

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

20th January.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Margaret Baldwin, Widow of the late Thomas Baldwin of Saint Andrews, her husband died of Typhus Fever while in attendance on the Emigrants at Hospital Island, praying pecuniary relief—referred to Committee.

Mr. Boyd also presented a Petition from Margaret Tait, Widow of the late Benjamin Tait, of Saint Andrews, of a like prayer—referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Mercy M. Nichol, praying for a continuation of the Provincial Pension—referred to the Committee of Supply.

**STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

**Traffic.**—Messrs. Partelow, Porter, Montgomery, R. D. Wilmot, Taylor, Woodward, Read, and R. D. Wilmot.

**Roads.**—Partelow, Tibbitts, Fisher, Miles, Read, Brown, Rankin, Ward, Hannington, Vail, J. Earl, Barberie and Stiers.

**Agriculture.**—Thompson, Connell, L. A. Wilmot, Jordan, Hayward, Gilbert, Carman, Earl, Wark, Laundry, Smith, McLeod, and Barberie.

**Public Accounts.**—Partelow, Taylor, Porter, R. D. Wilmot, Read, Wark, Balfour, Tibbitts, and Craney.

**Finance.**—Wark, Brown and R. D. Wilmot.

**Schools.**—Stiers, Earl, Jordan, Wark, Balfour, S. Earl, Taylor and Connell.

**Fisheries.**—Boyd, Woodward, Hannington, Read, Craney, Montgomery, and R. D. Wilmot.

**Expensing Laws.**—Fisher, Carman, and Ritchie.

**Lumbering Interests.**—Barberie, Smith, Hayward, Taylor, Tibbitts, Thompson, Rankin, and Carman.

**Light Houses.**—Boyd, Craney, Partelow, R. D. Wilmot, Taylor, Hannington, and Porter.

**River Navigation.**—Tibbitts, L. A. Wilmot, Hayward, Gilbert, Montgomery, Thompson, Porter, Balfour, Smith, and Jordan.

**Education.**—Wark, L. A. Wilmot, S. Earl, Brown, Hannington, Earl, and Stiers.

**Contingent Expenses.**—L. A. Wilmot, Ritchie, Brown, Partelow and Balfour.

**Privileges.**—Street, End, Fisher, Ritchie, and Carman.

N. B.—No petitions will be received (except by special permission) after the 12th day of February.

**Post Office Affairs.**—Messrs. Hazen, L. A. Wilmot, Wark, Woodward, Montgomery, Ritchie, Carman, and Thompson.

**Local Disturbances.**—Messrs. End, Fisher, Ritchie, Carman, and Thompson.

**Indian Reserves.**—Messrs. Baillie, Street, Connell, Barberie, and McLeod.

**Health of Towns.**—Messrs. Baillie, and Woodward, Boyd, Craney, and Tibbitts.

**Fiscal Affairs, &c.**—Messrs. R. D. Wilmot, Woodward, McLeod, L. A. Wilmot, Barberie, Hannington, Montgomery.

21st January.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Margaret Grierison, of Saint George, praying that the Provincial Pension may be granted to her—referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from John Bell and William Gilmore, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Patrick, praying to be reimbursed for expense incurred in the relief of a Lunatic Emigrant Pauper, and sending him to the Asylum at Saint John—referred to the Committee for taking into consideration claims for the support of Emigrant Poor.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to incorporate the Middle Landing Bridge Company in Saint Stephen, read a first time.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Richard McGee, of Saint George, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate him for loss sustained in consequence of a Lot of Land he purchased from a committed Pensioner having been granted to another person, or such other relief in the premises as the House may deem meet.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from Luther Parker, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint George—referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

22d January.

Mr. Thomson presented a Petition from George McKenzie, praying that the usual Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint George—referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Wentworth Quigley, of the Parish of Grand Manan, Son of the late David Quigley, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the Pension due to his said late Father may be granted to him; which he read.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from James Steene, of the Parish of Saint George, praying to be reimbursed amount of damages sustained on the purchase of certain Lands from the Crown, and defence of his Title thereto, the same having been previously granted.

From the Sandwich Islands.—An arrival at New Bedford has brought papers from those Islands to the end of August.

The brig Eveline, 167 tons, from Newburyport, arrived at Honolulu, July 15, having on board as passengers Rev. John Geddie and lady, and Mr. Archibald and lady, English missionaries destined for the Sandwich Islands and New Caledonian groups. This mission is a new one, and is sustained by 27 associated Presbyterian churches in Nova Scotia.

The Polynesian of August 21st states that

the Kamschatka whaling fleet have had a successful season. "Most of the ships" heard from have filled up.

Two barques and one brig sailed from Honolulu, the first week in June for Oregon, to take in cargoes of flour, lumber and fish.

A very dangerous counterfeit has been detected in the United States. A quarter eagle, which had been pronounced good at the Philadelphia mint, was cut in two, and the interior was discovered to be composed of silver; by a microscope it could not be detected, having resisted all tests. *New B. Amsterd.*

We regret to learn that the Rev. WILLIAM McDONALD, of St. Andrews, is compelled, by delicate health, to withdraw from the Province, and retire to a more genial and moderate climate. The Rev. Gentleman was highly esteemed while in St. John, and has procured a similar estimation in Charlotte County. We wish him a speedy restoration to health and vigour. *—Courier.*

**The Tails of a Newspaper.**—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England; and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not writing of the leading articles itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than another comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit, demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery. *—[Marat]*

**Navigation Laws.**—A correspondence has taken place between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and our Minister at that Court, relative to the repeal of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain. Mr. Bancroft applied to Viscount Palmerston, early in November, to learn whether Ministers would consent to establish with the United States a perfect system of reciprocity, in making all vessels of either country, fitting out from any port of the world, free to trade to any port of the other nation, whether Home or Colonial, Viscount Palmerston, after the lapse of some weeks, replied that, although Her Majesty's Ministers did not feel at liberty to advise Her Majesty at once to make such a change in the commercial system as was asked by Mr. Bancroft, without the sanction of Parliament—yet, as soon as that body would meet, a measure would be introduced which would embrace all the views put forth by Mr. Bancroft in his note. It is not doubted that Parliament will at once act favourably on the Bill. *—Correspondent N. Y. Herald.*

**Postal Arrangements.**—The Postmaster at this point, in a letter, dated Jan. 14th, in relation to mail matter for the British Provinces, has by the department been construed to direct:—All mail matter for the provinces, either paid or unpaid, is to be forwarded to the appropriate United States Post Office. The Postmaster's office forwards the paid matter, and retains the unpaid matter until he shall receive the amount of the United States Postage, when he will forward it. If the postage should not be paid to him, he in the proper time will return the unpaid letters to the Post Office Department at Washington among his dead letters.

**Plan for Conducting the War.**—A telegraphic despatch to the New York papers, dated at Washington, on Monday, says:—

"Mr. Secretary Walker has called upon many of the members of Congress for their views relative to the Mexican war, in writing. The result is a long and elaborate review of the whole question, in which it is understood they take high ground in favor of the conquest of the whole country."

**Governing by Heads of Departments.**—In our last, our Fredericton Correspondent intimated, that it was whispered above, that an attempt would be made before a great while, to introduce the system of "Department Government" into the Province. Altho' this system is part and parcel of Constitutional Government there is a great deal to be done, before it should be brought upon the carpet; and it behooves every member to look well into the question, before he gives it his sanction. If the Departmental system were introduced, and the policy of the Government continued as at present, the result would be, that every Executive Councillor would have a good lay office; and what is he would retain *in life*. The whole system must be altered before the country can allow the new wedge to enter. The Executive members must first pledge themselves to work—to introduce measures of their own into the Assembly; if not, the "departmental system" would be a mockery—and the impossibility of becoming an Executive adviser, even greater than at present. How can the Council in their fat offices, be disturbed, unless by their measures—and if they will not initiate, what danger of their ever being disturbed? Let the Departmental system come say we; but let every thing else that belongs to it, bear it company. *—[News]*

**Sons of Temperance.**—We learn from the Correspondence of the Head Quarters, that the new Court House, Gage-Town, by D. G. W. P. James S. Beck, assisted by Brothers, Isaac S. Taylor, W. P. P. and A. P. Miller, of York Division, as G. C. About forty members of the Temperance Society, and the Officers of the new Court House, were present at the ceremonies. The following are the Officers for the present term:—T. R. Wetmore, Esq., W. P. Joseph S. Mullins, W. A. John M. Smith, R. S. J. W. Travis, A. R. S. David Ferguson, F. S. Thomas M. Tilly, T. Edward Simpson, J. S. Joseph Brown, A. C. John Ferguson, I. S. Thomas Davis, O. S.

Immediately after the business of the evening was closed the W. P. of the new Division conducted the Officers and Brethren who had assisted in its formation, to a fine spacious room in another part of the building, where, under the superintendence of a number of ladies of the Gage-Town Total Abstinence Society, a sumptuous supper had been prepared, and to which sixty sat down. After the repast was over a number of the Temperance Choir, from Fredericton, sang in their best style several choice Temperance songs, concluding with "Farewell Brothers," &c., and thus passed off one of the most agreeable evenings we have ever experienced.

The step taken by Mr. Boyd in bringing in a Bill for the suppression of the Spirit traffic, led us to suppose he would have the opposition of the Editor of the Loyalist, who expresses some surprise that a man so generally "absent after dinner," should be the first to introduce a measure tending to sobriety. The general assiduity of Mr. Boyd to the interests of his Constituents, is too well known to need corroboration; but he never introduced a measure more in accordance with those interests than that which is now under consideration. As a general rule, we should therefore wish to attach good motives to good actions. As to *absent after dinner*, it should be known that there is never any business done in our House of Assembly after dinner. *—Fredericton Reporter.*

We copy the following from the St. John Herald:—We have frequently heard from abroad, of the benefits resulting from Life Assurance, but have now to record an instance nearer home, where such effects are felt. The facts are simply these:—A gentleman in this City, lately deceased, effected an Assurance on his Life in the Office of "The United Kingdom Life Assurance Company." There are four Reports in the gallery, who will not doubt give a detailed account of the savings and gains. The amount so secured has been paid, without delay, over for the use of his family, who have by this considerable act of the departed, a comfortable provision made for the necessities of this life. Who will not pay £15 or £20 per annum as a premium, when by so doing they will secure a competency for those they have behind. Much credit is due to the United Kingdom Office, and the Agent, Alexander Balloch, Esq., for the prompt manner in which the claim was met and satisfied. No trifling or technical difficulties were thrown in the way. But, on the contrary, the conduct of the Company and their Agent, throughout, has been such as to merit the Public confidence.

ONE WHO KNOWS AND IS ASSURED.

**SEAMEN—CONNECTION—RELIGION.**—By a statement of the Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, in one of our churches on Sunday, it appears that there are 200,000 seamen engaged in the various ports of the United States—500,000 in the United States and Great Britain, and dependencies, and over 2,000,000, including watermen, here and elsewhere, in the commercial world.

Great Britain and the United States employ more seamen, two to one, than all the rest of the world put together, and Great Britain more than all the rest of Europe. By the aid of Temperance Societies and Seamen's Friend Societies, the establishment of chapels, seamen's homes, &c., their situation is becoming much improved. They are among the most active, if not the most active, and energetic men on the face of the globe, and the best practical missionaries that can be sent abroad, for they are from everywhere, and go everywhere. There are now about 800 temperance ships, and the voice of prayer and praise is becoming common among those "who go down to the sea in ships." *—[N. Y. Express]*

**INTERESTING FACTS.**—We see it stated that the whole present number of ordained missionaries in the world is estimated at about 1200, and of male and female assistant missionaries at about 2400, making a total of 3600.

The Bible has been printed in 138 languages and dialects, and all but thirty of these translations are new, and were made chiefly by commissioners since the institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804. The number of copies of the Bible and Testament which have been issued by the Bible Societies is about thirty millions.

**The Rothchild House.**—A correspondent of the "Journal du Havre" says:—"It is reported that the Rothchild family have decided on establishing a house in the United States." The Rothchilds have already an agency which conducts quite a large business; the resolution now taken has regard only to giving the family name thereto and sending one of the brothers to New York.

**The Irish Famine** caused the death of one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine persons, according to Mr. Gratian, a member of Parliament.

**Fredericton Correspondence.**—Letter from JACK ROBINSON.

Fredericton, 26th January, 1848.

Mr. Editor.—The Legislative Session was opened on the 19th instant, but having been disappointed by the irregular running of the public stage, I did not arrive here until the evening of the 23d. On entering the gallery on the formation of the Assembly, I found the Speaker and Members preparing to start for Government House with their answer to the Speech at the opening Session, with which it appears His Excellency was highly pleased.

After the return of the Speaker and Members, the Assembly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, in consideration of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. The speech was ably and calmly reviewed by Mr. Fidd, who in the course of his remarks, expressed himself highly pleased with the School Books which had been imported, and hoped that very great benefit would arise to the Country from the operation of the late School Act. On the paragraph which refers to the late disturbances in some parts of the Province, he lamented the change which had come over this hitherto happy Colony, and suggested the propriety of providing against outrages and breaches of the Peace, by an efficient Police force, and also of removing as far as possible, all exciting causes by preventing public party processions, with banners, badges, music, &c. Mr. Partelow then moved several resolutions for raising select Committees to take into consideration, and report to the House on certain portions of the Speech, and on motion of Mr. Wilmot, of Saint John, a Committee was raised to take into consideration the whole system of Political Economy, including all questions connected with the currency, in order, as he said, to devise some scheme to prevent the recurrence of these periodical recessions which from time to time arise among commercial men, and are attended with such ruinous and disastrous results.

A short debate arose on the introduction of Mr. Wilmot's motion, and several members declared his object to be impracticable. Mr. Carman introduced a set of Bills for the consolidation of the criminal laws, which were objected to by Messrs. Hazen and Ritchie; those gentlemen insisting that such Bills should be drawn up by the Law Officers of the Crown, and sent down by the Executive Government, carefully prepared and adapted to one another, and as far as possible in accordance with the criminal code of the mother country. The Bills, therefore, were proceeded with, but whether they will pass is yet uncertain. A day was appointed to commence granting the supplies for the ordinary services, but before grants for miscellaneous services could commence, there must be an estimate of the probable amount of Revenue of the current year made by the Committee of Finance; but before the Finance Committee can make an estimate, they must have the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means; the Committee of Ways and Means cannot proceed until some course is recommended by Mr. Wilmot's Committee on the Currency and Political Economy; so the House was this day adjourned at one o'clock, and some of those Committees met and discussed the matters referred to them during the remaining part of the day.

There are four Reports in the gallery, who will not doubt give a detailed account of the savings and gains. The Training Teacher has arrived from England. He is a fine-looking young man, and as the success of the new School Act depends much on him, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will prove to be not only a man of good education, but also of good plain, practical common sense, and both able and willing to make a judicious use of his abilities and principles, for the improvement of our Public Teachers, and the advancement of our Common Schools.

Yours very truly,  
JACK ROBINSON.

**LAY ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.**—We are gratified to learn that a public meeting of the Lay Association of Nova Scotia, in support of the Church of Scotland, took place at Massé Hall, on Tuesday evening, which was numerously and respectfully attended. The Hon. A. Keith, President, in the chair. Friendly and encouraging letters were read from Members of the late Deputation to these Colonies, assuring the Association of the continued favour and assistance of the Parent Church. The importance and necessity of a School for instruction in the higher branches of Education, in connection with St. Matthews and St. Andrews' Churches in this City, have again and again attracted the attention of the Association. Resolutions were adopted at this meeting, and a large and efficient Committee appointed to carry this most desirable undertaking into immediate and full operation. A Circular was produced, read, approved of, and ordered to be published, calling upon the Presbyterians in this City, and throughout the Province, to lend their aid to the Association—copies of which will be soon put into circulation. Several numbers of "The Presbyterian," a paper lately commenced by the Lay Association of Montreal, having been received by the Secretary; and laid before the Meeting, it was agreed that a number of copies of that Monthly Periodical should be ordered for the use and information of the members. Much interest was felt and expressed for the establishment and support of Home Missions in the different Presbyterian settlements throughout the Colony, and a list of six New Members having been added to the Association the meeting soon afterwards separated. *—Guardian.*

**Later from Mexico.**—By an arrival at New Orleans, Vera Cruz dates to the 4th instant, are received.

Rumors of secret negotiations, promising peace between the United States and Mexico, were current at Vera Cruz. The rumors were somewhat indefinite, but of such a nature as to generally gain credence.

A courier with despatches from the British Charge at the capital, reached Vera Cruz, on the 31st ult. The despatches which were supposed to relate to peace negotiations, were immediately forwarded to New Orleans by British brig-of-war Daring.

It was reported and generally believed that Santa Anna had embarked for the port of San Blas on the Pacific.

A letter from Queretaro states that the Mexican Government was making endeavors to convene Congress, which body was expected to assemble about the middle of the present month.

Accounts from Mazatlan say that the guerrillas under Migares had made an attack upon the Cape, and that they were completely routed. Migares, and many others of the guerrillas were killed.

An expedition having been sent against Choluta, a few miles from Puebla, to apprehend certain Mexican officers who had assembled there, a skirmish ensued, in which three Mexicans were killed and three wounded.

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## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1848.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**St. Andrews and North House.**

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Kei Jacou Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

**St. Andrews**

Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—Thomas Watt.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

## LATEST DATES.

Liverpool—Jan. 1. Montreal—Jan. 23.

London—Jan. 1. Quebec—Jan. 23.

Edinburgh—Dec. 16. Halifax—Jan. 27.

Paris—Dec. 15. New York—Jan. 26.

Toronto—Dec. 20. Boston—Jan. 27.

From Mexico.—Adverse have been received a New York from New Orleans, to the 17th January. The last train which left the capital was attacked by guerrillas—while the Santa Fe mounted riflemen were about seven miles distant. The number of guerrillas are estimated from 250 to 400, the guerrillas took 300 pack mules, and about \$100,000 worth of property. Ten Americans were killed or taken prisoners.

From same source we learn, that the city of Chagres, New Grenada, was entirely destroyed by fire. The Custom House containing much valuable property, was also destroyed.

Major Gen. Lambert, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Island of Jamaica, died on the 4th January, at Kingston, aged 66 years. His remains were interred the same day with military honours.

**JACK ROBINSON'S LETTERS.**—Our much-esteemed and faithful correspondent, "Jack Robinson," is again at his post in the gallery of the House of Assembly, as may be seen by reference to our columns. Jack's letters, present a faithful weekly digest of the proceedings of the lower House, and from their being eagerly looked to—we infer they are deservedly popular. Our correspondent will please accept our acknowledgments for his attention.

**NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.**

The Nova Scotia Legislature met on Saturday last. Wm. Young Esq. was chosen Speaker. His Excellency Sir John Harvey, in his speech informs the Legislature that he will lay before them a "Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, explanatory of his Lordships views of the principles affecting the administration of Colonial Government as applicable to that Province in some important particulars." He next informs them that the Railway Survey has been completed, from Halifax to Quebec. He also calls their attention to the question of the surrender of the Crown Estate in that Province to the control of the Legislature. He trusts to be prepared to lay before the Legislature a proposal for the future management of the Post Office Department, throughout the North American provinces. Deplores a deficiency in the crops—believes the Fisheries reached their usual productiveness last season. The Revenue during 1847, equals that of the preceding year. The expense caused by the large emigration and the distress among the settlers and Indians are also noticed in the speech.

Mr. Fraser, from Windsor, moved the address in answer to the speech—which was seconded by Mr. Harrington from Richmond. An amendment was moved by Mr. Unick—of want of confidence in the administration—seconded by Mr. Henry. A long debate ensued, in which the Attorney General and several other members took a part. The House adjourned without the question coming to a vote.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation in St. John, N. F. They are said to be well executed, and it requires careful inspection to distinguish them from the genuine coin.

The TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH, published by W. R. M. BURN, this old and staunch journal, cause of Temperance, has been week in an enlarged form. It is now the largest "weekly" in the Province, and at 7s. 6d. per annum. We wish that encouragement which he John Bradford is agent for the this Town.

The P. E. Island Gazette, says:—As a remarkable instance of the weather, a vessel from Souris for Halifax, with a crew of 20, was blown off the coast on the 5th day of this month. It was nearly bare of snow, and with the country almost suspended so for the last three weeks.

The Legislature has not menaced work—Several bills have been introduced. Our bill to the 27th ult. In answer to put by Mr. R. D. Wilmot on the 27th ult. the hon. Mr. that the Act still remained in force of the Home Government introduced by Mr. Woodward.

(From the Boston Evening Post, 1847.) It is perhaps but a trifling instance of the weather, a vessel from Souris for Halifax, with a crew of 20, was blown off the coast on the 5th day of this month. It was nearly bare of snow, and with the country almost suspended so for the last three weeks.

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