

Willing to surrender absolutely, and to place in the hands of the Assembly  
 The rent of the Coal Mines £1000  
 The fees of the Governor and Secretary collected at the office in Halifax 600  
 The amount of the Sales of Crown Land, from which then nothing had been drawn

and he asked in return a Civil List, including only the two following officers, for whose independence it was absolutely necessary to provide,  
 The Lieut. Governor £3,500  
 Colonial Secretary 1000

and he further adds "the remainder of the civil establishment, and such services as have been hitherto defrayed by His Majesty from Funds at his own disposal, must be provided for henceforth by the Assembly." From this it is clear, that the coal rent, and the fees of the Secretary's office, sources of revenue which were tangible, had been appropriated to the support of the two greatest officers in the Colony; and that all the others, from the Chief Justice, Atty. General, and downwards, paid formerly out of the Parliamentary grant, must be for henceforth thrown on the Provincial Revenue. In the offers to commute the Quit Rents by the successive Colonial Ministers, the most distant hint was never given to apply it to the salary of the Governor, and Mr. Jeffrey distinctly told the committee of the House "that he would assent to any bill, which granted £2000 permanently for the Quit Rents, in order to make provision for Chief Justice Haliburton, the Attorney General and the Judicial Establishment." Why then, in the commutation Bill of 1835, was the purchase money appropriated to the support of the Governor? This was a refinement of art, a stroke of policy that does infinite credit to the ingenuity of our Speaker, who was to have his share of the spoil. To have imprinted on the face of the Bill that the £2000 were to be divided between the Chief Justice, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Crawley, would have alarmed the country, and shut, for decency's sake, the mouth of the Speaker in committee; and it was deemed as more eligible, to do an act of grace to Sir Colin Campbell, who had then assumed the reins of administration, as it were, to propitiate his favour and good opinion. But the measure, as thus carried, could have no effect either upon the amount or certainty of his Excellency's salary, as this was of necessity secured to him before leaving London by the distinct definite pledge of the Government. The grand object that our functionaries aimed at, in agitating the question of the Quit Rent, was as effectually gained by giving the money to Sir Colin in one unbroken sum, as it would have been by partitioning it amongst themselves; for in either case it augmented the King's Revenue and rendered it well nigh equal to the salaries and charges borne upon it. Thus at length it was created the very Fund which Mr. Stewart so eloquently deplored in 1833, derived from the industry of the people, and not subject to the controul of their Representatives, and he himself lifted his hand to strike down the "Constitutional Liberty" which he had sworn to defend.

I have, by a multitude of details, now nearly arrived at the end of my journey, and have prepared my readers to acquiesce in and fully to estimate the imputation, which I cast on the learned profession, of having appropriated to themselves the enormous sum of £10,000 during the last three Speakerships. This will be undeniably established by going over the Civil List, and selecting the different salaries enjoyed by the Lawyers, to which it will be fair to add, the known average fees of place; for the latter are as indubitably taxes on the people, as if, in the first instance, levied and carried into the Treasury, and thence paid out to the respective officers.

Chief Justice Haliburton's salary £850 at'g.	£1050
Fees taken for him in Prothonotary's office, Halifax,	500
Assistant Judges, Wilkins, Hill, and Bliss, each £600	1800
Associate Judge Wiswell, dead, but his successor may be appointed after the meeting of the first House	400
* Chief Justices's fees taken in the circuits, and divided amongst the acting Judges whether Chief Justice or Puisne	544
Travelling charges, as calculated by Mr. Lawson, chairman of public accounts in 1830—Journals, page 732	311 6 8
Boat to carry the Puisne Judges to Cape Breton	40
Master of the Rolls	600
Inferior Judge Marshall, Cape Breton	500
Three Inferior Court Judges of Nova Scotia	

\* Chief Justice Haliburton estimates the fees of the circuits, including Cape Breton, and sets down this sum as a general average. See appendix of Journals, 1835, page 20.

£150 each	1350
Mr. Archibald as Speaker and Atty. General	1216
Solicitor General	100
Prothonotary Nutting, his Salary £100 at'g.—about	120
Ditto—his fees according to his own return; appendix page 27, 1834	566
John Haliburton, clerk Deputy of Council	100
Mr. Whidden £350, Mr. Gray £250, and Pension given to Mr. Franklin £200 to get him out of the way of the Lawyers—together	800
Criminal Prosecutions as set down page 732, Journals 1830, (in 1836 they cost a trifle less about £97 13s 4d)	102
	£10,129 6s 8d

This exorbitant sum, perfectly correct in its items, and utterly beyond the belief of every man who has not narrowly looked into our affairs, is well calculated to startle and astonish the duller apprehension; and to spread a panic amongst the Freeholders, at the present crisis. To vest with new powers a body, already so amply endowed, and possessing so large a share of the income of the country, will be regarded by prudent men, as an act of political suicide, where the victim, bereft of hope, the last refuge of misfortune, sternly closes his eyes, and casting himself headlong, takes the fatal leap of despair. It is to warn them from the edge of the precipice, that I have been so lavish of my advice, and so unrestrained in the freedom of my censures. I have passed under review the acts of the legal Gentlemen, who guided the discussions of the Lower House for the last twenty years. I have branded with infamy the guilty and the selfish; hurled my just indignation against the jobs and conspiracies, which have been enacted on a great scale to pillage and rifle the Treasury; and I have now collected into one view and summed the aggregate of the speculation. To contradict it is out of their power; to hide it is equally impracticable after being so widely published, and at this time when the constituencies, awaking from their lethargy, have just escaped from the enchanted castle and the fatal spell of the Magicians. They cannot but see how dreadfully they have been deceived, and without attributing to them any uncommon degree of spirit, they will resent the injuries that have been done them, and naturally withhold the confidence which has been so openly betrayed. These manifold exposures, conducted by an easy transition, to solemn and grave reflections; and perhaps I cannot do a greater service to the Lawyers as a body, than shortly indulge in them.  
 [The remainder will be given in our next.]

UNITED STATES.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

[From the Montreal Herald]

As the approaching election of General Jackson's successor in the presidential chair of the United States cannot fail to excite some interest in these Provinces as well among gossips as among politicians, we shall endeavour plainly and briefly to lay before our readers a map of our knowledge on the subject.

The President must be elected by the people or by the people's Representatives in the lower House of Congress.

The former mode is thus carried into effect. Each State appoints a number of Presidential electors equal to that of the Representatives in both houses of Congress. South Carolina does this through its Legislature, and every other State by general ticket, or in other words, by a majority of all its qualified voters. If an absolute majority of the presidential electors do not vote for one and the same candidate, the election then devolves on the House of Representatives, voting not by heads, but by states.

Either mode is manifestly more favourable to the smaller than to the larger states. According to the former mode, Arkansas, which would be entitled to only a fortieth part of the influence of New York in proportion to population, exercises a fourteenth part of that influence—the one state appointing three Presidential electors and the other forty-two. But the latter mode of election is still more favourable to the smaller states, inasmuch as it gives to the single representative of Arkansas in the lower house of Congress the same influence as to the forty Representatives of New York.

As there are three candidates in the field, Van Buren, Harrison, and White, there will not necessarily be an absolute majority of the two hundred and ninety one electoral votes in favour of any one of them; but, according to present appearances, Van Buren will be the man by a very small majority. According to an apparently impartial calculation in the U. States Gazette, Van Buren has a fair chance of getting at

least one hundred and forty seven votes or one vote more than a bare majority. But as these votes are those of only twelve of the twenty five states, the defection of two votes might still send the election to the House of Representatives and enable the thirteen other states to combine against Van Buren, in favour either of White or of Harrison. As to his two rivals, Harrison has some chance of being elected by the people, but White no chance at all.

From all that we can learn and the conflicting statements of our American contemporaries, the contest seems to be one rather of men than of principles; or, if there be any principle involved, it is arrayed against Van Buren on the ground of his being unanimously supported by the place-holders. Some of the opponents of Van Buren choose to designate their party as whigs, and thus to imply a common feeling under a common name; but this is somewhat disingenuous, for White, unless as a candidate for the presidency, has almost always been a Jackson-man, and Harrison, if not himself a Jackson-man, is supported by many warm admirers of the greatest and best. The truth is, that parties among our neighbours are far more generally the partisans of an individual than the advocates of a principle; and in this, however inconsistent the fact may be with their boasted independence of spirit and action, consists the main safeguard of public liberty. As a leader cannot live, or, among republicans, even rule forever, death or retirement must sooner or later break up a party, in which, he himself is the chief bond of union, and thus prevent the fearful and restless despotism of a permanent and immutable majority over a permanent and immutable minority. Were parties in a "pure democracy" knit together by principle, the minority would be helpless and the majority fearless; and it is but a poor account of the vaunted equality of our neighbors, that it owes its continued existence to a man-worshipping weakness. The influence of names is fearfully augmented by the general system of allowing high executive functionaries to be re-elected for two or more successive terms—a system, which tempts every president and almost every governor to act the demagogue in the very chair of state and to patronise his own party as well from prospective as from retrospective gratitude. Either the term of rule ought to be lengthened or an interval of considerable length ought to separate two terms of the same man's rule.

COLONIAL.

**TWENTY FIVE LIVES LOST IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.**—During the late gale there was a great deal of damage done to the rafts that were passing down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Lake St. Peter is some fifty miles below Montreal, and its navigation very dangerous in bad weather. It will be seen by the following letter, that, in addition to the loss of property, twenty five persons have been drowned:—

POINT DU LAC, Oct. 18, 1836.

Between six o'clock last evening and six this morning, a gale was experienced from S. E. upon Lake St. Peters, so violent that four rafts have been completely broken up, and caused the loss of twenty five lives. One raft of red and white pine, belonging to Messrs. Poupard and Raymond, totally wrecked, from which twelve men were lost, among whom were two brothers of Mr. Raymond. Another raft, the property of Messrs. Rogers and Thomson of Perth, was this morning found scattered upon the beach, and all the crew, thirteen in number, have perished. Eight of the latter crew were found this morning upon the shore at this place, in an awful state of mutilation, amongst whom was the pilot, Jeremiah Campbell, one of the oldest and most experienced pilots on the river. Another raft of oak, the property of Messrs. Porter, Gombell and Cameron, of Perth, consisting of 75 cribs, is a complete wreck, the crew all safe.—Another raft of red pine, owned by Mr. Thomson and Brother, is likewise broken up, no lives lost, and the timber may be principally saved.

[From the St. Andrews Standard, Nov. 3]

The scarcity of the necessaries of life seems to be the universal topic. In the United States the potatoe and hay crops are generally complained of. Potatoes are not to be had here, and if we do not get supplies from Nova Scotia, many families will undoubtedly experience great distress; but we expect that the overplus stock of Yarmouth and other places in Nova Scotia, will be brought to this market, where a ready sale is always procured for their butter, cheese, apples, cider, turnips, and other country produce.

It would perhaps be an advantage to those wishing to sell to receive the above intimation through the columns of the *Yarmouth Herald*. An American paper at the close of an article on their money market says:—

"What a prospect have we before us for the winter