

tism, and in such instances as the American invasion of 1775, the war of 1812-1815, the Fenian raid of 1866, the Rebellion of 1885, the French-Canadians have cheerfully taken up arms to defend the British rights which were also their rights in this country.

The proofs of these assertions are to be found in all the works relating to Canadian history, embracing the above memorable epochs of our history. I could find enough quotations to fill in two hundred pages of this magazine, but I shall restrain myself to such quotations as will best illustrate the subject I have ventured to treat.

When the Continental Congress sent a flattering address to the Canadians, inviting them to send delegates, they did not pay any attention to it.

“ Although, says Tuttle, the passing of the Quebec Act was most distasteful to the British colonists in Canada,—who had expected the royal promise of a legislative assembly to be fulfilled,—and greatly incensed the Americans, it proved wholly satisfactory to the French inhabitants of Quebec.” (1).

And speaking of the address of the Continental Congress, he says :

“ This address fell perfectly flat ; very few of the French ever saw or heard of it, and but few of those that did paid any attention to it.” (2)

After the surrender of Montreal to Montgomery, the inhabitants were treated “ with the utmost kindness ” by the Americans, and circulars were issued engaging them to join

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(1) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. I, p. 301.

(2) Tuttle's *History of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. I, p. 302.