



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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

NUMBER XXX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d per annum, if paid in advance, but 16s. if paid at the end of the year, - payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40s a 50 ^o
Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s		Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" homlock - 30s a 40s		Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb		3d a 4d
Butter, -	10d	Oatmeal pr cwt		16s a 18s
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush		2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chd 17s		Pork		4d
" at Loading Ground 17s		Potatoes -		1s 3d
" at end of railroad 17s		Salt pr hhd.		
Cocoa		Salmon, smoked,		2s 6d
Codfish pr Oil 14s a 16s		Shingles pr at		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	none	Tallow pr lb		7d a 8d
Flour, N. S.	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush		1s
" American s r	none	Veal -		none
		Wood pr cord		12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Atewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1		25s
Boards, pine, M 65s a 70s		" "		2
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1		none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" "		2
Codfish, merchantable	17s 6d	" "		3
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal		2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish		none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo		85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia		80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes		1s 3d
Flour Ats sup	50s	Sugar,		37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fino	45s	Salmon No 1		70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "		2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt		8s a 10s

WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM. S. HARRIS,

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837.

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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.

13,000 PRINCIPLE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

[The following letter, from a Correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman, who has been travelling in Germany for some months, contains some interesting matter.]

MUNICH, 21st August, 1837.

AFTER the bustle of the elections is over, a letter from Germany may probably interest you a little; and I shall therefore present you with a few observations.

Prussia has a poor sandy soil in most of her dominions, and not a very steady climate. We had fires in the first week of June in Berlin. Usually, however, the country is burnt up by fervent sunshine in that month, and the town insupportably warm. The people are remarkably industrious, and every inch of ground is cultivated. We saw them at work early and late, and their labour is steady and energetic. All over Germany indeed, the day begins very early. After four o'clock in midsummer, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna, are in full activity. Carts, carriages, and wagons thunder along, and it is impossible to sleep in a room fronting a busy street after that hour.

The King of Prussia gives audiences at half past five in the morning, and the banks and shops are open at six or seven. A light breakfast of coffee and bread, or, in the lower ranks, of beer or fruit, and bread, is taken early; and at twelve, one or two o'clock, in different places, business is universally suspended, and two hours are devoted to a multifarious and substantial dinner. The King of Prussia gives state dinners at two o'clock. The English Ambassador gives dinners at four, to suit himself a little to the habits of his countrymen, who are his frequent guests. Dinner lasts generally two hours. Then the company rise and retire to the drawing room, where coffee is immediately served, and in twenty minutes the guests disperse. The theatre, which commences at six, is the great place of resort in the evening. Operas are given alternately with plays in the chief theatre. There are also every where public gardens, in which coffee, ice, and confectionaries are furnished, and a band of music plays the whole evening. The theatre closes at nine o'clock, and by ten the great majority of the people are in bed. These hours and habits, with slight modifications, pervade the whole of Germany which we have seen. In Vienna business begins a little later in the morning, and the common dinner hour is two o'clock. The Emperor dines at three, and the King of Bavaria at half-past three. The evening is every where devoted to amusement, which is provided at a cheap rate and ignominious in its character. I have not seen three individuals drunk in Germany in three months. In Bavaria and the north, the common people drink a good deal of beer, but it is like the fine Edinburgh table-beer in strength and appearance. It is weak, highly fermented, and strongly hopped; and an ocean may be drunk without producing intoxication. The Catholic churches in both the towns and the villages are crowded by worshippers by five o'clock in the morning, not only on Sundays, but on week days; and the priests are in attendance to perform their duties at that hour.

Every one has heard of the Prussian system of education. It owed its origin to the oppressions of the French. The battle of Jena revealed to the King that

his people wanted national spirit, that his Government was destitute of energy, and his finances nothing; and he resolved to remove these great defects. Aided by Ministers of great energy and comprehensive judgment, he emancipated the peasants, gave constitutions to the towns, and instituted the system of universal education which you have so often commended. The French, by continuing their expressions and insults during a period of seven years, rendered these measures effectual. They roused thoroughly the national spirit, the people appreciated the gifts of the King, and finally expelled their oppressors with resistless bravery. The pressure of the times called for energy and talent; and as these were rewarded, they were speedily forthcoming. An extraordinary life and vigor were infused into every department of the public service, and Prussia became full of activity from the King to the Peasant. A good deal of this spirit continues.

In Prussia every thing is regulated, and in general regulated well. You cannot obtain a seat in a Prussian stage coach till you present your passport: but when you have overcome this difficulty, you find it the handsomest, the best appointed, and the most convenient in Germany. The roads are admirably kept, but the spirit of regulation is sometimes ludicrously displayed in them. Tickets forbidding the breaking the parapets of bridges, breaking down fences, &c. are every where erected; and they always specify the penalty. I read one which prohibited injuring a fence under a penalty of sixpence sterling! In the window of one of the toll-houses a few miles from Berlin, I saw a barometer, and a thermometer, and a tablet indicating the day of the month, all placed to be seen by the public. All along the highways are circular recesses every two miles or less, with green turf banks, for foot travellers to rest on, under the shade of trees, and amidst the fragrance of flowering shrubs planted around them.

Professors and teachers are appointed only after a most vigorous competition; and in every Prussian University as many private teachers as choose, may obtain the privilege of lecturing within the college on any science taught by the regular professors, provided such teachers submit to an examination and prove their qualifications by their answers. These examinations are extremely severe, and only men of great talents and attainments can succeed in gaining the privilege of private teaching; but when once obtained, their lectures qualify students for degrees the same as those of the professors, and hence the latter can never with impunity fall asleep, as they sometimes do in other universities.

In Prussia, talent is sought after by the Government, and employed; and there is more freedom of the press in books, than is generally believed in England. I had the benefit of conversing with several of the most intelligent men in public employments in Berlin, and arrived at the conclusion that political opinions may be pretty freely expressed in books, provided this is done, not in the declamation or invective, but in sober philosophical reasoning. The periodical press is strictly limited, and any books or pamphlets that should recommend practical reforms to the people as proper to be demanded from the Government, would be suppressed. The Government itself, how-