

can do many things.) Apart from the faith of treaties, there are state reasons which do not render it desirable for British interest, that colonists should assimilate too much with surrounding nations of Saxon descent.

We hold that one general and distinctive appellation, one only, suits those who are either Canadian born, or who have made this their adopted home; that appellation is summed up in the word "Canadian." With this term must be associated the future expansion of our people. We cannot consider otherwise but as public enemies, as foes to the common-weal, all those who trade on distinctions of race, who, unable to ride into power on national issues, seek in sectional strife props for their ephemeral greatness: if their efforts were directed to the promotion of Canadian interests, in a broad and national point of view, what happy results would follow!

The time has now arrived when the question must be solved,—shall we become a united people, truly Canadian in principle, in thought and in action, or shall we remain as we are, a weak and disjointed colony, each and every one of us, adhering to the national names and prejudices of the country from which we sprang, like so many half grown boys, who, instead of aspiring to the matured existence of manhood, pine away in fruitless regret for the toys of early years?

That we are preparing for ourselves a perilous future, by remaining disunited, who can deny? Our aims are too selfish to produce any benefits, and as we grow older, the prejudices of classes will assume broader and deeper roots, and ultimately defy eradication. Let us then endeavour henceforward to foster a purely Canadian feeling, and what nobler sacrifice can we offer on our new built altars, than the prejudice to which we have been so long attached? A nationality having its basis in the mutual affection of different races to a common country, would before long produce a state of things which at present, under our hollow friendships, are undreamed of. Perchance the keeping in abeyance old ideas, and cherished associations, may cost us an effort, but how insignificant the effort compared with the ultimate good.

A nationality is a thing to be loved from whatever point of view we may look at it,—equally to be prized for the evils it will prevent, as for the actual benefits it has in store: from it we will borrow a *status*, which at present we have not, and which we never can have until we become a people, and we never can in this country, at any rate, become *one people*, in the strict acceptance of the term, until we first do away with, and completely efface, the division line between Upper and Lower Canada; for