Original.

A STRANGER IN THE FOREST.

Second Day, Continued.—In spite of the new resolution which Brooks had formed to collect specimens of birds for his intended study, he would not go out of our track to shoot a large woodpecker that was keeping up a succession of loud raps on the trunk of an old dry pine that hung over a ledge of rocks a little way up the hill. There are many varieties of this species of bird, but that which we then saw is rarely met with, and I advised my friend not to let the opportunity escape of procuring it; but when I looked round I saw him sitting on an old stump, puffing and blowing; fanning his face with his silk handkerchief, his waistcoat unbuttoned and his hat lying beside him; his whole appearance was indicative of fatigue, and even Ponto lay at his master's feet panting with open mouth, and his protruded tongue trickling off the perspiration. He protested he had got a severe rheumatism just above the knees and in the calves of his legs, which made the ascent of the hill very painful to him, and that he feared he should long have to lament the consequences of this unpropitious journey. Fearing that ridicule would only tend to irritate him, I explained that he need not be apprehensive of any great evil from the pain he how felt, as it was common to every one unaccustomed to the fatigue of climbing eminences like the present; and that if I were as certain of curing rheumatic attacks, as I was positive his present complaint would cease after a little rest, I would quit the woods forever and turn quack doctor.

Having cooled and refreshed himself, we again took our way up the hill, but had not proceeded far when he complained of rheumatism and swore it could be nothing else, caught by sleeping on damp boughs in the open air: as for fatigue, he had undergone ten times as much without feeling any pain! He thought this must be an immensely high hill, and no doubt once a flaming volcano, and wondered we had not seen it at a great distance. We were still gaining on the height, and to divert him from thinking on his over-strained sinews, I pointed out to him that this was nothing in comparison to Mars Hill, and it was nothing to Cathadin in the States, which yielded in its turn to the mighty chain of White Hills. However the hill we are now on, will at its peak afford us a splendid prospect of a portion of the United States exhibiting extensive settlements, many of them recently made by the extraordinary enterprise of the Americans. "Enterprise!" ejaculated Brooks, with a look of contempt, as he seemed ready to discharge another volley of inventives, but I suddenly observed, "yes, my dear Sir, enterprise!—Half a century ago these people were not dignified with the name of a nation; their number did not much exceed a couple of millions; they consisted of thirteen confederated States; they were impoverished in maintaining their struggle for rational independence; and in being forced to follow the miseries of war, they were scarcely acquainted with Commerce or the arts and blessings of peace. Behold the wonderful effects of that enterprise which you seem to contemn. The great American nation is formed out of twenty six States, enumerating a population of fifteen millions; they have no debt, but possess a surplus fund over their expenditure. They have a standing army, an efficient navy; and there is not an important mart, an ocean or sea on the face of the globe, where their ships are not to be found. Their villages have become large cities; their forests have disappeared and cultivated countries occupy their place; they have established manufactories, and the whole extent of their immense territory is intersected by Canals and Rail Roads. Now, Sir, "look on that picture, and on this" and say which is most correct. If I were to comment in your strain on their enterprise, it would merely be to remark, that accustomed as they are to take giant strides in all their projects, they sometimes look for immediate results from measures which time only can mellow into perfection.

By this time we had almost reached the summit of the mountain, and luckily, my friend had not breath left to afford a word beyond domine Sampsons "prodigious!" which he uttered in a tone between anger and exhaustion, as he threw himself down on the beautifully fringed margin of a little rill that fell in spare but crystalline drops from tuft to tuft as it wended its way down the mountain. Here our attendants furnished a repast that was sweetened by a sauce which luxurous inactivity knows nothing about. Even Brooks partook of it with only one "pshaw!" and after having been completely refreshed, we went towards the highest peak which we reached in a short period.

As I must describe the prospect to you and tell you how we got Brooks up a tree, I shall make my bow for the present.

Yours,

DENDROS.

UPPER CANADA.—Sir F. B. Head has replied, in substance, to an address of the Assembly, requiring the dismissal of several public officers, and especially of Mr. Hagerman, the Solicitor General, that he will not listen to any dismissals of public officers for conduct under preceding administrations, but that he will see that the officers do their duty under his own.

John Henry Dunn, (Receiver General,) Robert Baldwin, and John Rolph, Esquires, have been appointed members of the Executive Council of Upper Canada.

John Sincoe Macauley, Esquire, has been appointed to act as Surveyor General, in the room of the Hon S. P. Hurd.

The Assembly has passed an Address to the King, for the admission of English goods by the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 4

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This day the second session of the second Reformed Parliament was opened by His Majesty in Person. The day was rainy, and the crowd which assembled, to witness the royal cortege proceeded from the Palace to the House of Lords, in consequence not large. His Majesty left the palace in state, shortly before two o'clock, and was received at the entrance with the customary observances. The body of the House as well as the gallery, was crowded.

His Majesty having taken his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summon the House of Commons to their Lordships' bar, and the house, preceded by the Speaker, having taken their places, the new Lord Chancellor kneeling, presented to His Majesty the copy of the Royal Speech, which the King read in his usual firm tone, as follows—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of affairs both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies and generally from all foreign powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for a continuance of the general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove cause of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. The offer has been accepted by the King of the French; the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received, but I entertain a confident hope, that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honour of both.

I have still to lament the continuence of the civil contest in the Northern provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the Present government of Spain inspires me with the hope, that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions; and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

I have given directions that there be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay—they have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy.

The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture may deserve your enquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your attention to the ecclesiastical establishment with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purpose for which it has been instituted.

Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of tithe in England and Wales; and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which, whilst they remedy any doctrine or discipline of the established church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice, is the first and most sacred duty of a sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose, in some of the departments of the law and more particularly in the court of Chancery.

I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

You are already in possession of the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded on the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

A further report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty; and the experience of the salutary effect of the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country, and I commit those questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.—A gentleman in Edinburgh, just returned from a commercial tour in the English manufacturing districts, mentions to us, that at no former period, or at least for many years, has there been such briskness in nearly all the departments of manufactures as at the present moment. Many of the manufacturers and merchants have orders on hand which it would require twelve months to execute. Some are literally refusing orders for goods, and not sending out their travellers, but transacting business by letters. A vast quantity of the goods now preparing is for the United States of America the stagnation of trade in that country, caused by the agitation of the Bank question, having been succeeded by a corresponding activity in all kinds of traffic. As an instance of the present briskness in the iron and hardware departments, we are told that a merchant the other day received an order from America for £1000 worth of nails, which he could get no nail manufacturer to begin executing sooner than three months afterwards. such accounts as these are exceedingly gratifying, and we are glad to say that a similar healthful demand is in operation for several of our Scotch manufactures.—*Scotsman.*

The first measure, we understand, to be brought forward by ministers, will be the Irish Municipal Reform Bill for which it is perfectly prepared.

The Irish Government is at present engaged with an inquiry into the grand jury system generally in that country

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has declined to confirm the appointments of Justice of the Peace recommended by Lords Lieutenants, in all cases where they are connected with Orange Societies, and do not give up that connexion.

In the event of Gen. Evans resigning his seat for Westminster, it is the intention of Admiral Napier to offer himself to represent that city in Parliament, in opposition to Sir T. Cochran.

We are sorry to hear that Lord Brougham who had arrived in town a few days ago from the north, has been again ordered into the country in consequence of the state of his health.

The Naval preparations at Toulon, are not discontinued, and it is still believed that an expedition to the Levant is intended. There are at this moment in the Roads, and ready for sea, six ships of the line.

The great Commercial house of Messrs. Roston, at Manchester, has failed for not less than £200,000. They are extensive fustain manufacturers, and shippers of goods of all descriptions, to every part of the world particularly America. The late fire at New York may have accelerated their stoppage.

Feb. 3.

Lord Carrington, whose marriage took place at Bath, last week, was born in 1752, and is, consequently, in the 84th year of his age.

Sir J. Graham and Sir R. McFarlane, are executors of the late Sir C. Grant. The will has been proved, and all the property, landed and personal, with the house in Grosvenor square, have been left to Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan.

Mr. Jackson, the son of the President of the United States, is sojourning at Hastings.

The Venerable Ex-Ambassador Prince Talleyrand just attained his eighty-third year yesterday. It is said the Prince has bequeathed his Memoirs to the Minister of the Interior, M. Theirs.

The King has been pleased to appoint Col. Sir John Harvey to be Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Jeffrey Hart Bent, Esq to be Chief Justice of the Colony of British Guiana.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Andrew Stockenstrom, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising the several districts of Albany, Somerset, Viteahage, and Genal Revnet.

The King has also been pleased to appoint John Hindmarsh, Esq Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of South Australia.

O'Connell had been dined—addressed and applauded—by the popular party at Liverpool. We have not space for the proceedings, which are extremely interesting, but take the following eloquent passage from the close of his speech;

"I have come here to speak to the common sense of Englishmen, I have come, above all, to speak strongly here for a fine people, full of activity and energy, and intellect, whom their very enemies admit to be the bravest in the world, if it were possible for any men to be braver than the English and the Scotch. (Cheers.) The shout of victory never rose from a British deck,—the flag of England was never borne forward in the battle, that the commingling streams of blood on the one, which secured the victory to the other, did not flow equally from English and Irish veins. (Cheers.) We have stood by you in the battle and in the breeze; we have stood by you in the contest for civil liberty, in every struggle against oppression to make man free and liberty triumphant, and therefore, as the advocate for my native land, as the retained Counsel,—let my enemies make what use of it they will,—as the representative of their wants and their wishes, and of their honest and conscientious determination,—I come to England to call upon the voice of Englishmen that frightened the tyrants of old,—that voice of justice which made England really the admiration of the world and its envy, to free Ireland from that system of oppression, corruption, and blood letting, which has rendered her miserable; for by so doing they would not only do justice, but promote the prosperity of England, and enable her to adopt means to free herself of a debt too great for endurance, which could be borne by no nation on the face of the earth but the British. Do this, and the mighty empire of the English, Scotch, and Irish, will be indissolubly bound together in the bonds of mutual affection by a community of interests and of rights. (Cheers.) Bound thus together, the Throne will be based on the hearts of twenty four millions of freemen, and who shall dare to soil the robe of such an Empire? Is it the despot of Russia? No; he has a red Rathcormac near to him in unfortunate Poland with widows and mothers and orphans, weeping for the loss of all that was dear to them. After killing the father and transporting the children, O let him come, and would that the moment had arrived when the wisdom of the present administration shall carry into full effect that demonstration to which I shall be proud to give my humble support. (Cheers.) It is said the admininistration has coalesced with me, merely because they have striven to do justice to Ireland. O what a compliment is that to me! They have not coalesced with me, but I am ready to coalesce with them, because they are doing justice to Ireland."

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, - - *James Douglas, Esq*

DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week——Henry O'Neil.

The St. Andrews Standard

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1836.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York,	*Mar. 10*	*Via St. John*	*Mar. 12*
Havre,	Jan. 8	Halifax,	Feb. 11
London,	Feb. 4	London,	Feb. 4
Liverpool	Feb. 5	Liverpool,	Feb. 5
N Orleans	Feb. 9	Quebec	Mar. 1

To this Port direct—London

By arrivals at Halifax and New York, we are furnished with intelligence from London to the 4th ult., and from Liverpool to the 5th.

The King's speech will be found in another part of this paper, from which it will be seen that the ministry intend to bring forward a number of measures affecting the institutions of the country, in furtherance of those views of reform which characterise the present Cabinet. The Church in all its ramifications appears to be an especial object of scrutiny, and the English and Irish tithes are to undergo some important change. The condition of Ireland and its municipal corporations will be taken into consideration; and it is to be desired that relief and improvement may distinguish the purposed reform. Mr. O'Connell declared in the name of the People of Ireland, at the Liverpool dinner, that they would relinquish all claim for the repeal of the Union if they only got justice; and he announced his intention of supporting the present ministers, as he thought them sincere in their professions to procure that justice for his country.

In a private letter we received by last post from England, opinions are expressed in unison with those of many of the public journals, as may be seen by the following extract:—The present military will be extremely hard pressed: the general opinion seems to be that they will suffer an early and entire defeat: in this borough very many of the whigs have had a meeting for the purpose of procuring another conservative member.

It can hardly be supposed, however, while the spirit of Reform is so extensively evinced in the United Kingdom, that any party could manage the country for any length of time which would not accord with the loud and determined calls of that spirit. Advices from Britain will now be looked for with intense interest and we trust they will afford us the assurance that the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people are the earnest purpose of both the Houses.

Our latest news from Fredericton furnishes the following proceedings of the House of Assembly.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.

Resolved, That the establishment of a Rail Road between the Port of St. Andrews in the Bay of Fundy, which is open at all seasons of the year, and the Port of Quebec, would promote the settlement of the Country, greatly facilitate the intercourse and extend the interchange of commodities between the British possessions in America, increase the demand for British Manufactures, afford facilities for the conveyance and settlement of Emigrants, and be the means of giving additional employment to British shipping.

Resolved, That for the aforegoing reasons and with a view to facilitate the important objects of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association, this House has passed a Bill authorising a Company to construct such Rail Road, as far as the Canada line, in the full confidence that the Legislature of Lower Canada will pass an act with similar provisions authorising such company to extend the same to Quebec.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the above resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department as the opinion of this House, and praying also that His Excellency will be pleased to recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, *Resolved*, that taking into consideration the important matters about being brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government by the contemplated address, founded on the Resolutions of a committee of the whole House, this day reported and adopted, it is expedient that one or more Members of this House, having the confidence thereof, should proceed forthwith to England to afford such information to, and negociate with, His Majesty's Government on the subject of the said Address, and such other matters as may be given them in charge; and further *Resolved*, That the Deputation in 1833 be renewed. To which Mr. Street moved as an amendment—to strike out all after the words "should proceed to England" and insert "with full power to effect the best possible arrangement upon the subject matter of the Resolutions that they can under the circumstances; and that in doing so they shall not be rigidly confined to the letter of those Resolutions or the Address founded thereon, but shall be governed in that respect by the circumstances arising out of the negociations which they may open with His Majesty's Government upon the subject, and especially in relation to the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues."

And upon the question for sustaining the said amendment, the House divided,—Yeas, 9, Nays 19; whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the House again divided as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Allan, Palmer, Crane, Robinson, Partelow, Johnston, Slason, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, Miles Hayward, Stewart, Morehouse, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Connell, Hill, Gilbert, and Rankin.—20. Nays—Messrs. End, Hannington, Chandler, Street, Weldon, Ford, M'Leod, and Freeze.—8; and thereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Chandler, a member for Westmoreland, and one of the Deputation of 1833, then declined the honor, intended to be conferred upon him.

The House were then in course of debate upon the subject of the Deputation, and what Members should compose the same; when certain words were used by Mr. End, a member for the County of Gloucester, in reference to the Speaker as one of the Deputation and they were directed to be taken down, and are as follow:—

"You are akin to Papineau in politics, you are too much imbrued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate."

And on motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, *Whereas* William End, Esquire, one of the members of this House for the County of Gloucester, did this day in debate address His honor the Speaker, while in the Chair, with the words following—"You are akin to Papineau in politics, you are too much imbrued with his principles and sentiments, and you are the last man in this House that I would vote for as a Delegate;" therefore *Resolved*, That the said words be referred to the Committee of Privileges to report thereon to this House.

The House then proceeded to the appointment of the Deputation; when Mr. Johnston proposed Mr. Crane, a member for Westmorland, as one, which was agreed to by the House.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker declined being one of said Deputation; and Mr. Johnston then proposed, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot, a Member for York County, should be the other member of such Deputation, which was also agreed to by the House.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.—By way of correcting an erroneous impression which had obtained some circulation, that the Worcester Railroad has been closed up during the greater part of the cold season, the Boston Daily Advertiser has copied the records of the interruptions, from which it appears, that notwithstanding the unparalelled severity of the winter, and the great num

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[Inserted by order of

*** The Presbytery o
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March 10, 1836.

MR. EDITOR,

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I forbid all Persons p
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St. Andrews, March

Original issues in Poor C
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