

# SUMMARY

**Steam Fire Engine.**—A 10-horsepower steam fire engine, recently of one of those engines, threw water to the height of 175 feet, from a pipe whose orifice was an inch and a half in diameter.

**Piratical.** The Vera Cruz Captain of the 30th October gives the following:—The Captain of the English brig Victor states that on the 16th instant, being on the south coast of Cuba, opposite the river Motio, and short of water, he sent his boat, with five men, ashore for a supply. These sailors were immediately murdered by some pirates that sallied out from said river. Having observed this from the vessel, he immediately sent a sail from the coast to escape the same fate, and arrived at this port with only one seaman, a passenger and two boys. —*New Orleans Bulletin.*

**Terrible Earthquake.** The New York Courier says:—By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A. of about 33,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.

**Mayor of Philadelphia.**—A number of the Philadelphia City Watchmen, presented the retiring Mayor, Col. John Swift, with a splendid vase, recently. Mr. Swift had served for a period of eight years, and then declined standing as a Candidate.

**Female Influence.**—The Washington Intelligence notices with pleasure the fact, that the present Session of Congress is distinguished, by members being accompanied by their families to a greater extent than ever before.

**CHILD ATTACKED BY A LEOPARD.**—On Saturday evening last, a Mr. David Watkins went, with his wife and child, to see the performance at the Bowers Amphitheatre, New York. On arriving there by the crowd, that he attempted to pass round through the back entrance, and had nearly approached the arena, when a young leopard, only fastened by a chain, spring upon the child, dragged it from his mother, crouched in a corner with it, and, as the New Era tells us, had its head in his mouth, when the shrieks of the mother called the keepers to the spot, and they succeeded in extricating it from its terrible condition. The audience was horrified, and most of the women left the house.

On surgical examination it appeared that the tetanus animal had lacerated the head of the child severely, and almost torn out one of his eyes. The child's recovery is hardly possible. The leopard had always been considered as perfectly docile, so much so, that no confinement beside the chain was thought necessary for it, but its native ferocity was aroused by the bright red dress of the child.

**Worse than Reputation.**—The Journal of Commerce gives us the following statement:

**A Hard Case.**—The Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt of that State, borrowed \$300,000 of the very respectable house of McAllister & Stebbins, of that city, giving as collateral security the stock of the State at 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Whiteside, the Fund Commissioner, is now in the city, but cannot refund the money, and to prevent McAllister & Stebbins from realizing what they can upon the stock in their hands, has procured an injunction from the Chancellor, whose business it seems to be to stop every thing. This very hard procedure has caused the failure of the house this morning.

**False Lights.**—Captain Loring, of packet ship, Mail, from New York, arrived 22d inst. states that on Saturday night last, when off Cape Elizabeth Island, between Quia's Hole, and Catterburg light, he discovered a bright light and supposed it to be Tarpan Cove Light, stood accordingly, when suddenly the light disappeared, and he discovered that he was standing in among breakers. The wind was blowing freshly and he had barely time to go about in time to save his vessel. The ship, Benj. Bigelow, also from New York, passed the same place a few hours afterwards, and was deceived by the same light, and came near going ashore. —*Boston Courier.*

**From Central America.**—A late arrival from San Salvador furnished the Courier with some further particulars of the dreadful earthquake in the Department of Cartago, of which mention was made a short time since. A letter from the city of Heredia, states that the earthquake was so sudden that those persons who escaped had hardly time to get out of their houses before the falling of the wall. The destruction was so great that the site of any particular edifice was hardly to be distinguished among the ruins. In the city, the houses, even to the stone work, were thrown upwards of the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbish. The loss of life is very great among all classes. The inhabitants of those villages in the Department which suffered the least were assembled, by order of the Government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. The writer adds:—"All our provisions are in a state of want, which is likely to continue, for the fences having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach. In Turidab, Tres-ris, Carancho, Paraiso, Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Matina, there is not left a single stalk; and in every one of the valleys, and on the haciendas, we find proportionate destruction. From San Jose to this place, and to Alajuela, the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down, and those houses that are standing are uninhabitable. We are hardly better off in this city—and Alajuela has fared worse than we have. The number of sufferers is very great. Bodies are disinterred that cannot be recognized—shapeless masses, and headless trunks—everything is in horrible confusion—

Up to the present moment there has been no eruption in the neighboring volcano—the shocks continue without cessation—and no one can tell how it will end." —*Express.*

**IRISH MINES.**

Copper Ores, the produce of Irish Mines, sold at Swansea, 10th November, 1841.			
Mines. 21 cwt.	Price	Produce	
Knockmahon 104	£6 10 0	£676	0 0
Corraheen 21	4 6 0	558	2 0
Do. Precip 18	25 10 0		
Althies 37	9 17 0	364	9 0

180 21 cwt. £7,598 11 0  
For Sale 1st December, 1841.  
Althies, 110; Knockmahon, 86; Lackamore, 75. Total, 271 21 cwt.

The copper vein of ore lately discovered on Lord Doneraile's estate in the county of Waterford, by Mr. St. Pierre Foley, Mining Engineer, alluded to in a former number of our paper, is opening and exhibiting most favorable indications of a rich mine at a moderate depth. A note left at our office by the discoverer, on his way to Limerick, states that the miners are at present working through a ledge of muds, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore of six feet in breadth, the veins, stone quartz, and the rock in which the ore is found, grey wacke. A lead mine of promising return is opening at Anne-town, and two copper mines at Stradbally, by English companies, all in the county Waterford. Mr. Foley says, in his note, that there are mines in Waterford, and even in the neighborhood of our town, which, if properly developed, would give employment to one hundred thousand miners, with a certainty of a good return of interest to the adventurers who would embark in these concerns. Strong indications have appeared on part of the property of John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, and on Lady Osborne's in the same locality. —*Tipperary Free Press.*

**Temperance Movement in the County of Limerick.**—On Monday, the 22nd inst. 350 men of the parish of Knockaderry, comprising the united parishes of Clonacagh, Clonliffy, and Graunge, in the county of Limerick, marched, with their band, to the garden of John D. Arvey Evans, Esq., their vice president and secretary, and in a few hours dug out and planted four acres of potatoes, as a tribute of gratitude for his generosity and aid in the cause of temperance. An excellent dinner of beef and mutton was prepared, and the tables laid out in the court yard of Knockaderry House. After dinner, music was performed, and quadrilles, continued for a long time from the fineness of the day. On their departure three cheers were given for the very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the champion of temperance, three cheers for their president, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, P. P., and three cheers for their committee, who acted as stewards. The finger of heaven is guiding the members of this society, by their firmness in keeping their pledge unsullied, in the third year of this praiseworthy association. —*(From a Correspondent.)*

**Milk and Green Sand.**—As the season has arrived when these restorers of worn out lands should be spread on the fields intended to be meliorated by them, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the fact, in order they may set to work as soon as their small grain is seeded and corn secured, to put out the needed quantities of either.

**Stabling Milk Cows.**—We have been much surprised at the increased quantity of milk cows affording from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A year neighbour suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of winter, and as usual, their milk greatly diminished in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mangel wurzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us as to the result, that his cows now gave him just double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful. —*New Gen. Farmer.*

**A Secret for a Farmer's Wife.**—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans so placed into a kettle of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, that you will get double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter. —*Try it.*

**Fire and Distressing Accident.**—An interesting boy, five years of age, and a beautiful girl two years younger, children of Mr. Peter McLaughlin, were severely burnt last night about 10 o'clock, in consequence of the curtains of the bed in which the little innocents lay asleep catching fire from the flame of a candle. Their mother having been out when one of the little ones retired to rest, went up with a lighted candle to see how they slept, and left the bedroom without perceiving that a spark had caught the curtains. In a few minutes the agonizing cries of the children were heard, and the apartment was found in a blaze. The children were rescued from instant death at the imminent peril of their parents, whose hands are also burnt, and the flames were suppressed with considerable difficulty. We have just seen the little sufferers, who are in great agony, but we hope not beyond recovery. The house narrowly escaped destruction. —*Pictou Observer, January 4.*

**The Weather.**—Since the year 1842 has set in, there has been a very great change in the weather. Saturday was as cold a day as we ever witnessed, the frost being very intense, with a strong wind from the northward Sunday and yesterday were also very cold days, particularly the latter—Some snow fell on Friday night, which materially improved the sleighing. —*Gleaner.*

A friend has just sent us a description of the beautiful Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Baites des Vents, with a short notice of the Re-opening of the same. We regret that the late period at which the communication was handed to us, precludes the probability of its being inserted in this day's No. of our journal. —*Ibid.*

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1842.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—J. W. Street.  
DISCOUNT DAY, —TUESDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.  
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**Alms and Relief House.**  
Commissioner next week—Peter Smith.

**Active Assurance Association.**  
Director next week—R. M. Andrews.  
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephen's Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—G. D. King.  
DISCOUNT DAY, —SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS 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.**

London, —Dec. 3	Montreal, —Jan. 5
Edinburgh, —Dec. 4	Quebec, —Jan. 5
Edinburgh, —Nov. 30	Halifax, —Jan. 6
Paris, —Nov. 30	New York, —Jan. 8
Toronto, —Jan. 6	Boston, —Jan. 10

As our Provincial Legislature is about to commence its arduous and important duties, and as we are in the habit of seeing the introduction and regulation of those measures by which the prosperity of the Province may be promoted, we would fain, and as a matter of strict duty, hold the situation we do, direct the public attention, and especially that of the Provincial Legislature, to these measures by whose adoption we think that prosperity may be best promoted. Whether our present deprivation of those institutions and laws which we see possessed by our surrounding Colonies, and regulating their interests, be owing to a want of public spirit in our Province, or to the inability of our Provincial Legislature to grapple with such mighty measures, or to their indifference about such matters, certain it is, that in all these respects, we are far in the rear of our surrounding neighbours. Whilst we see others making respectable advances in every way in which human happiness is promoted, whether in placing the rights, immunities, and liberty of the subject, on a firm basis raised by wholesome laws, in the reformation of old abuses, or the restriction on the pretensions of the executed power in its various branches, whilst this is evidently the case with the neighbouring Colonies, we do not hesitate to assert, that our condition is not only stationary, but even retrogressive, that we have yet to complain of the same antiquated abuses, a legislature without popular control, a most unsatisfactory and injurious mode of expending the public money, giving some portion of the country seventy five per cent. whilst others do not receive one, and a most inefficient system of education. What other province, state, or country, senile and infirm as you wish, beside our own, which is indicted with the anomaly of having a Legislature the duration of whose session is seven years, and that too a Legislature composed of at most, some thirty or forty members, any of whom, would not, perhaps, even seek the honor, had it not been to serve some self-interested purpose. We are not inclined to be hard, or to say anything hurtful to the feelings of any man, or any body of men, but we cannot help observing, that the constitution of the House of Assembly, as it now is, we mean the duration of its legislative session is opposed to the interests of the Province, and that as long as it is allowed to remain what it is, its laws being stained by the incoherence of self interest, will never give public satisfaction, because it cannot promote the public good, that the same power and influence will remain with the same interested compact to the obstruction of every salutary reform, and that in fact, the resources of the country will never be properly and advantageously developed. We said we are not inclined to be hard, we shall not therefore, go more minutely, at least for the present, into the evils produced, and which must be ever produced by this long duration of our House of Assembly. We shall only say that it may affect materially both the morals of members and governors. But some may say that bad as this is we have no reason to complain, seeing that for this, we have a precedent in the present constitution of the Imperial Parliament, being of seven years duration. It may be, and is very proper to follow the wisdom and imitate the institutions of our wise ancestors in many things, but not in all; circumstances with them and us are very different, and what may be called and found with them wise legislation, would be found here to be very injurious. In the present case there is no parallel, the Imperial Legislature contains at least twelve times the number of "honorable" that our do, and every one of them possess such independent fortunes, that they would spurn at any offer made to them, of payment for their services. Besides, such

is the influence public opinion has on that body, august and imperial as it is, that it may be literally said to float on its breeze, that it lowers or elevates itself, strengthens and weakens, as this public opinion has itself, by which it is guided,—when all this can be said of our Provincial Legislature, we can well bear to have its continuation of seven years duration. Whatever be the causes or where ever they exist, that have given rise and continue this anomaly in legislation, and tend to lower New Brunswick so humbly, and make it as it were a scape goat amid her surrounding neighbours; it is full time their operations should be made cease, and those rights restored, which have been so long withheld contrary even to the intentions and wishes of the Imperial Government, to speak in plainer terms; it is time that the duration of the Legislature should be shortened, and that in imitation of our more fortunate and patriotic neighbouring Colonies, its continuance in future should not extend beyond a term of three or four years. It must appear strange and singular, now a days, and indeed, it is but anything worthy of the public spirit of the Province; that whilst the neighbouring Colonies, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Canada, both Provinces, and Newfoundland, until lately, possessed Assemblies of four years duration, and whilst even our proximate neighboring State of Maine possess her annual parliaments, that our Province of New Brunswick should be an exception, and thus, boasting as she does, of as much spirit, intelligence, commercial enterprise &c. she should be so far behind in the march of political improvement, and in the possession of those laws and institutions, which whilst they reflect so much credit upon the exertions and patriotism of her neighbors, contribute so much to their happiness and prosperity. If we look to the state and condition of our neighboring countries, whether Colonial or Republican, we will find that all their improvement in trade, agriculture, as well as their excellent system of education, took the origin from, and prospered under the fostering care of their Legislatures, and that since these changes have taken place in the course of our colonial dependencies, those several measures have been progressively advanced. Nothing can tend so much to promote peace and harmony among a people, as well as for their easy and impartial government, as a wise system of legislation, which can never be obtained where the organ of legislation is defective and that radically and essentially. When a Legislature is properly and wisely constituted, when it makes laws disinterestedly and for the public good, it is sure to win public confidence, its acts are honestly interpreted, reciprocal feelings of kindness exist between rulers and people, and thus whilst all parties are satisfied, legislatures honored, and the people properly treated, every interest, whether national or partial, is sure to receive proper attention, and as far as the disposable means of the country will afford, its resources are turned to the most advantageous account, and its general prosperity promoted. For the honor, then, of our Province, and the credit and reputation of the Province, for the more wise adjustment and regulation in future, of all those important measures connected with the advancement of the interests of the Province; we trust our House of Assembly will not allow its ensanguining session to close without wiping from their escutcheon, the stigma of irresponsibility arising from the fact of its septennial duration, and providing by wise alterations in the constitution of the House of Assembly, that its session in future be only of three or four years continuation. The public mind is already made up on the necessity of this change, and the sooner it is effected the better for the best interests of the Province. If necessity require it, we shall not fail to refer again to the matter in proper season, when, we trust, by a more minute discussion of facts, to make it appear, that the views we have now hurriedly given to our readers, will be found just and reasonable.

The annual meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday last, in Copeland's Hotel. The President Dr. Frye took the Chair at 12 o'clock, and the Secretary then read the report which is as follows:

**TWENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The annual duty of Reporting to the Society the proceedings of the past year, is embraced by the President and Directors, on the present anniversary, with more than ordinary satisfaction. Not only have the efforts of the Society been sanctioned by the general approbation of the reasonable and better informed portion of Agricultural friends; but the influence, they appear to be in progress of acquiring, must be gratifying to all, who feel an interest in the prosperity of the Country, and cannot fail to import a stimulus to improvement, and confidence in the promise of adequate returns, for both labor and capital, when judiciously and efficiently applied to the cultivation of the soil. Indeed it may be predicted, that in a few years the face of the Country will exhibit a manifest improvement, both of external appearance, and of actual condition, from the change of public sentiment in regard to rural prospects, and a conscientious and thorough mode of husbandry. Already the advantages arising from draining lands, begin to be developed and acknowledged, and it is to be hoped the system will soon be generally adopted, when the beneficial results of it must be apparent, and so decided as to constitute an actual revolution in the agricultural capabilities of the soil.

Although the severe and continued drought, during the latter part of summer and the first part of Autumn, more or less affected all the

crops, with the exception of Hay, the general yield may be estimated at nearly a fair average, and the Board have much pleasure in stating, that in some instances, the wheat crops were good, and therefore augur favorably for its future cultivation under skillful management with the aid of experience, especially in regard to the selection of seed.

The Premiums, offered for the application of Lime as a manure, have induced several individuals to test its properties by experiment; but time and varied modes of application, alone, can determine its true value; to which end a continuance of the premiums is recommended, under such regulations as will secure the information sought for.

The grass seeds, imported from the State of Maine, in the spring, were of good quality, and have given the satisfaction, which the Society's importations from that quarter have always afforded, and it is contemplated that a further supply will be required.

The importation of several varieties of Oats and Barley from Scotland, is apprehended will prove highly beneficial; but owing to the lateness of the season when it arrived, a part of it remains on hand, as well as that of Wheat obtained from the St. John River.

The increasing demand for Walkies Plough mountings induced the Board to order a larger supply than usual, and they have come to hand in good order, and in season for the wants of the County.

The Cattle show, in the Autumn, was thought to have been well attended, and was of a character to enable the several Committees to award all the prizes, except two, which were withheld, on the ground, that the animals offered were not entitled to a premium of any description.

The Premiums for Crops, advertised for the ensuing year, with a view to excite a spirit of enterprise and competition, will be the Board trust, have a tendency to promote that important object.

The Agricultural publications which have been circulated, at the expense of the Society, there is every reason to hope, will effect the object intended, by imparting information of the practical improvements of the day, and the rapid advancement of our science of Agriculture, and at the same time, diffuse a spirit of inquiry and enterprise, which cannot fail to hasten that new and happy change in rural economy, which will be certain to advance the prosperity of the country, and secure the independence, comfort, and respectability of the farmers.

The liberal grants of the Legislature have enabled the Society to extend its operations, without exhausting its funds, and may, probably, authorize it to embrace further measures for the improvement of stock, especially sheep and swine, and should the same fostering care be continued, importations of live stock to forward that important object may be anticipated. The Board are the more encouraged, in entertaining this project, from the increasing disposition, among Agricultural followers, to co-operate with the Society.

It is with much satisfaction, that the Board have in their power, to advert to the recent formation of Agricultural Societies, in several parts of the Province, and to perceive in the rapid evidence of more devoted to the great and paramount interests of Agriculture, than hitherto has been manifested, and which, eventually, must contribute to the permanent prosperity of the Country.

In conclusion, it may be inapposite to remark, that a review of the early and latter endeavours of the Society to promote the interests of Agriculture, affords ample testimony to the usefulness of the Institution, and inducement, not only, to persevere in our efforts, but to redouble our zeal; to strive in every possible way to confine the incursions of their errors; to stimulate the lukewarm to action; to secure the co-operation of the willing; and to encourage all to put forth the strong arm of industry, guided by science, and sustained by the conviction, that the God of Nature will never withhold his bounty, whilst his immutable laws are duly obeyed.

Let us, therefore, not shrink from our labor of duty and benevolence; nor forget that Agriculture, aside from conventional distinctions, precedes all other avocations, in dignity and purpose, but ever remember, that it was the first, and must continue to be the last, occupation of fallen man.

**S. FRYE, President.**

**DONALD D. MORRISON, Secretary.**  
On motion of Colin Campbell Esq. seconded by John Wilson Esq.

Resolved, That the report be accepted.

On motion of J. Brown, Jr. Esq. M. P. P. seconded by John Wilson Esq.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the Report be published, together with the proceedings of this day, and that one copy be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, one copy to the Hon. the Legislative Council, one copy to the Hon. the House of Assembly, and one copy to each Agricultural Society in the Province.

After the report of the Committee on Accounts had been read and accepted, several other documents were read, and amongst them the correspondence between George B. Young Esq. and the Central Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia, respecting the importation of Live Stock from Great Britain. A lengthy discussion then took place respecting the best means to be used in procuring stock, as well as the different varieties which it would be most desirable to obtain, in view of the much information was elicited, which could not fail to assist the Board in making their selections at a future period.

The President having relinquished the Chair, John Wilson Esq. was called to the same.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. When the

following gentlemen were proposed by the Society and elected:—  
Dr. Samuel Frye,  
The Hon. Harris Hatch,  
The Hon. Thomas Wellington Bates,  
Mr. D. D. Morrison,  
Messrs. C. Campbell,  
Jos. Walton,  
John Lochan,  
John M'Cur,  
Thomas Sim,  
Henry O'Ne,  
C. R. Hathe,  
Samuel Gett,  
Thomas Tu.

The President then thanked the members of the Society for his liberal conduct.

On motion of the President, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That if any member of the Society refuse to receive notice of the meeting of the Society, he shall be deemed to have refused to receive notice.

In the evening the Society sat down prepared by Mr. Campbell, which reflected the most of the night, in a word, equaled, upon any truly gratifying of the twenty-second anniversary shall give the toast, which was crowded out.

We are happy to be held in Paul, 2nd week, P. M. 1st of organizing a committee of giving assistance to the location of the Society.

**TEMPERANCE.**  
On Saturday evening last, a special meeting of the Temperance Society was held at 8 o'clock, at which some excellent addresses were given, and the meeting was a success. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Temperance Society be invited to hold a meeting at the meeting of the Temperance Society, and that the Temperance Society be invited to hold a meeting at the meeting of the Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the Temperance Society, held on the 11th inst., in connection with the Temperance Society, the following resolutions were adopted:—

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