

with glee his having heard some of his converts invoking curses upon the head of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God; but only in this form can the Protestant or anti-Catholic Faith ever be accepted by any of the Catholic countries either of Europe or of America.

Now that men's minds have cooled down, and the excitement of political contention as far as Representation by Population at least is concerned, has subsided, it were well to consider calmly and quietly the great principle involved in that great issue. To have spoken words of reason and moderation to the contending parties during the heat of party strife, would have been but a waste of words, and a desecration of sound logic. But now that the question is, as it were, by mutual consent, held in abeyance, it were well to offer such calm words as may serve to place the subject in its true light. That one half of the country is in ignorance of the true principle involved in this question, as was the Hon. Member for London of our Canadian constitution, until he was enlightened himself on that very simple subject, is very certain; perhaps even the very demagogues themselves who rave so frantically about it, were they questioned on the subject, would be found to have formed no very definite ideas thereon. As long as it may serve to extend Upper Canadian domination, Representation by Population, pure and simple, will, to Upper Canadian demagogues, appear all very right and proper, but unless they be the narrow minded bigots we are unwilling to believe them, let them take council betimes within themselves, since there are principles involved herein, which may be found subversive of all constitutional government. Representation by Population in its simple and manifest sense, implies neither more nor less, than a representation of noses—so many noses, so many votes—so many votes so much representation. And as long as the brute multitude, that is, the mere force of numbers, is held to be the governing power, so long will Representation by Population be the natural deduction. But is this the true object of Representation? And is not population, as the exponent of representation, absolutely antagonistic of true representation?

True liberty, as we take it, exists, and exists there only, where each legitimate interest has its due share in the representation of the state. Now different interest may centre in one individual; and more interests may centre in one individual than in another. How then can individualism be held to be the measure of representation? The Church, the army, the navy, the legal profession, the landed proprietary, the mercantile interest and the trades are some only of the various interests that constitute a State, each at the same time requiring its due representation at the council board of the commonwealth. But many of these various interests may centre in one man at the same moment, and more may centre in one man than in another. How then, by an individual vote, are these different interests to be duly represented?

And that this is the true idea of representation, we think no one will deny. For what is it in man, that is worthy of representation? It cannot be his unity, his mere existence—for this would be to reduce the civilized to the level of the uncivilized;—to place the learned scholar, or the enlightened statesman upon a par with the uncultivated savage;—to grant the same power and influence in the State to the drunken and debauched beggar, who is too lazy to earn a decent livelihood, as to the merchant, whose ships sail in every sea, gathering the produce of the four quarters of the earth to enrich the commonwealth, which has beheld his efforts for its happiness. To maintain this were to maintain that nations are but an aggregate of dummies, and that they are to be estimated not by their arts and manufactures—not by their prowess by sea and land—but by the brute number of their subjects.

The question then reduces itself to this. Does true representation consist in a representation of numbers?—or in the representation of interests? Our Clear Grit demagogues, to serve a purpose, maintain the former. We, who have no purpose to serve but truth's, maintain the latter.

SACERDOS.

A VISIT TO QUEBEC.—A visit to our Canadian Legislature is little calculated to leave the admirer of representative government in any very amiable state of mind. He will doubtless, with a vulgar prejudice, have expected to find therein a calm and dignified assembly gathered together for the sole purpose of deliberating upon the important interests of a great nation,—intent only upon elaborating the most unailing schemes for developing its resources,—an assembly, in fine, gifted with intelligence to know and feel the dread responsibility placed in its hands by the people, and endowed with a conscience to urge it not to abuse the trust reposed in it. This is what a legislature certainly ought to be; and what our Canadian Legislative Assembly as certainly is not.

And first as to its being a calm and dignified

assembly, we will not say, that there are not therein men whose every thought, whose very pulse of their moral life is every way worthy of gentlemen. But these are alas! the exceptions. Amongst the Lower Canadian members of French extraction the blood of the old "noblesse" may as a rule be plainly traced; they however have their exceptions also. But amongst our Upper Canadian members the rule is in favor of the rude, uncivilized, unlettered, overbearing upstart, and against the polished and dignified bearing of the true gentleman. To see the house in its moments of excitement, is to behold the wild uproar and senseless confusion of the bear garden. To listen to its accents in its calmer moods is to hear the Queen's English distorted in its simplest grammatical construction, and mutilated by provincial and un-analogous pronunciations. And all this not from men, whom circumstances of conquest oblige to address the House in an acquired language, but by men who are, or ought to be, speaking their mother tongue, and who, one would think, would instruct themselves in the first rudiments of a polite education, before they dared to take their place at the august council-board of a great nation. We ridicule the poor Irish emigrant whom misfortune has cast upon our shores, because he distorts the language of, to him, an accursed race; whilst in the Council halls of our Legislature, language is used, that would be acceptable only in Billingsgate or Fetter Lane. In England, the pulpit, the bar, and the Senate are held to be the hearths of the English language. Were this rule adopted for Canada, our Canadian language, as spoken in our Senate, would be discovered to be a conglomerate into which every shade of mispronunciation from broad Scotch to Yankee drawl would largely enter, whilst its grammatical construction would be found amenable only to the most approved rules of slang—(American and English). In saying this we speak, remember, of our Senators as a body. That there are in our Council Chambers men of education and refinement—gentlemen in every true acceptance of the word, we admit; but amongst that great mass ("rudis mulieris") which constitutes our Lower House, the refined portion is lamentably small.

And should any one fondly suppose for a moment that this dignified assembly is gathered together for the purpose of deliberating upon the important interests of the nation, most lamentably is he deceived;—a delusion which a few nights only in the Speaker's gallery would quickly serve to dispel. To see Legislation hobbling along night after night with a most unstatesman-like halt—to see obstacles thrown in its uncertain way at every step, rendering its already unsteady gait more dubious still, would certainly shake the faith of the most ardent constitutionalist, and make him sigh for another Cromwell to clear the house of such a bumble. Nor do the obstacles emanate from one party only.—However just and efficient and imperative a measure may be—with whatever eloquence or persistence it may be advocated—it is sufficient for it to have emanated from one side of the House to ensure its opposition by the other. Do the Opposition propose a measure, it is carpied at by the supporters of the Ministry; and shall we say it, by the Ministry itself;—do the Ministers or their supporters propose a measure, it is equally certain to be opposed by "Her Majesty's Opposition." And this in face of the fact, that every idle word uttered in that Assembly entails upon an already overburdened country a penalty estimated by hundreds of dollars. There is a limit to the endurance of nations as of individuals—but surely the long suffering of Canada will have degenerated into pusillanimity, if it rid itself not soon of so senseless, so expensive a nuisance as these obstructionists.

VIATOR.

We read in our American exchanges, a story which though a trifle in itself, is valuable, as showing the estimation in which Catholics generally, and Irish Catholics especially, are held in the Northern States.

The Catholics of Charleston, Massachusetts, having organized a charitable Pie-Nic, their Committee waited on Mr. Merritt, the superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, to make arrangements, and to engage cars for the proposed excursion. The result of the visit is thus described in a letter over the signature of D. O'Sullivan, Cor. Secretary, Hamilton Institute:—

"A committee appointed by the members of the Hamilton Institute, of Charlestown, to get a picnic waited on Mr. Merritt, the Superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, to engage cars for the excursion. After stating the object of the visit, and naming the Institute, that gentleman gave, with all the pomp of official emphasis, the very laconic reply of 'No, sir,' and turning on his heel left the committee not only perplexed as to the causes which influenced him in giving so abrupt a refusal, but dissatisfied with the manner in which they were received or rather dismissed, that official standing off without further explanation than that contained in his emphatic but inexplicable 'No, sir.' The committee, however, determined to know the cause, called again at the Superintendent's office, and were then at last informed by the gentleman who transacted business for Mr. Merritt in the capacity of clerk, that the reason why they were refused the cars was 'that the Society was Irish and Catholic.'"

Mr. John O'Sullivan has kindly consented to act as our agent for the Township of Asphodel.

Remittances in our next.

The solemnity of laying the corner stone of the splendid new Church, in course of erection at Guelph will take place on the first Sunday of October, 4th proximo. His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by several clergymen, will perform the ceremony of blessing the corner stone. The very Rev. Vicar General Walsh, of St. Mary's, Toronto, will preach the sermon of the day. The great and successful efforts which the zealous Fathers at Guelph are making to promote the interests of religion and the spiritual welfare of the people confided to their care, cannot be too highly estimated. The Catholics of that flourishing and extensive mission enjoy special privileges. Within a few years, institutions have sprung up in their midst which excite the admiration and surprise of all who visit them. They cannot do less than evince a corresponding appreciation of the blessings they enjoy. The opportunity will be afforded them, the occasion above referred to of testifying by their presence and their numbers the estimate they set upon the constant exertions and arduous labors encountered by their good pastors in their regard. No doubt an immense concourse will be present to assist at the interesting ceremony.—Toronto Freeman.

Mr. George Brown, of the Toronto Globe, has been figuring disgracefully before the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto. It appears that among the legions of the great Onontio's creditors was a Mr. Crum, of Scotland, holding a judgment on a mortgage for \$10,364. At the close of 1860, Mr. Brown made an arrangement with Mr. Freeland, of Toronto, Mr. Crum's agent, that execution should be forborne, on condition of the debtor paying interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent, until the principal was discharged. This arrangement was carried out. Mr. Brown paying the interest at this rate, receiving periodically statements from the agent of the amount due with the interest so stated, which amounts he discharged without cavil, until April, 1863, when a writ was signed to collect the amount due. Then the defendant for the first time, set up a plea that he had never agreed to pay 12 1/2 per cent interest, and claiming that the excess over 6 per cent should be applied to the reduction of the principal sum, and he supported this plea by an affidavit in which he fully contradicted the testimony of Mr. Crum's agent, and the partner of that agent, who corroborated it. The case came before Mr. Justice Adam Wilson, certainly not an unfavorable judge for Mr. Brown, having been one of his political allies and followers. The actual issue was which of the parties had committed perjury; if Mr. Brown's affidavit contained the truth, that of the plaintiff's agent was manifestly false; on the contrary if Mr. Freeland's evidence was true, Mr. Brown's defense was an unquestionable fraud, supported by deliberate perjury. The judgment was delivered on Thursday last, for the plaintiff. The judge reviewed the case at considerable length, with the general conclusion that the fact that there had been an express agreement to pay the amount of interest claimed was proved; not only by Mr. Freeland and his partner, and by the several accounts rendered by them to the Defendant at various times, showing the progress of the reduction of the debt, and accepted by him; but by repeated acts of the Defendant himself, in recognizing verbally and in writing the correctness of these statements, in payment at various times the exact sum of interest claimed at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. Whereupon he adjudged the great Reformer to pay the amount demanded by him, interest and costs. Had the judge been other than a Clear Grit, the Globe would have denounced the decision as a Corruptor's persecution; as it is, Mr. Justice Wilson has put a brand on Mr. Brown which it will be hard for him to rub out.—Commercial Advertiser.

GOLD-MINING IN CANADA, Quebec, Sept. 16.—Year by year an attempt is made to bring into notice the gold field on the Chaudiere River near Quebec, and year by year, as the nuggets found increase in size, the attempt more nearly attains success. At length a sort of gold mining all the world over. Some men go up and find nothing; others make their \$50 per diem—a good deal of the difference depending on the character of the claims taken up; more, perhaps, a fine lot of nuggets weighing about nine pounds, were brought down from the diggings last week by one person, the largest weighing just ten ounces, and being valued at \$200. Specimens of quartz, with fine pieces of gold in it, are also shown; but no machinery for crushing has yet been sent up to the spots where the quartz occurs. The drift gold of the Chaudiere differs in appearance from that of Australia or California. There is none of what is often called "dust gold" here, but it is replaced by small pieces resembling shot of various sizes pressed and crushed out of shape. The larger pieces have the same battered appearance, which it strikes me, is possibly due to the action of ice. The gold is yellow rather than red, and very pure. I suppose \$50,000 worth have been got out this season. Within the past fortnight a company have built sluices and 'dams' on the Gilbert River, a tributary of the Chaudiere, and we may therefore soon look for better results than have hitherto been obtained without appliances of this kind. Their success will probably determine whether there is or is not to be another gold excitement on a grand scale. My belief is that there is plenty of the precious metal, and in great nuggets, too, and that, ere long, lower Canada will take a high rank as a gold-producing country. I say lower Canada, but there is little doubt that the auriferous formation extends into portions of the Eastern States, though whether it is everywhere as it is here I could not venture to say.—Cor. of N. Y. Times.

ROWING FEAT.—A party of young gentlemen left Quebec last week to visit the Montreal Exhibition, taking with them their pleasure boat. After spending a few days witnessing the sights, they started for home on Thursday evening, rowing the whole distance with the exception of a part of Lake St. Peter, where they hoisted sail. They carried their own provisions, and relieved each other at the oars. The party arrived here on Sunday evening, sailing a distance of 180 miles in seventy hours. We are not aware that this feat has ever before been accomplished.—Quebec Daily News.

THE HARVEST AND BUSINESS.—The Fall business has opened in our Western cities with great brilliancy, and there seems to be no doubt among mercantile men that the trade of the coming twelve months will be larger than for some years back. The crop is generally good. In the near townships it is specially abundant; in the near not so large. After reading and hearing many reports of the returns in the townships near the lake, it is impossible for us to help coming to the conclusion that in the old settlements of Upper Canada there is a gradual but certain falling off in the production year by year. The present season has been an excellent one for the growth of grain. Rain has been plentiful, but yet not too much so. Sowing, and sprouting, and ripening had all favorable weather; the straw was very tall, and everything bloomed a plentiful yield; yet when the farmer came to thrash out he found six, eight, and ten bushels to the acre where he expected fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five. It was not rust, it was not mildew, it was not winter killing; the simple fact seemed to be that under the most favorable circumstances, the ears did not fill, and the field was short. There is but one way of accounting for this. It may be summed up in a single word—exhaustion. You cannot continue to draw from the natural soil the materials which go to make wheat for an indefinite period of time. Not the richest prairie in America supplies sufficient nutriment for 20 years of growth.—Toronto Globe.

DEPARTURE OF THE 16TH.—This fine Regiment has long been favorably known among us, not only for the soldierly efficiency and discipline of the men, but also for their general excellent conduct during their stay in Montreal, and the scene which took place at embarkation for Toronto yesterday morning, was only what might have been expected, and is a convincing proof that the British soldier has only to respect himself and the cloth he wears to insure the respect and friendship of his brother citizens. The regiments marched down to the wharf in two wings, preceded by the drums and fifes of the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards, and the band of the 60th Rifles. The wharf and the immediate vicinity of the canal basin was crowded with spectators, among whom were numerous friends and acquaintances of the men, the scene being one of the most animated description. The girl I left behind me was by no means a fiction of the band, but a very real personage to whom the most affecting leave-takings seemed to afford very little consolation, if one might judge by the numerous sobs and red eyes to be heard and seen in all directions. The first boat was the "Champion" which left a little before 10 o'clock having the band on board, which performed on the upper deck. As the boat slowly steamed away, long and reiterated cheers were given by the soldiers and as heartily returned by their friends on shore. In about 7 of an hour the remainder of the regiment embarked in the "Banshee" with the life and drum band, which, while waiting in the vicinity of the locks, played "Auld Lang Syne" and other appropriate airs, and previous to the vessel's entering the canal, a like order of cheers and farewells, had to be gone through as that which attended the "Champion." We have little doubt that the 16th will make as good an impression in their old ones, as they left behind them in their old ones.—Transcript, 24th inst.

The London Times of the 12th, contains the following particulars respecting the despatch of reinforcements to Canada:—The "Adventure," iron built screw troop ship, Commander Thomas B. Lethbridge yesterday embarked at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Major-General Lord Paulet, C. B. and Col. B. Somerset, C. B., Deputy-Assist. Quartermaster-General, for Canada, the following detachments serving in Canada; Royal Artillery, Captain De Moleyns, Lieutenant Allyn, 72 men, 3 women and 3 children Royal Engineers, 1 man. 3rd battalion Military Train, 10 men and 2 women. 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, Captain Clinton, 61 men and 2 women. Coldstream Guards, Captain Seymour and 1 man. Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain Peel and Lieutenant Gascoigne, 16th Foot, Captain Gas, 2 women and one child. 1st battalion 17th Foot, Captain Utterston and 2 women. 30th regiment, Lieutenants Smyth, Egan, and Green; Ensigns Thom and 29 men. 62nd regiment, 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child. 1st bat. Rifle Brigade, Major Warren, 15 men and 1 woman. Army Hospital Corps, 3 women and 1 child. 1st Royal Artillery, 1 man, 1 woman and 4 children Canadian Rifles, Meddames Reynolds, Kelly, Mills and child. Royal Artillery, Meddames Cosin, O'Brien, and 3 children. 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, Mrs Smith, school-mistress. Army Hospital Corps, Meddames Arnold, Eglin, Tanner and child.

A Sardinian sloop of war which was expected at Gaspe for some time past, has arrived within the last few days. She proves to be the "St. Jean," of the King of Sardinia's navy, and is commanded by Count Emilia Fan de Bruno. She carries 24 guns and has a crew of 250 men. The Commander, de Bruno, is charged with an important mission by his Government, that of reporting on the resources of Canada, and more particularly on its fisheries. Large quantities of cod fish are annually exported from Gaspe to the principal ports in Italy, and the favorable return, we feel sure the officer will make on the fertility of the Canadian fisheries, will contribute in no small degree to the development of the commercial intercourse already commenced between these two countries.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.—A corrupt Government is the creation of a people as well as an honest one. If the people who elect the Parliament be corrupt the elected body will resemble them, and the people who are corrupt deserve to fall; but there is a consideration of much greater importance to the people of Canada than forms of Government, namely: their national character, credit, repute, honor,—without these characteristics a nation cannot exist. The spirit of responsible government emanates from the people; and whenever the electors of this Province become determined to aim at good and great principles, (whatever be its forms) the government will respond to their convictions and their sentiments; and in this way, only, national character can be made. Now let us require what national character is. Is it not reputation?—good repute, which is the portion of every man who would live with the refined and intelligent part of mankind? Reputation, therefore, to either an individual or a nation, is more desirable than gold. Canada, then, now does it fare in the article of reputation? Badly,—we fear—badly. If her statesmen are supposed to be selected from her very best material, what opinion are people at a distance to form of the masses when parts organs daily accuse their best men of crimes, which, if true, would disgrace any thief or vagabond outside a penitentiary? Fraud, corruption, and falsehood, blazoned daily to the world through the press, has almost formed the reputation of Canada abroad; and were it not for her strong hold upon the skirts of Great Britain at this moment, there is not an acre of land in the Upper Provinces would realize ten cents from any capitalist outside. This is the consequence of the tactics of those cunning intrigues—those office-seeking agitators—who have fooled the people with cries of corruption and fraud which had no foundation in fact; and we dread the country with endless ebullitions of their own ignorant conceit; and now, when office is obtained, (the object for which the drama was invented) the scenery is suddenly flung aside, and the lament yammer of the country are laughed at for their credulity. It has been a so much worse—the cry of "Wolfe" when there was no wolf; it has haunted the perceptions of the deceived portion of the people, and now that the wolf has really come, and they see him, they won't believe their own eyes, although as manifest to the world beyond them as can be seen at noon-day.—Quebec Independent.

EXTRAORDINARY SIGHTS.—Last week the wife of Mr. Wm. Walcott, Farmer, at Guelph, committed suicide by deliberately setting fire to her dress and working in the garden, when before daylight she arrived, she was so shockingly burned that she died the same evening.—Globe.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.39; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super, No. 2, \$3.65 to \$3.80; Superfine, \$4.10 to \$4.40; Fancy, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Superior Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L.C., \$5.25. No J.C.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Put, latest sales were at \$6.05, to \$6.74; Inferior Put, \$6.05 to \$6.74; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.75 to \$6.80.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 11c to 13c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.
Cut Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 8c to 9c.
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$8.00 to \$9.00; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	September 29.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per qd.	12 9 to 13 0		
Oatmeal, do.	10 0 to 11 0		
Indian Meal	0 0 to 0 6		
Peas per min	3 4 to 3 6		
Barley, do, for seed	3 0 to 3 6		
Oats, do.	2 0 to 2 1		
Beans, Canadian, per min.	2 6 to 3 0		
Honey, per lb	0 7 to 0 8		
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 3 0		
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6.00 to \$6.50		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 10 to 1 0		
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$9.00 to \$12.00		
Straw,	\$5.00 to \$ 8.00		
Butter, fresh per lb,	1 3 to 1 4		
Do salt, do.	0 7 to 0 9		
Buckwheat	2 0 to 2 3		
Flax Seed, do.	8 0 to 9 0		
Timothy	5 0 to 6 0		
Turkeys, per couple, do.	6 0 to 7 0		
Geese, do.	4 0 to 5 0		
Ducks, do.	2 0 to 3 0		
Fowls, do.	2 0 to 3 0		
Lard, do.	0 7 to 0 8		
Maple Sugar,	0 5 1/2 to 0 6		
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 0		

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 20.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and Third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15, to \$20; extra, \$30 to \$32.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00, live-weight. Hides, \$5.50 to \$6. Pelts, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5 1/2c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 26.

Fall wheat 80c to 85c per bushel. Spring wheat, 75c to 83c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 58c per bushel.—Globe.

Birth.

In this city, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Wall, of a son.

Died.

At St. Nicholas, on the 29th ult., Daniel, son of Thomas O'Sullivan, aged 5 years and 10 months.

At Durham, O.R., on the 31st Aug., Sarah Ellen, daughter of Denis and Catherine Mooney, aged 16 years and 4 months.

You left this world young, Sarah;

By sickness then wert spent;

You bore it with great patience,

And then to Heaven went.

You left your parents weeping,

For the loss of their dear child;

But God hath called you to him,

For thou wast pure and mild.

You now look on your parents

With joy and love from Heaven,

Watching them to join you,

In your life that God hath given.

Your schoolmates they do weep for you,

When they miss you from your class,

But happy when again they think,

That that path to Heaven thou'st past.

Oh say why should we weep

For the loss of such a friend—

You left this world of sorrow,

And in happiness you stand.

You served God whilst on earth—

You serve Him now in Heaven,

And by your pious works,

Eternal life you gave.

Farewell to thee, young Sarah,

Thy sickness now is o'er;

You live in peace and happiness,

Where you never shall suffer more.

By a Schoolmate,

J. Mc—



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOWNSHIP BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th instant.

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA,

Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 1.

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