

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 as it ought to be, and in his opinion, Canadians should have a nationality of their own, and be known to the world as Canadians. (Cheers.) He contended that the recognition of this nationality was necessary to the progress of our common country. But while speaking relative to this nationality, he wished it to be understood that he approved of the National Societies which had been established in the country. They had been instituted for benevolent purposes, and for the keeping up a praiseworthy recollection of the Fatherland. (Cheers.) They served as landmarks for the British emigrant on his arrival, and pointed out his place of destination, and cheered up his heart as he wended his weary way through the path of life. (Loud cheering.) He would not attempt to estimate the amount of good which these societies had performed. (Applause.) But while these societies were flourishing, it often had been remarked that there was no "Native Canadian Society." It was therefore determined that on such an auspicious occasion as the visit of the Heir Apparent to the British Throne, that the Native Canadians should turn out in a body and render him a hearty welcome. (Cheers.) While the sons of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick were marshalled under their respective banners, it was sincerely to be hoped that the Sons of Canada would also appear in large numbers in the procession with the maple leaf on their breasts, and give his Royal Highness a spontaneous reception on his arrival in Toronto. The Prince came to see Canada, and surely it was necessary that he should be welcomed by Canadians as well as by the Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen

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 seeking 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 should be called upon to adopt resolutions prepared by a conclave.

Mr. F. H. HEWARD seconded the resolution moved by Dr. Richardson. He said, if accepted by the meeting, it would have the effect of placing Canadians before the world, wearing upon their breasts the emblem which was an acknowledgment of their origin. The Englishman gloried in his rose, the Irishman in his shamrock, and the Scotchman in his thistle. Why should not Canadians, their descendants, wreath around their brows, a chaplet of the maple leaf. If this resolution were adopted, he hoped that hereafter, the Native Canadian, wherever he went abroad from his native soil, in whatever part of the wide world he might be, would wear in his bosom the maple leaf as the emblem of the land of his birth. (Cheers.) And no better opportunity could be afforded of adopting this national emblem, than we would shortly wear it in the presence and with the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) *The first public act of His Royal Highness having been the presentation of their banners to our noble Hundredth Regiment, he would doubtless also have the pleasure of sanctioning the adoption of the maple leaf as our national emblem.* (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Dr. WRIGHT moved the next resolution:—"That on the day of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Toronto, the Native Canadians do rendezvous on Front street, between the Bank of Montreal and Ellah's Hotel."

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. DENYSON, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. MORRIS for the exertions he had made in originating this movement.

Carried by acclamation.

On motion of Col. DENYSON, Mr. Robinson vacated the chair.

Mr. D. K. FECHAN then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Robinson for his conduct in the chair. He had fulfilled the duties of the chair on this occasion warmly and effectively, as a native Canadian knew how to do. Mr. Fechan went on to say, that although President of the St. Patrick's Society, he was a native Canadian, and he would have liked that this large meeting had resulted in something more than merely arranging to welcome the Royal personage who was shortly to honor us with his presence. He should have wished to have seen formed a more permanent organization of Native Canadians. (Cries of Yes! Yes! and No! No!)

Mr. CROOKS seconded the motion for a vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the meeting separated, the proceedings having occupied about an hour and a half.

## NATIVE CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—In attending the meeting which was held last night at the St. Lawrence Hall, I did so as a spectator (not being a native Canadian), and took my seat upon one of the lower benches, until I was invited by the

heads 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 gentleman holding a high position in Canada has openly declared.

Let us hope, however, that after His Royal Highness' visit this complaint will no longer exist, and that colonists will be looked upon as not inferior to their fellow-subjects, but as fellow-subjects, though residing in a distant portion of the empire.

During the late session of the Legislature, which was held in Toronto, the claim of the Militia to be represented at Court was brought under the notice of French members of that honourable body, and as the English, Irish, Scotch, Guernsey, and Jersey Militia were represented by *aides de camp* to the Queen it was suggested that, if brought under her Majesty's notice, the same distinction might be extended to the Militia of Canada. During the visit of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Smith, this matter was mentioned to his Grace the Secretary for the Colonies, and it was understood that such an honour would be conferred upon the Canadian Militia, by the appointment of two or more *aides de camp*. This has been done—and Sir A. MacNab, Bart., and Sir E. Tache have been selected to wear the honour.

I must apologize for the length of this communication—but I do feel that if the course of last night's proceedings should be adopted throughout Canada, great dissatisfaction will be the result.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. B. JARVIS.

Toronto, August 22, 1860.

receive the Commissioner and as a country society 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 importance as a race. We have too long been known as colonists, and called by that name, and consequently I am not surprised at Mr. Jarvis stating "that a 'colonist' is not received with the same attention in England as a Yankee." The Yankee has nationality, the Colonist none. We are more than colonists, having, as was stated in the address to His Royal Highness by the Legislative Council of Canada, "freedom in the management of our own affairs."

In conclusion, I must express my regret that I feel myself compelled so to differ from Mr. Jarvis, a gentleman who has always been zealous in the cause of Canada's progress, and whose position and experience entitle his opinions to every consideration and respect; and I would fain hope that he will adhere to his original intention of joining us in the procession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MORRIS.

Toronto, August 23, 1860.

If we Canadians are to take our due place in the Imperial Councils, and bear our due proportion of the consequent burden, and responsibility, we must rise not only above Provincial but Dominion attachments, and no sentiment short of "British," in its widest and most comprehensive sense.—Toronto Globe, 7th Oct., 1874.

That we are a nation with an individuality and a type of our own, is now seen on both sides of the Atlantic.—Toronto Globe, 12th Oct., 1874.