

GREAT BRITAIN.

BURGH REFORM IN SCOTLAND.—If the men of England inquire as to the operation of Burgh Reform in Scotland, they will find every thing to encourage them to persevere and demand the full measure of their rights, as detailed in the bill that lately passed the Commons. In most of the Scotch Burghs the reformed councils had a most difficult task assigned them. In 1833 they got the affairs of communities devolved on them, which had been mismanaged, plundered, and ruined, by their self-elected predecessors; and all their acts were jealously and narrowly scrutinized by tory judges, and even the law magistrates themselves were sometimes treated with indignity by courts who distrusted them—notwithstanding all which, the reformed councils in Scotland have administered the affairs of the Scotch burghs, for nearly two years in a manner which has gained for them (with marvelously few exceptions) the confidence and good wishes of their fellow citizens, and of the whole country. We do not mean to say that we approve of every act of the new councils, as they are human and subject to error, but we fearlessly declare, that while we were placed in the most trying circumstances, and had to review and rectify the vicious and corrupt system of preceding councils for many years, they have not committed one tithe of the errors or mistakes which the self-elected councils in the same period, would assuredly have committed. * * * The English may derive confidence from the experience of Scotland in demanding the restitution of all the enactments in their Municipal Reform Bill, as passed in the Commons, and for the present mutilated by the oligarchy in the Upper House; and in Scotland we require no qualification for magistrates, except that they shall be on the roll of electors. In Scotland we see no junta exercising dominion over their fellow citizens by life appointments. Let the English, therefore, not be cheated of their rights by any false account conveyed to them of the Scotch Report.—*The Scotsman.*

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1835.

We have now been selecting and publishing Agricultural matter for some months, and trust it has been in some degree useful to that class of our readers for whom it was designed; but we certainly feel not a little disappointed, that, with the exception of one or two favours, no Communications have been offered to us on that highly important subject. Can it be, that an impression has gone abroad among our farmers that we will not publish them? or is it possible, that none of them are in possession of facts sufficiently interesting to communicate to their less intelligent neighbours? Every farmer, when he makes an experiment in any of the many branches of his calling, should deem it an imperative duty to make the result known to the public. It is in this way that Agricultural knowledge has made progress in every country, and unless the spirit of enquiry and application be encouraged by farmers themselves, all that Editors of newspapers may publish on the subject will be unavailing.

We this day present our readers with a communication on the utility of cultivating oak trees; we need scarcely add that we fully concur in his remarks, which are very general, and we think might apply with equal force to the culture of all ornamental, and useful trees. We should feel greatly obliged if "Melville," or any other person, would follow up this branch of rural economy a little farther, and point out the sorts of trees that might be cultivated to most advantage in Nova Scotia,—the soils best adapted to

each variety—the best mode of occupying waste lands as a plantation, and the best season of the year for transplanting.

While writing on this subject, we may mention a fact which appears not to be generally known: In removing trees from one place to another, care should be taken that the part of the tree which was originally exposed to the south, be again placed in the same direction. The reason of this is obvious; the roots, limbs, bark, and even the wood of every tree has a conformation and properties, peculiarly adapted to the direction in which the tree stands; if violation be done to this primary order of Nature, the tree will either remain long in a dwarfish state, until the sap be able to resume its wonted freedom of circulation, or it will die altogether.

There is another error in reference to transplanting trees, very common in this country, and which a very slight attention to the subject might correct,—that is, they are generally placed too deep in the soil; the consequence is, that the bark above the roots, and now for the first time buried in the earth, soon rots and extinguishes all vegetable life, and the few which from the peculiarity of their properties, or extraordinary vigour, may escape this catastrophe, will be found on examination, to have entire new roots formed above the old, and the latter dead.

Nature ought to be copied in this operation; to set them any deeper than they grow is dangerous,—much deeper, fatal. To bury animal life and expect it there to live and mature, is not more absurd. In unusually exposed situations, to guard against injury by high winds, it is only required to shorten the tops, and otherwise trim them; but on no account whatever ought any part before nursed in its native air, to be buried in the earth. These remarks apply to all trees whatever, fruit as well as forest trees.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On the 19th inst. the Presbytery of Pictou, met in the Town of New Glasgow. Mr. James Ross, preacher, who, some time ago, received a unanimous call from the congregation of West River to become their Pastor, finished the trial exercises usually prescribed on such occasions, to the entire satisfaction of the members. His ordination will take place on the first Tuesday of November next, at West River. The people over whom he is shortly to have his pastoral inspection, were long accustomed to an able and faithful performance of the duties of the ministerial office, in the person of his father; and there is every reason to hope, that the same duties will be no less faithfully discharged on the part of the son. The choice the people have made is extremely creditable to all more immediately concerned, and cannot fail to afford gratification to the numerous individuals, throughout the district, and elsewhere, who were capable, justly to appreciate the worth of the late Rev. Duncan Ross. Pictou, 27th Oct. 1835.

PICTOU, 20th Oct. 1835.

Sir,—Since my arrival in this country in 1817, I never remember of such fine weather in October. I have carefully noted the thermometer since the 13th current, and it has ranged from 64° to 69° of Fahrenheit in the shade, I think this is unprecedented in Nova Scotia.

A PICTONIAN.

The above came too late for insertion in our last; we agree with our correspondent in his remarks on the weather; indeed nothing could be a greater contrast than the fine dry, warm weather of the last two weeks presents, when compared with the cold, rainy weather we had the two first weeks of Oct. We hope the farmers have amply profited by it, and housed the potatoes and other portions of the crops that remained out during the previous bad weather.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LOOK OUT FOR FORGED NOTES!!!—We have two paper factories of our own, but it seems the scanty supply issued by them does not equal the demand, for almost every man among us in possession of three

promissory notes, finds, at least one of them, a New Brunswick, & a great many of the N. Brunswick Notes are forged;—five shilling notes patched up into "five pounders," and ten shilling ones into "ten pounders." The careless manner in which these notes have been at first executed affords abundant facilities to such as are ingeniously disposed to exercise their talents in this way; so that by clipping a few of the superfluous from a "five" or "ten pounder" and throwing withal embellishing the imposing frontispiece of a less pretending "five" or "ten" smiling ticket, any gentleman disposed to speculate, can make a clear profit of nine pounds and ten shillings on two of "their crebits of rags, in a minute less than no time."

DIED.

At Halifax, on the 20th inst. the hon. Charles Norton, Son of Lord Grantley, and Son-in-Law to His Excellency Sir Colin and Lady Campbell—Military Secretary to His Excellency, and a Captain in His Majesty's 42nd Regiment.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At Mrs. Davison's—Messrs Morison, Crow, Clarke and Cornack, and Mrs. Drow and family.

At the Royal Oak.—Capt. McDonald, Mr Coolridge, and Rev. Mr. Waddle.

At Mr. Harper's—Messrs Pimo, Bent, and Page.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Capt. Dixon, Messrs Art, Walker, McDonald, and Connell.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 22nd.—Shallop Fortitude, Cummings, Fox Island—fish to H. Hatton.

23rd.—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—ballast to J. Carmichael; Lady, Dwyer, Canso—fish to G. McLeod; Lucy, Shea, Pugwash—cordage to J. Purves.

25th.—Shal. Dapper, Matital, Tatmagouche—plank to G. Campbell; at Tatmagouche, brig Constitution, Brown, Newry, 24 days,—to A. Campbell.

26th.—Schr. Bee, Graham, Bathurst—ballast to W. & I. Ives; Vetaline, Chasson, Mag. Islands—fish and oil to G. Smith; Emily, Haley, do.—do. do.; Margaret, Purrier, do.—do. do.; Lucy, Cornier, do.—do. to master.

CLEARED.

Oct. 21st.—Schr. Devenport, Baker, New Bedford—coal by Mining Association; Aimwell, Robinson, Miramichi—coal by Ross & Primrose; Martha, Baker, New Bedford—coal by Mining Association; Elizabeth, Simpson, on a fishing voyage—fishing supplies.

22nd.—Schr. Isabella, Goodwin, Miramichi—corn meal by G. Smith; brig Stephen Dixon, Falmouth timber by J. Purves; Rebecca, Cameron, Merigomish—glass by do.; Elizabeth, Haden, R. John—cordage by R. Robertson; Pictou, Graham, Halifax—provisions, &c. by W. & I. Ives & others.

23rd.—Schr. Mary Ann; Delorey, Antigonish—coal by the master; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—do. do.; Sir William Wallace, Johnston, Liverpool—timber by H. Hatton.

24th.—Schr. Fortitude, Cummings, Miramichi—corn meal and apples by G. Smith & others; Lucy, Shea, Pugwash—dry Goods by J. Purves and G. Smith.

25th.—Shal. Dapper, Matital, Tatmagouche—rum by A. Campbell.

26th.—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Crow Harbour—flour, Salt, &c. by N. McKay.

27th.—Brig Hugh Johnston, Smith, New York—coal by the master.

The barque Nester, Richardson, from Liverpool, out 57 days—with goods and salt to A. Campbell, Esq. Tatmagouche, was driven on shore on Saddle Island, a little to the westward of Tatmagouche harbour, on Saturday last at night, where the vessel is expected to be a total loss. Cargo and Crew saved.

The American Schr. Swift, of and from N. Bedford, bound to Pictou, was totally wrecked at Madam Island, Cape Breton—crew saved.

BATHURST.—Captain Getson of the Nicholas, arrived at Bathurst, took off St. Paul's Island, James McKelvie, and seven of the crew of brig Hunter, Murray, of Greenock, from Liverpool, bound to Bathurst, which vessel was wrecked on the east side of that Island, on the 21st September. Crew all saved. The Captain, with four hands, had endeavoured a few days previously, to board a brig, which was seen approaching the Island, but without success, and as it