



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

VOLUME III.

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THE BEE

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Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
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hemlock - 30s a 40s	Mackerel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton per lb	8d a 4d
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Wheat, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Beans, at Mines, pr cal	Pork	4d
at Loading Ground	Potatoes	1s 3d
at end of railroad	Salt pr hhd	none
Beef, pr Ql	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
pr doz	Shingles pr st	7s a 10s
Wheat, - 22s 6d a 28s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
American - none	Turnips pr bush	none
	Veal	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

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ABRAM. S. HARRIS,

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837. b-w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

By late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

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December 5.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. CONCLUDED.

In Austria the spirit of the Government is in many respects diametrically opposite to that of Prussia in regard to improvement. The Emperor Ferdinand, is forty four years of age, is plain and simple in his habits, very amiable, but borders closely on imbecility. I saw him closely, and observed that his head has been enormously distended by disease; the back, lateral, and upper regions, resemble those of a person suffering under an advanced Hydrocephalus. He is so timid that he cannot speak to a lady or any stranger, and is admitted on all hands to be incapable of comprehending state affairs. This is a misfortune to be commiserated, and not a fault to be condemned. But the Government is in the hands of Prince Metternich at J Counts Kollorath and Klamm, and they maintain in full vigour the principles adopted by the late Emperor Francis, who was an amiable bigot. In Austria, improvement is resisted. The Professors are appointed solely by Court influence, and they are expected to find every thing perfect. Instead of the keen intelligence and active vigour of the Prussian Professors, one sees in Vienna a state of drowsy lethargy, which constitutes the paradise of mediocrity, but is bitterness to talent. I mentioned to a Professor that the defects in an Institution under his charge were unprecedented probably in Europe, and asked why they were not removed. He answered, that he knew this well, and lamented it deeply, but could do nothing to improve them. I said, "Why do you not represent the state of the same Institutions in Prussia and Saxony, and urge the Minister to give you funds?" "In this country," said he, "it is an offence to say that any thing should be improved, because it is better in other kingdoms." In taking leave of a young Doctor of medicine in Vienna, I expressed my hope to see him in Edinburgh, and to return his kindness. He said, "I desire it much, but I fear I shall never enjoy that pleasure. The Government will not permit young men to travel; two of my friends asked for passports to visit France and England, after having completed their education here;—they were refused, and the answer given was—'You may learn every thing necessary in your profession at home,—why then go abroad to spend your money and imbibe false ideas;—such,' said he would be my answer if I were to apply." I thought this picture overdrawn, and tried to find out the truth. On conversing with an extensive manufacturer in Vienna, I asked him if he meant to send his sons abroad for education. "If I were to ask permission to do so, he replied, it would be refused; but I have done it without asking leave, and my son is now at ——" The schools are rendered systematically inefficient, and knowledge in Austria is every where proscribed. Do not imagine, however, that the bitterness of the degradation is not felt. The indignation of the middle classes is deep though not loud, and the Government knows this. In conversing with the governor of an Austrian town, who knows English affairs well, he contrasted the peaceful enjoyment of Austrian people with the heart-burning bitterness, strife, and hate of the different parties towards each other in France and England, and said that that man would be an enemy to Austria who should introduce the same spirit among her subjects. He said that

education and freedom were universally the parents of discontent. I admitted this to be the case, and remarked that when a people were ignorant and degraded, discontent with their condition was the necessary prelude to improvement, and that the Government were only postponing the day, because assuredly the lights of Europe would sooner or later penetrate into Austria, and then her period of agitation would commence, and it would be the more terrible the more education was now neglected. He denied that the Government obstructs education, and added, "But discontent is already begun—we know that it exists in the towns, although the country is sound;—it is lamentable, and we hope that it will subside." This hope is vain, and the present circumstances of Austria are operating powerfully in fanning the flame which he wishes to extinguish. It is universally known that the Emperor is weak in mind, and the people do not bear the oppressions of Metternich, Klamm, & Co. with the same patience which they might manifest if their tyrant were their hereditary monarch. They call them "the Triumvir," "the three tyrants," and express the greatest bitterness against them. I heard this sentiment from persons of very different ranks, and at hundreds of miles distance; and my opinion is, that Austria is opening for revolution more rapidly than is generally believed.

MANNERS AND SOCIAL STATE OF THE GERMANS.

The greatest difference between Britain and Germany is, that in the latter there is scarcely any middle class except in the large towns, and very few resident gentry in the country. There are scarcely any single farm-houses; the land is cultivated by peasants who live in villages. They appear to me to hold about the same rank as a tenant of fifty acres in Lanarkshire. They employ servants who are scarcely of a different grade from themselves. They seem to have but little capital, and their methods of cultivation are rude enough. A pair of bullocks, or sometimes a pair of milch cows; in richer districts a horse and a bullock; or a pair of horses; draw a clumsy primitive plough, mounted on two wheels. The ridges are shallow, and so zig-zag, that an East-Lothian ploughman would bet that they had been drawn by blindfolded men and stone-blind cattle. There is no draining; and nothing that can compare to the skilful efforts exhibited in Scotland to overcome the defects of soil and climate. But Germany is widely different from Britain. The level ground (and a very large portion of it is level) is porous sand or fine gravel, which has a productive surface, varying from four to eight or ten inches in thickness, produced probably by the decay of vegetable matter and long cultivation. Manure and ploughing are almost all such land requires. Drains are superfluous, and art can do little to add to the stamming of so thin a soil. The population, in a great part of the country, appears to the eye of the traveller to be very thin; and as all the ground capable of carrying grain is sown, a relative abundance is produced from a sheer extent of surface. Of course, there are alluvial districts which are much richer; but the broad expanse of the country gives one very strongly the impression that it had long formed the bottom of a sea or vast lake, and been raised up en masse, and left in that condition. Limestone mountains and limestone rocks