abound to so great an extent, that in travelling from Berlin to Vienna, and from Vienna to Munich, and Munich to Frankfort, by Ratisbon, I scarcely saw a drop of soft water. The peasants appear to be completely priest-ridden, and form the grand bulwarks of the Catholic Church.

The number of holidays is still considerable; and we have seen innumerable processions of rural villagers carrying saints, the virgins, and the host, to the sound of music, led and marshalled by their priests.

The greatest men in these villages are the innkeepers and postmasters. In judging of the priests, it should always be recollected that in a country where there are no educated farmers, and no resident gentry, the clergy are almost the only link connecting the world of mind with the world of matter. They belong chiefly to the class of the peasants; and where they do their duty conscientiously, are regarded by them with affection as well as respect.

In the small towns, the classes of servants, artisans, master artisans, shopkeepers, doctors, and lawyers, are found much the same as in Britain, and *there* greater mental activity reigns. The workmen must travel for two years after their apprenticeship has expired, and this increases their intelligence, and serves to break down their prejudices. Every where we see these men marching in pairs, with knapsacks on their backs and a pair of boots on the top of them. They beg from travellers in carriages, and generally receive some little gratuity. The spirit of aristocracy is as strong among the tradesmen in the towns, as it was in Scotland in the olden times. Each sign-board announces that its owner is "a *master* tailor, master smith, or master turner," and many add "burgess" to their titles. They are "master burgess shoemakers," &c.

In the large towns, all the grades of people found in our own country, are presented in Germany, and with far slighter shades of difference in manners and dress than one would have anticipated. We are all one great family; and with the exception of the peasants, who generally wear a costume, the inhabitants of London, Edinburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, and Munich, male and female, are more alike in their dresses than could be conceived. On looking more narrowly into their social state and habits, however, greater differences are observable. There is far less wealth in Germany in the corresponding classes A German house of any rank, will be furnished for one half the money which it would cost to furnish an English one of the same grade. There are no carpets, and no grates; the beds are small, calculated for one person only, and have no curtains Their rooms are not loaded with rich furniture as ours are; but a table, a few chairs, and a sofa, constitute the effects in a sitting-room; and the same articles, with shelves and books, complete the array of a library. They have tasteful hangings at their windows, remarkable for elegance and grace, but not expensive. Their tables, chairs, and beds, are beautiful of their kinds, made of dark nut-wood, highly polished, and their floors are either made of fine inlaid timber in beautiful patterns, or of simple fir deal, kept as clean as hands and brushes can make them.

In the large towns the middle classes, and in the smaller capitals, even the higher nobles live in flats In Dresden the Minister of war lives in a flat, (the first floor;) and in Munich, Prince Lowenstein, a name revered in Germany, also occupies a first floor. But these floors are often of enormous size, and contain very spacious and elegant rooms. The professors and the physicians, even of the first rank, are found in the first, second, and third floors of a large mansion — There are no sunk stories in Germany, and the houses have generally a large arch, into which coaches drive; so that the inhabitants of these floors are enabled to be taken up and set down from vehicles of all descriptions, without exposure to the open air, as in our own country. The breakfast hour, as I have already mentioned, is six or seven o'clock, and the dinner hour at twelve, one, or two The breakfast is coffee and bread; a very substantial and multifarious dinner is eaten, and also a solid supper at eight or nine o'clock. The evenings are spent at the theatres, or in public gardens in summer, and in private society in winter The prices of provisions are very low; and altogether, from the absence of expensive habits, an English income goes a great way in Germany; and in the towns intelligent and agreeable society is every where to be met with. The Germans are a nation of musicians; and to an amateur of this refined pleasure, Germany is a paradise.

The women of the middle ranks in Germany are amiable, and almost all musicians; but they are much less of fine ladies than in Britain The wives and daughters of professors, physicians, bankers, and rich merchants, knit and sew and attend to domestic affairs, very much as the ladies of Scotland used to do in the days of Waverley. They are refined and lady like in their manners; simple, easy, and extremely neat.—They are said not to be extremely learned; as the men are averse to their being taught any knowledge that might carry their thoughts beyond their domestic duties. They forget that they are the mothers, and the earliest and most efficient instructors of their children, and that knowledge and usefulness are not inconsistent, but perfectly compatible qualities. The general character of the Germans is honest and benevolent. Very rarely indeed, have I seen an inferior animal, a child, or an idiot, maltreated in any form, or in any degree; and with the exception of the men who let out carriages to hire, I have not been cheated six times in a tour embracing more than a thousand miles.

One striking difference between Britain and Germany is, that in the latter it is considered part of the object of existence to enjoy life. There is not that heavy pressure of exertion, of care, anxiety, and uncertainty which afflicts the middle classes in our own country. The German has time to eat his dinner and his supper, to smoke his pipe, to hear music, to go to the play, to meet his friends; and in short, while he journeys through this life, he lives by the way. The tone of good nature and of enjoyment which pervades the mass of the middle class, is exceedingly agreeable to strangers who visit them. Of course they have their errors, faults, afflictions, and misfortunes, as well as we; but these are not created to so great an extent as with us, by insatiable ambition, a never-ceasing pursuit of wealth, and a load of affairs beyond the mental strength of the individual; and they, therefore, positively enjoy more with less riches than we do.—The great faults of the men are smoking, spitting, and rather slovenly domestic habits. In Germany water-closets are unknown, and the substitutes for them are horrors. This is the national plague of the country; which no effort is made to remove or abate. In their domestic economy they do not use basins, but give you tiny pie dishes in which to perform your morning ablutions, and so small a quantity of water that a sparrow could scarcely wash itself comfortably in it. The palaces and mansions of princes presented the same utensils, and it is only on coming towards the Rhine that basins begin so appear, and they increase in size as you approach England.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The following remarks are from the last number of the St. John, N. B *Chronicle*:—

"CANADA —The affairs of this fair portion of her Majesty's possessions are in a most deplorable state, and can be clearly traced to mismanagement in those who unfortunately are placed over Colonial Governments —The imbecile and temporising measures which have been forwarded from time to time from the Colonial Office to the Administrator of the Government in Canada has led to all the difficulties and treasonable practices which now unhapily exist. If the British Cabinet had acted with firmness and decision in settling in differences between the parties, when first presented them, matters would never have arrived to this crisis."

NOVA-SCOTIA.

☞Her Majesty's Council was dissolved yesteday. —*Novascotian, December* 13.

The Legislature is to meet on the 25th January, for the dispatch of business.—*Recorder of Saturday last.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ANNUAL TOWN MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making provision for the support of the Poor of the said Township, for the ensuing year; and also, for Voting the Money required to be raised in the Town of Pictou, for Fire Engines, Pumps, Wells, Health Inspectors' Salary, &c.—of which said Meeting notice has otherwise been given, according to Law.

DANIEL DICKSON.
Treasurer, &c.

Dec. 18, 1837.

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL hold its Annual Meeting in the Court House, on Wednesday the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening.—Open to the Public.

JAMES DAWSON.
Secretary.

December 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN SMITH,
Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. m-m

STATIONARY.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

*** *A discount of* 10 *per cent. on purchases above twenty shillings.*

[Catalogue continued.]

PAPERS—wholesale and retail, viz:

Foolscap, wove and laid, blue and yellow,
Pott, " " " "
Post " " " "
" large and small, thick and thin,
Demy for Deeds, &c.

All the above papers may be had ruled faint, and red lined.

Drawing paper from 3d. to 2s. per sheet; Sheathing and wrapping papers; London and Bristol Boards; Paste-board and Card-board, all sizes; blue and marbled Papers; Music Papers, various sizes and patterns; gilt and black edged post; gold paper and borders, plain and vandyke; blank Cards, all sizes —plain, gilt and black edged, enamelled, embossed, &c.; Conversation Cards; gold leaf; sheep and calf skins, for binding; backgammon and chess boards; chess men, wood, bone, and ivory; pocket books and portfolios, all sizes; sealing wax, fine, common, and fancy; wafers, all sizes and colours; water colours, in boxes from 6d. to 10s. each; camel hair pencils, common and fine; Indian rubber, bottle, cake, and patent; Indian ink; quills from 1s. 6d. to 10s. per hundred; steel pens, great variety, very low; slates, log and common, all sizes; slate pencils, large assortment; crayons; lead and charcoal; black lead pencils, from 3d. to 8d. each; drawing do., F, B, BB, HB, H, HH, HHH, 1s. each; ink powders and ink in bottles, at 7½d. each; pewter ink stands, for desk, 3s. 6d.; pocket ink pots, 6d. to 2s.; common ink glasses, large assortment; desk, pen, and pocket knives; blue and red ink for ruling; paper folders, ½d. and 1d. each, great variety; caricatures, school pieces, and other prints, from 3d. to 2s. 6d. each; toy books, from ½d to 2s.; multiplication tables and alphabets; ½d. Ballads and 1d. Histories; Gaelic Ballads; Song Books, from 6d. to 3s. 6d.; compasses and mathematical Instruments; blotting paper; violin strings, first quality; screen handles; nine and twelve inch Globes; Gunter's scales and parallel rulers; Phrenological Busts; 6d. Plays; Douglas's Tragedy; Drawing Books, 1½d. to 2s.; porcelain Tablets; Ass skin memorandum Books; Catechisms, all sorts; spectacles, from 1s. 3d. to 5s. per pair; Saddlers' needles, No. 0 to 6; leads for patent pencil cases; parchment and log paper; blank books and memorandum books, all sizes and bindings; Magistrates, Law, Customs, and other Blanks; gilt edged picture frames, from 2s. to 4s.; scissors; razor strops; copy books, great variety; room paper and bordering.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory,
No. 74, BEDFORD ROW,
A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.