

opinion seemed to have the mastery, that though Temperance Societies had done an infinite deal of good, yet it was on a voluntary principle, as instruments in the hand of Providence; and the moment therefore, that coercion was used to further their objects the spirit of men would revolt from it, and lead them into excesses commensurate with the violence done to their freedom of will. The Temperance advocates carried a Resolution, to continue the Licences out of Halifax, at the same rate as last year. A motion was then proposed, by which the abstemious part of the House, would be made to disgorge their own principles, viz. to add to the Resolution already carried, that the Licence duty in the Town of Halifax was too high, and a reduction was necessary. This piece of waggery, (for we can view it in no other light) was lost. A separate resolution then passed, reducing the spirit license in the Town of Halifax, to £7 10; and another vesting in Grand Juries solely, the power of granting licences. Several members objected to any alteration in the License Act, on the principle that those duties were pledged for a sum of money borrowed by the Province; and it would be a breach of faith on the part of the house to interfere with the law till its expiration. This however was explained away, on grounds which we did not very clearly comprehend.

His Majesty's Council concurred yesterday in the appropriation of the House of Assembly, of the sum of £10,000 voted for the services of the Roads and Bridges.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1836.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—The papers by the western mail inform us that the ship *Liverpool*, from Liverpool, had arrived at St. John, bringing London dates to the 9th January; the ship *Chatham*, at Boston, from Liverpool, brought English papers to the 21st; and ship *Rubicon*, from Havre, brought Paris papers to the 15th January.

The only item of important intelligence brought by these vessels, is the fact, that the Government of France, had viewed the annual message of the President of the United States, as fully explanatory of the difficulties existing between the two Countries, and had accordingly notified the latter through the medium of Great Britain, that they were now prepared to pay the Indemnity without any further negotiation. The King of England had despatched a special messenger to Washington, with this agreeable news, who arrived at New York in the *St. Andrew*, from Liverpool, on the 13th ult. We rejoice that all occasion of war is thus happily removed.

A Paris paper of the 13th January says, that the public attention on that day, was divided between the melancholy details of the fire in New York, and the discussion of the Address to his Majesty, the King of the French, by the Chamber of Deputies. Subscriptions in aid of the more indigent sufferers, were immediately opened, both by French and American gentlemen.

"A horrible massacre occurred in Barcelona on the 5th January. Some of the Carlist chiefs had escaped from prison, and at a Court Martial, some of them having been convicted of several acts of atrocity, were so slightly sentenced, that the troops attacked the citadel, putting all the prisoners to death. The mob almost all belonged to the 12th battalion of the National Guard, which contributed most powerfully to the revolution in August last. The first prisoner who fell was Col. O'Donnell, who was captured at Clot. His body was thrown from the rampart to the multitude below, who, after dragging him through all the streets, burnt his mutilated remains. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the ensuing day, there was a contest before the residence of the Captain General, between the troops and the mob.

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In the last November we find a Document published, purporting to be "an extract from the Royal Instructions to the Governor of Nova Scotia;" we have no doubt of its authenticity,

but whether it is recent particular instructions to the present Governor, or, a duplicate of the usual instructions issued to other Governors of British dependencies, we are left to conjecture; we copy below what appears to us the two most extraordinary sections of this curious Document.

"It is our will and pleasure, that you do not, upon any pretence whatsoever, on pain of our highest displeasure, give your assent to any law, wherein the natives or inhabitants of the Province of Nova Scotia or Island of Cape Breton, are put on a more advantageous footing than those of this Kingdom, or whereby duties shall be laid upon the shipping or upon the product or manufactures thereof, upon any pretence whatsoever."

This part of the Royal instructions has not only been fully carried into effect heretofore, but natives of the Province, against whom it is evidently intended to operate, have been carefully excluded from offices of trust and emolument, in the gift of the crown. We hope the application which our House of Assembly have just made to the Throne, on this important subject, will receive a due share of attention.

"You shall take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, that the Book of common prayer, as by law established, be read each Sunday and Holiday, and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the rites of the church of England. You shall be careful that the Churches which are, or hereafter may be, erected in our said Province or island, be well and orderly kept; and that, besides a competent maintenance to be assigned to the Minister of each orthodox Church, a convenient house be built at the common charge for each Minister, and you are to take care that the Parishes be so limited by an Act of Assembly, and settled, as you shall find most convenient for accomplishing this good work."

We really do not know what to make of this part of the Royal Will and Pleasure; we are unwilling to believe, that the King of so enlightened a nation as Great Britain, could, in the nineteenth century, order his Representative in Nova Scotia, to provide a "competent maintenance," and convenient place of Worship in each parish, and for each Clergyman of the English Episcopal Church, to the exclusion of all others, out of the public Purse; yet we can see no other construction that can be put upon the above section, unless the word "orthodox" be intended to apply to all indiscriminately—in which case we should like to know who are to be constituted the judges of their orthodoxy; we think, however, there is no great danger of the Royal instructions, as regards this matter, being carried into effect in this Province, and are therefore disposed to view them as words without meaning.

EDUCATION.—COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Committee to whom was referred the various Petitions on general education, in consequence of the School Act being about to expire, have reported to the House of Assembly. They recommend that the Act be continued two years more, and also the amount of the last Legislative Grant, for the general purposes of Education; "but to this, whenever the majority of the Freeholders and rateable Inhabitants shall so determine, should be added, a further sum to be raised, and levied by assessment upon all classes indiscriminately, married and unmarried, old and middle aged, which two sums united, should form the salary of the teacher; and the Trustees, when it is so determined by the majority of the inhabitants, who assemble at such public Meeting, shall fix the rate of wages payable by such parents as take the benefit of the School, and should also have the power of admitting orphans and poor children without Fees." The Report upon the whole, is a good one, and takes an enlightened view of the subject. We shall copy it as soon as we can find room.

COMPLAINTS are frequently preferred to us that we are negligent in not noticing matters of a local nature, such as Deaths, Marriages, &c. On this count, however, we must plead innocent; we omit neither death nor marriage, nor any other matter of interest, that occurs within the range of the circulation of the Bee, if the circumstances come to our knowledge; but there is evidently a great charge of negligence on the part of our friends and patrons, when they do not take the trouble to communicate matters of this kind to us; we think it quite enough to print these things gratuitously, and cannot afford to pay a person to perambulate the country in quest of them. We hope our friends in the country will profit by this hint.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The publication of "Tatler's" letter to the Wings and Torics, could do no good at present; we shall keep it in reserve for a suitable occasion. We do not think that "Alphus's" medical case possesses that interest he ascribes to it. Two other communications sent us are extracts, and may be printed when we have room.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr. Edward McLean, to Miss Helen Smith, both of West River.

DIED.

At Mount Dalhousie, on the 4th day of March, James Richardson, of the Parish of Drifsdale, Dumfriesshire, aged 79 years.

NOTICE. Subscribers are duly authorised to collect, and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

TO LET.

THE House occupied by Mrs. Johnston near the Shipyard. Also, the Shop in the house occupied by themselves. Apply to

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

NOTICE.

THOSE to whom the Subscriber has rendered their Accounts, will please take notice, that if they are not paid before the 15th April next, he will look for them being paid in Cash after that date.

J. B. KITCHEN.

Pictou, March 8, 1836. mw

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE,

immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835.

NOTICE.

ESTIMATES will be received from this date to the 15th inst. for furnishing materials, and building a Bridge, across the West River, at the Sevin Mile Inn; for further particulars, and for plans and specifications, please apply to PETER CRERAR.

Pictou, 1st March, 1836.

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

20 Reams Wrapping Paper,
50 " Post Paper,
20 " Pot Paper,
6 " Foolscap Paper,
For sale by J. DAWSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1,000 Feet clear pine Boards; apply as above.