

forbidding. But it is our duty to sink these personal considerations in deciding on so momentous a question as the present. There is no need to quench that attachment and affection that binds us to the land of our birth; no, it will burn more brightly as we feel ourselves in the full possession of those privileges which we conceive will flow upon us.

I have but one other consideration to bring under your notice, and it is this—there is a strong, almost universally prevailing, conviction, even among those who oppose us, that sooner or later the change we contemplate must take place. If this be true, on what grounds should we desire to continue the state of transition? To protract is cruelty; and are we unmanly enough to leave, as a legacy to our children, a task, from the performance of which we shrink ourselves?

He concluded by moving “That we bind ourselves towards each other (burying in oblivion all past dissensions) cordially to co-operate in such means as may best promote the objects of the Association; and we invite the people of Canada, generally, to form similar Associations, in the same fraternal spirit.” Mr. Laberge seconded the resolution.

F. G. JOHNSON, ESQ., moved

“That this meeting do now adjourn to this day week, in this place, at noon, then to meet for the election of officers, and that the following gentlemen be a Committee to nominate a ticket for consideration; R. Mackay, A. A. Dorion, D. Torrance, H. Mulholland, and J. Ostell.”

The resolution was put and carried.

Benjamin Hart, Esq., then moved that Mr. Redpath leave the chair, and that William Molson, Esq., do take it.

When the thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his services in the chair.

After which the meeting adjourned.