



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

VOLUME II.

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TERMS

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At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merizomish, 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 McGillevray (John Vamey'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, JOHN McGILLEVRAI. } Ex'rs.

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

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token, The Now-Years' Box, The Gift, The Religious Souvenir, The Pearl, The Violet, The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment

OF IRON-WONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fauner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

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R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r. 1836.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by ROSS & PRUROSE. October 26.

THE following is a copy of the last of a series of letters, which recently appeared in the Halifax Recorder, addressed to the Freeholders of Nova Scotia, under the fictitious signature of "Joseph Warner." The ability of the writer, and the correctness of his remarks, would have induced us to transfer further extracts from these letters, to the columns of the BEE, had not the Halifax Press promised to publish immediately, the whole series in a pamphlet form.—Ed. Bee.

Gentlemen,—Time now hastens apace for your displaying the vigour and promptitude of action; and if you now waver or deliberate, all is lost. In a few weeks the character of the future Assembly, so far as the democratic principle is concerned, will be fixed and determined; and either the general good, steadily pursued by honest and conscientious legislators, and strengthened and encouraged by the approving smile of the people—or of the further exultation of a grasping and ambitious Profession will be in the ascendant. How far that beneficent Providence which looks down on mortal affairs with unclosing eye, and in whose hands are the destinies of nations will interpose in our behalf, is beyond the knowledge of our narrow vision; yet out of darkness light often arises, and order out of confusion. The lawyers have seized time by the forelock, and seem resolved not to be behind hand in the tender of their services. Unabashed with the chronological history of their exploits, they are hurrying towards the hustings with the confidence and precipitation, not of offenders who have been principals or accomplices in the robbery of the people, but of good and faithful servants, ready to give in their account, and claim the rewards of their faithfulness and attention. Next to the Card of the Speaker appeared that of Mr. Uniacke, who is so full-blown with the assurance of success, as to hesitate upon which of the three new Counties of Cape Breton he will confer the blessings of his talents and assistance. Nothing is a surer indication of how little force is public opinion in that Island, when this man can march forth on his Pale Horse as a conqueror, with the crown on his head, and the sword of victory in his hand. Look to the singular contrast in Mr. Doyle's Card, which sets out with no vain parade, no haughty assumption, but modestly assures his constituents of Isle Madame—"that the past will be the test of the future."—And what has been the past, during his brief career? He has taken his position among the enemies of the Civil List, and manfully contended against its abuses; he led the attack in the last Session against the annual £100 voted for the clerkship of Sir Rupert D. George, who otherwise and without it enjoys £2,200 of salary and fees, wrung from this poor population; he also denounced the unlawfulness of the Judges' fees collected by the Prothonotaries in Halifax and in the Circuits, whilst every other lawyer in the House shrunk from his duty under the scowl of the Chief Justice; and to sum up all in one word, he has never failed to advocate the measures, wherein the interests of the people have been involved. After wandering with the eye over the dreary and parched waste of professional corruption, it is delightful to gaze and settle, on the refreshing GREEN of political virtue.

It has been my design, during my later Letters to show the country by what gradual steps the legal Gentlemen in the House have accumulated to them-

selves so disproportionate a share of the public Revenue, and to assign to each of the three last Speakers the measure of guilt, which they have respectively incurred. Mr. Wilkins found our Judicial Establishment at the very moderate sum of £800 a year, and increased it, during his occupation of the chair, to £2,850, adding fees of travel—an Assistant and an Associate Circuit Judge, and pensioning off Monk as a prelude to his own acceptance of £600 a year.—Robie succeeded him with the same eager desire to aggrandize the profession. Under his short but disastrous reign the Inferior Courts were new modelled, and four Judges set over them; and he abdicated his power by inflicting a curio on the country, in the appointment of the Master of the Rolls, at the salary of £600 a year. He added to the Judicature £2,450; and when he sat down himself in the Court of Chancery, the ten Judges, including the superannuated Monk, cost annually £5,300. Such was the establishment when it passed into the hands of the third great sinner of our resources—Mr. Archibald. In his time, the above sum has been nearly doubled, not by creating any more Judges, but by a number of ingenious contrivances worthy of his talent in Finance. The clerkship of the two Houses, Upper and Lower, he received at £370, and were he to retire to-morrow, he would leave this part of the public service, exactly at £1000 per annum, having augmented it up to £680 in the present year 1836. For himself he has been indefatigable, and in five years, from 1829 to 1834, he extracted from the Treasury by extra votes £530 13s 4d. above the ordinary pay of his situation as Speaker, and by his services to the Crown, and his deservings to the Province, he has raised his English Salary as Attorney General, from £150 sterling to £400, making a difference of £250 sterling, equal to upwards of £300 currency. And to aggravate all our misfortunes, and plunge us into still lower deeps of despondency, the Parliamentary grant to pay the Civil Estimate for Nova Scotia, has been withdrawn during his Speakership, and the burthen transferred to our Casual Revenue which is derivable chiefly from our Coal Mines. Had the rents of these sufficed to pay the officers of the crown, it would have been some mitigation of the evil; but there existed a deficiency of £2000 sterling on the scale of Salaries fixed in 1832 by Lord Goderich; and Mr. Archibald acting in his double capacity of Speaker and Attorney General, was called upon to give a helping hand in providing this sum: and he actually, after exhausting, for five years, all the resources of a fruitful invention, and appealing sometimes to intimidation, at others to sycophancy, attained his end by giving in exchange the worthless Quit Rents for £2,500 currency, payable yearly and every year out of our taxes. From the proceeds of this luckless bargain, are drawn in sterling the respective salaries of the Chief Justice £850, of the Attorney General £400, of John Spry Morris £150 as Surveyor General—of Mr. Nutting £100 as Prothonotary—of Sir Rupert D. George's, as contingencies of his office, £400—and of the Surveyor General of Cape Breton £400, which, when added together, make up the £2000 sterling.

It is incontrovertible from Secretary Stanley's Dispatch, Sept. 30, 1833, and copied into the signature of the Journals, 1824, page 101.