired and exasperated at the retrospection of your wrongs. He is more than a member of the house, he is its speaker, and possesses an extensive influence, independantly of any qualities of his own, from that very appointment. He becomes as matter of course the secret adviser of every recruit who comes from the country to learn for the first time, the discipline of Legislation, and many members fall regularly under his direction, and consult and obey him during the whole period of their service. They are the weak and inattentive, who never master the business of the House, who want firmness and decision of character, and to whom nature has denied those powers essential to the shaping of an independent course. Hence the Speaker of an Assembly like ours, has always great weight, and has at his command tools for every purpose, whether it be to pass a corrupt vote for his own emolument, or to carry a measure against the interests of the people, at the bidding of the Council, or the nod of the Colonial Secretary. these are ungrateful truths, but necessary to be known to guide wisely our Provincial Politics. Let us now apply them to the case in hand. Archibald by his organization is extremely capable