

and durable edifices which will probably be raised by posterity; but it is wise by indulging these dreams to excess to generate that morbid habit of mind which leads us not only to despise what has been done, but also to neglect what may yet be accomplished, because these are in no way equal to what may be executed in after ages.

Yours, &c. &c.

R. S.

Prince-Town, Nov. 2.

To the Editor of the British American.

DYING, FULLING, AND DRESSING.

Mr. Editor,—

Seduced by the encouraging advertisement of the Concern near Pictou, for the above purposes, my better half, being a moral and quiet sort of dame, was gratified at the idea of getting rid of the annoying, noisy, and very frequently drunken thickening frolic; and I, fondly inclined to indulge her every wish, simply enough sent the homespun across the Gulf, hoping to have it returned "with great despatch," got up in superior style; but, alas, not a word concerning it, or any other that has taken the benefit of steam; and now the setting in of winter produces the trembling apprehension that the poor bairns instead of being comfortably clothed in \* \* \* must remain *sans-coulothes*,—a fundamental misfortune in a cold winter.

Reading some flaming accounts of the increase of population, and the great improvement of sheep, I was contemplating and lamenting that want of enterprise in the Colony, which subjects us poor farmers to send our bit of cloth to strangers in another Colony, and our money too,—when it popped into my mind that there had been a premium offered to the person who should first accommodate the public with a Fulling, &c. apparatus; and I think it was said that the premium was given to some person who did or was to get one under weigh. Now, Sir, myself and neighbors, who live far from your great Town, and hear little of what is going on, would thank you to tell us, in your useful paper, which we all try to read, whether such machinery is likely to be set to work soon, and save our Cloth another season; or, whether the money is to be returned and given to some more enterprising person. After so much boasting, we hope we shall not long be without this useful accommodation.

Your Disappointed Friend,  
DUMPS.

#### FOREIGN.

French Ministry.—The Paris Monitor of the 11th, announces the new Ministry as follows:—Marshal Soult, Minister of War and President of the Council; M. Hum-

ann, of Finance; Mr. Thiers, of the Interior; M. Guizot, of Public Instruction; Barthe, Keeper of the Seals; M. de Rigny, Minister of Marine; M. Girod de l'Ain, and Baron Lewis, are created Peers of France. The Chambers were convoked for the 19th Nov. Much excitement it is said, was produced in Paris by these appointments—being viewed by all as an evidence of the determination of the King to carry matters with a high hand, by persisting in the system of the former Cabinet, the announcement of the new ministry caused a decline on the public stocks. It was much doubted whether they would be sustained by the Chambers.

A Royal Ordinance, dated Thursday, Oct. 11, creates fifty-nine peers, amongst whom we find the following: Marshal Grouchy, Count Beranger, Marshal Gerard, Major General Athalin, M. Durand de Mareuil, M. Bertin de Vaux, and M. Villemain. A letter from our Paris correspondent (says the Globe of the 15th,) joins in the general conclusion that the new ministry cannot stand.

FRANCE.—The President of the Council of Ministers, Marshal Soult, has addressed the following circular letter to the first Presidents and Procureurs General of the Royal Courts, the Generals commanding Military Divisions, the Marine Prefects, the Prefects of the Departments, and the Major Generals commanding Departments:

"SIR,—The King has done me the honor of placing me at the head of his Council. In doing this, it is his Majesty's desire to give the Administration that unity which renders more energetic, and its responsibility more perfect. In calling me to this high office, the King has perhaps taken into consideration some ancient services I have had the good fortune to render my country. But above all, he has wished to show that his Ministry would be jealous of the dignity of France, and no less devoted to her glory than to her safety. For this, I trust, my whole life is a sufficient pledge. The system of my illustrious predecessor will be mine. It is the true National system: the two Chambers have declared it to be so. The maintenance of the monarchy and the charter is the first condition of public liberty. That liberty can only be strong in proportion as it is well regulated. It honors and establishes itself, by its respect for the laws. Order within and peace without the kingdom will be the most sure guarantee of its duration. France may, therefore, rely upon my own exertions to maintain peace and order. For this I demand your avowed and active concurrence. The Government has need of all your courage and all your wisdom.—Should the partizans of the fallen Government again dare to brave the laws, rigorous justice shall be dealt out to them.—Their senseless hopes must be annihilated.

Measures shall be taken to efface even the last traces of the disturbances which had agitated several of the Departments. Anarchy was completely overcome in Paris on June 5th and 6th, by the noble devotedness of the National Guard and the troops of the line. The factions on those deplorable days displayed at once their audacity and their weakness. The Government is neither ignorant of, nor does it dread their projects. The seditious will find the country unanimous in granting to the Government all the powers of which it may stand in need. While we maintain order, Sir, we are laboring for the consolidation of peace. A Government which causes itself to be respected at home, may, without any risk assume a firm and independent policy abroad. In consent with our allies we will urge all the great European questions to a solution. Our armies, ardent but obedient, lend to our moderation the aid of their strength. This Europe is aware of, but at the same time she knows our fidelity to our engagements, and our decided wish to maintain the peace of the world. Such, Sir, are the sentiments of the King's Government. Become impressed with the spirit of its policy; diffuse it, make it every where known. There are no honorable expectations which it will not satisfy, no legitimate interests which it will not secure. Let your services fortify and do honor to the Government, that it may with yourself reap the benefits of your wise and able measures. Every good servant of the State shall be pointed out to the benevolence of the King.—Sir, France is free and respected. Her policy is reviving. After a few more efforts we shall enjoy all the fruits of our glorious revolution. The Government will not be wanting to the country, but it is in the country above all that we have confidence. If our labors be crowned with success, it will be to the country that we shall be indebted for it. It is an old and fixed habit with me to attribute every thing to the honor of France.

Accept, &c.

[Signed] "Marshal Duc de DALMATIE."

SPAIN.—It is stated that Ferdinand, on his partial recovery, being informed by the Queen and the other Neapolitan Princesses of what had been going on during his extreme illness, to favor the views of Don Carlos, ordered Calo Marde, who had long been Prime Minister, into exile, and appointed M. Zea Bermudez, who has been four years Minister to England, to fill the vacant post.

A new ukase has been promulgated by the Russian Emperor, prohibiting the possession of weapons of any description by the Poles. All the manufactories of arms have been closed.