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COPY OF PROCEEDINGS

Which took place 21st August, 1860, in St. Lawrence Hall, together with Two Letters written subsequently, one by the late Col. Jarvis, and the other by J. H. Morris, Esq., of Toronto.

NATIVE CANADIANS.

(Reported for the Globe.)

A meeting was held last night in the St. Lawrence Hall, to take measures with a view to native Canadians taking part with distinctive badges in the procession on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto. The meeting was a large one—very nearly filling the Hall. The greater proportion of those present were young men, natives of Canada, but there were also not a few well advanced in years, born in Upper Canada soon after its first settlement. Among the latter class was Mr. Nott, the first white child born in York, now Toronto.

On motion of Col. R. L. DENISON, Hon. W. B. Robinson was called to the chair. Mr. W. P. Andrews was appointed secretary of the meeting. Surrounding the chairman on the platform, were the following gentlemen:—D. Reesor, Esq., Warden of York and Peel, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Rev. Saltera Givena, Col. Denison, Col. Jarvis, Mr. J. H. Morris, Mr. W. H. Boulton, Mr. R. P. Crooks, Mr. T. G. Ridout, Dr. Wright, Dr. Richardson, Mr. F. H. Heward, Mr. Isaac White, Mr. Allan Macdonald, Mr. Geo. Monro, Mr. Lewis Moffatt, Mr. M. R. Vankoughnet, Mr. Thos. Bright, Mr. Emanuel Playter, Mr. W. Gamble, Mr. D. K. Feehan, &c.

The CHAIRMAN briefly stated the object of the meeting, and in calling upon Mr. J. H. Morris to move the first resolution, complimented that gentleman on the zeal he had displayed in originating this movement, and enlisting on its behalf the co-operation of the large number of gentlemen now assembled.

Mr. J. H. MORRIS moved the first resolution as follows:—

"That the Committee on the Programme having assigned to native Canadians a place in the procession in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is desirable to take such steps as may be necessary for the effective organization of that part of it."

Mr. MORRIS, in supporting the resolution, said that on application the Committee on Programme for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had made arrangements, and appointed a place in the procession for the Native Canadians of Toronto. (Cheers.) The present meeting had, therefore, been called in order that the Native Canadians of Toronto might have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the subject, and also that arrangements might be made by them for giving the Prince a hearty reception on his arrival in Toronto. It was necessary, he thought, that on such an auspicious occasion, that those born on the soil should be well represented. (Cheers.) The National Societies—St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's—were to take part in the procession at the reception of His Royal Highness, and he was of opinion that on such an occasion the Native Canadians should be well represented, and put in a good appearance. (Hear, hear.) It was not intended at the present time to form any distinctive society, nor did they wish in any way to interfere with the three National Societies. They wished simply by wearing the "Maple Leaf," on the day of the arrival of the Prince, to show that they were Native Canadians—(loud applause)—to be known to the world as such and as loyal subjects of Her Majesty. (Cheers.) An erroneous impression had gone abroad that they intended to form an exclusive society, something on the "Know Nothing" principle; but he would assure the meeting that such was not the case, as everything that had been done or would be done would be open to the public; and, in fact, it was not intended at the present time to form any society at all. (Hear.) The movement, however, might form the basis of a nationality, and he hoped the time would soon come when those to the "manor born" would be recognized at home or abroad as Native Canadians. At present when a Canadian visited the neighboring States, he was simply recognized as an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman from Canada; while, on the other hand, when he visited the Mother Country, he was acknowledged only in the light of an American. This was not

residing among them. (Hear, hear.) On such an occasion he might refer to the many occasions in which the fathers of the present Native Canadians had evinced their loyalty to the British Crown. When the war for Independence was going on in the neighboring States, a number of brave men, known as the U. E. Loyalists, had left what was now known as the United States, and had entered Canada to fight the battles of England. (Cheers.) Their lands had been confiscated and their homes destroyed, but their love of country made them forget all. (Cheers.) These brave men were the fathers of Native Canadians. (Loud cheers.) In the war of 1812 the Native Canadians again displayed in a striking manner their loyalty to the throne of Great Britain. Many of these heroes were now present at the meeting, and if need be, assisted by the present generation, were ready to fight the battles of their country over again. (Applause.) He hoped that to-night they might be laying the keel of a national ship which would be built up by the aspirations and deeds of the Sons of Canada; that this ship would visit every clime under the sun and become known in the remotest parts of the earth. (Cheers.) He trusted that the sentiment of nationality would take root in the bosom of every one of our people, and that they would all be able to see the beneficial effects which would result from it, and concluded by moving the resolution.

The resolution was seconded by T. G. RIDOUT, Esq., and was adopted by acclamation.

Rev. Dr. RYERSON moved the second resolution as follows:—

"That all Native Canadians in Toronto at the time of the Prince's arrival, are earnestly invited to join in the procession in the place assigned for that purpose by the Committee."

In supporting this resolution, the Rev. Dr. said he would have no favor for any movement, analogous to that of the Know Nothings in the United States—any movement to shut out from offices of honor and emolument in this country, subjects of Her Majesty, who did not happen to be native-born Canadians. But he was in favor of the present movement, because he believed it would have a tendency to blend the whole population of Canada in one deep, universal, unanimous feeling of devotion to the best interests of their common country. (Cheers.)

Mr. LEWIS MOFFATT seconded the resolution, which passed by acclamation.

Dr. RICHARDSON moved the third resolution:—

"That all Native Canadians joining the procession, whether identified with the National Societies or not, should wear the Maple Leaf as an emblem of the land of their birth."

He said he expressed his own personal feeling, when he regretted that native-born Canadians were to a certain extent identified with National Societies, instead of having a society of their own. With the kindest feeling towards those good and benevolent societies, he was of opinion that Native Canadians, in identifying themselves with them, pursued a course that was detrimental and suicidal. Where he an Englishman by birth, it would be his pride to belong to the St. George's Society. Or, where he an Irishman or a Scotchman, he should feel proud to belong to the Society which continued the remembrance of the Emerald Isle or of Scotland. But he had always objected to the descendants of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, joining the National Societies, and from his youth it had been an object with him dearly cherished to take part in establishing a Canadian Society, which should strengthen a Canadian feeling, and gather together the descendants of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, making them feel they were one brotherhood, and had one common interest—without a thought, however, of setting out any new political combination. (God forbid! He looked upon our connection with England as the greatest political blessing we could enjoy. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. P. CROOKS suggested that this meeting should appoint a committee to prepare resolutions. He did not think they

The CHAIRMAN here remarked that he had heard with great satisfaction that much interest was taken in this movement by Native Canadians in all parts of the country, and he hoped many, reading out of Toronto, would join their great gathering on the occasion of the Prince's visit. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. REESOR seconded the resolution. He said he was much pleased to see this movement commenced with the view of having recognised something like a Canadian Nationality. He looked upon the present of Canada as something which they need not be ashamed of in the future, as something of which they might be proud in anticipation. (Cheers.) At the present time Great Britain and the United States were almost the only two free countries in the world, the only great countries enjoying free constitutions, but as Canadians they might feel proud to anticipate the time when the British Provinces of North America would be recognized as a great country, added to the number of the great and free civilized countries of the world. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. W. H. BOULTON said he presumed it was not the wish of the gentlemen now desirous of enlisting under the banner of Native Canadianism, to form a Society distinct and separate from the National Societies. All that was desired was to have an opportunity on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, of showing what native Canadians were made of. They wished the Prince of Wales to see what Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, coming to this country could produce, and that their descendants in this country were in no way inferior to the men who had begotten them. (Cheers.) And he did not speak of the descendants merely of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, but the descendants of those gallant men, who, when the United States separated from Great Britain, refused to remain under the American flag, and sacrificing everything they had come to this country to live under the protection of the British flag. He believed they would be able to show the Prince that the Native Canadians were equal to the men of any portion of Her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.) He begged to move—"That the following committee be appointed on banners and bands, Mr. Paul Kane, Mr. Small, and Mr. John Paterson."

Mr. W. GAMBLE seconded the resolution. When Mr. Morris first spoke to him about this movement, he (Mr. Gamble) remarked that, when he saw the National Societies of England, Ireland, and Scotland, meeting with their bands and banners, he thought it was time that the descendants of those true men of old, the early settlers of this country, the U. E. Loyalists, who were the pioneers of refinement, civilization and material prosperity in this country should also organize and meet in a similar manner. Some were afraid of the springing up of the feeling called "Nativism." He had no such fears, and he thought the sooner they were embodied as a National Society, with the motto "Canada and Home," the better. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. P. CROOKS urged that before such a resolution was adopted, there ought to be an organization of a Society.

The resolution being put to the meeting, was declared carried.

Mr. J. H. MORRIS said he thought it was to be regretted that this resolution should have been adopted. For the present they required no banner. The Maple Leaf was a sufficient badge. After remarks on the subject by various gentlemen, the resolution was withdrawn.

Col. JARVIS expressed his disappointment with the proceedings of the meeting. He regretted that the steps taken should have had reference only to persons born in Canada. After making some further remarks, Col. Jarvis took up his hat and left the Hall.

Dr. RYERSON said he thought Col. Jarvis must have been laboring under a misapprehension. Under the name of Canadians it was intended to include the natives of the British Provinces besides Canada.

Mr. W. GAMBLE, seconded by Col. DENISON, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Morris

chairman to a seat on the dais. I remarked to the chairman that I was not a Canadian by birth, but if, in the proceedings which were to take place, they intended to permit all those who from their youth up (although born in a neighbouring colony) had resided in Canada, I should be most happy to assist in the arrangements which were about to be made for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Finding that throughout the proceedings which followed none but Canadians by birth were expected to take any part, it was only when the chairman was about to vacate his seat that I took the liberty to mention that, being on the "Programme Committee" for the reception of the Prince, a printed plan or programme of the procession would be extensively circulated, so that every society and organization would know the place at which it was expected that they would take in the procession. I also expressed great disappointment and regret that none other than Canadians by birth would be enabled to take a place in the "rendezvous" opposite Elijah's Hotel.

I do regret, Mr. Editor, that this meeting has passed off with so little having been done towards the organization of a "Colonial Society;" as the exclusion of all but native Canadians renders the more extended course a matter of necessity. Had last night's meeting been a preliminary one, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means to bring the subject under the notice of the public, I should, if invited, have given my views upon the subject; but although after the residence of upwards of half a century in Toronto, and being, perhaps, more familiar with the courts which have occurred during the last fifty years than many upon the platform, I was not "qualified" to take any part in the proceedings.

It is my intention, if I should receive the countenance and assistance of my brother "colonists," to endeavour to establish in British America a "Colonial Society," to which all British subjects, whether by birth or long residence in the colony—whose ancestors were the pioneers in the settlement of the colonies, (after the separation of those which now form the United States of America) may be admitted; and I propose to report and record in a book the names of those "pioneers" who, after having fought and bled, and after sacrificing whatever property which they had possessed in the mother colonies, sought an asylum in those Provinces, where they and their descendants might enjoy British laws and institutions similar to those in the Parent State. It is my intention to invite the few remaining of those loyal men, and the descendants of those who have departed, to transmit to me their names and the names of their respective ancestors who joined the Royal standard, and who afterwards emigrated to the "colonies." It is my desire to place on record the public services (whether military or otherwise,) of those men, and of their descendants, up to the present time, if such information can be obtained from reliable sources, and that such "record" be open to the inspection of the public. I know that there have been men in the colonies whose services in the olden time should not be forgotten, and I believe that there are some now living who, having taken an active part in most of the prominent acts of the Province, deserve to have those services placed on record.

Hart's "Army List" gives you a full account of every action in which a military man has been engaged, and thereby forms a record to which you may resort for information. Why should not the descendants of the "old settlers" have the means of recording the deeds of their ancestors; why should we not have a "record of the offices which they respectively filled, and the position which they held in the Provinces from the beginning?"

The meeting of last night will, I hope, have the effect of bringing out the feelings of the colonists as to the necessity of contributing a certain status in the Mother Country. Disguise it as you may, it is nevertheless true, that a "colonist" is not received with the same attention in England as a Yankee, "as certain persons holding office in Canada" will be enabled to state, and as a learned

NATIVE CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—Having read in your issue of this morning a letter from our respected townsman, Mr. W. R. Jarvis, in reference to the meeting of "Native Canadians" which took place in the St. Lawrence Hall on the evening of the 21st inst., I will thank you to find space for a few words of explanation from me. On request, the Committee on Programme assigned to native Canadians a place in the procession to be formed on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at this city, and the meeting referred to was convened "to make arrangements" for joining such procession. The Canadian Legislature having invited His Royal Highness to this country, he should be able to say, on his return to his native land, that he had seen Canadians. This he could do if the people turned out in one uniform mass, without banners, to distinguish those who were born in Canada from those who were not; but the three National Societies and other societies not of Canadian origin, in great numbers, will occupy a prominent position on the day of the Prince's arrival, showing that they are English, Irish or Scotch, or of such descent; in other words, that they are not Canadians. We walk in the same procession in a separate body to show that we are Canadians, and not that we love the British Isles less, but Canada more. This step will lay the foundation of a nationality, and give to the inhabitants of Canada a distinguishing name. That name we have earlier been entitled to, but let the people of Canada make up their minds to have it, and they will have it. The term "Native Canadians" has been used in contradistinction to Canadians by adoption, who will publicly demonstrate to the Prince that they are not natives of the soil; but we will not exclude from our ranks any of our people who choose to wear our emblem, the "maple leaf," and appear as one of us. We trust that all Canadians, whether residents of Toronto or strangers in the city on the day of the Prince's arrival, instead of congregating on the corners of the streets to be pushed aside while the grand procession passes, or gazing from the house-tops, will join our ranks, in one of the most conspicuous places, of which we hope to find your worthy Canadian correspondent (though not a native Canadian), Mr. Jarvis. The place of rendezvous is between the Bank of Montreal and Elijah's hotel on Front street; and parties will hereafter be requested to assemble there an hour before the Prince will land, to proceed thence to the place assigned to them in the procession.

Mr. Jarvis says, "I do regret, Mr. Editor, that this meeting has passed off with so little having been done towards the organization of a Colonial Society." In reply to which I can simply say, that the object of the meeting was not for that purpose. The question as to the expediency of forming a Society could not, in propriety, have been discussed on that occasion, but even had the subject, by any irregular proceeding, become a matter of discussion, I should certainly have opposed it. The same objects which induce the National Societies in this and other countries to perpetuate their existence, would influence me, were I residing abroad with my fellow-countrymen, to organize a "Canadian Society," but at home I see no necessity for one. I am informed that there is no St. George's Society in England, St. Patrick's in Ireland, nor St. Andrew's in Scotland,—that they only exist in foreign countries.

In the fourth paragraph of Mr. Jarvis' letter he says, "It is my intention, if I should receive the countenance and assistance of my brother colonists, to endeavor to establish in British America, a Colonial Society, to which all British subjects, whether by birth or long residence in the colony, whose ancestors were the pioneers in the settlement of the colonies, (after the separation of those which now form the United States of America), may be admitted." I implore all who, in the exercise of a wiser judgment than I possess, are in favor of a Society, to consider well its name. The title which Mr. Jarvis would give it would be destructive to the cause of nationality, and prejudicial to our