

mittee of Safety met and declared, and rightly too, that any sovereign who had so broken his compact with his subjects as had George, should forfeit their allegiance. They advocated a continental congress, but they did not demand absolute independence, unless their wrongs should remain undressed. That was another brilliant gem in America's crown of loyalty. They gloried in the name of Englishmen, and dearly loved their mother-country. But when matters came to such a crisis that they would either have to renounce the name of Englishmen, or become slaves, they valiantly chose the former. And who can blame them?

This final resistance shown by Americans to taxation without representation caused the Government to tremble, lest Canada should side with the colonists. Consequently, they passed the Quebec Statute, a law by which the Catholics were to have the free exercise of their religion. This was indeed a great blessing, and one for which all Catholics in this grand Dominion should justly be

thankful. So a nation that had refused to grant Ireland religious emancipation, bestowed it upon another because it feared that Canada might aid the Americans.

The Boston Tea Party was the clarion note of liberty's bugle; patriots flocked to the standard of freedom, and with a unanimity, fought, bled, died and won. What conclusion can we draw from this? It can be no other, save that England was wrong. The colonists looked upon liberty as their birth-right, and sprang to the call of their leader who asked them to

"Let no sword be sheathed,
Until their land from cliff to lake was free,
Free as their torrents are that leap their rocks,
Oras their peaks that wear their caps of snow
In very presence of the regal sun."

This they did, and to-day their country stands amongst the foremost nations of the world; happiness reigns within her boundaries, and freedom flourishes under the folds of the "Star Spangled Banner."

M. A. FOLEY, '00.

