

we have to perform to our French Canadian brethren, is a difficult and a delicate one; but we have no doubt that by kindness, and love, and honest and straightforward dealing, it can be done successfully. Our interests are one, and indivisible.—Our rights and privileges are already the same; and we believe that the time is coming, when there will be a fusion of the two races into one people.

The Norman conquest of England must have been felt as a tremendous calamity by the Saxon people. Deeply for many years must the iron have entered into their souls. But great as the calamity was, terrible as must have been the cases of individual suffering, yet, in the wise arrangements of a mysterious Providence, from the depths of these terrible evils, an incalculable amount of good was brought up. The succeeding history of England proved, and its present position demonstrates, that the Norman conquest was, in its results, a blessing,—it may be a terrible one,—but still a blessing not only to England, but to the human race.

At the period of the conquest, the Normans were not only among the most warlike, but among the most polished and intellectual people of Europe; and they brought over to England with them not only their chivalry, and skill in the art of war; but their literature, and enthusiasm, and proficiency in agriculture and manufactures. After a long period of wrongs, and mutual jealousies, the two races coalesced; and the noble English people of the present day are the fruit of the union, which was inaugurated amidst scenes of blood and suffering.

There is good ground for believing that the great body of French Canadians are of Norman descent. Jacques Cartier was a native of the little town, of St. Malo, in Normandy; and many of the early settlers belonged to the same province. The

French Canadians then are the descendants of a noble race; and, if delivered from the yoke of spiritual despotism, might reasonably be expected to assert for themselves a distinguished place among the people of this continent.

It is an interesting fact that, in the conquest of Canada, the English just did for the Canadians, what the ancestors of the Canadians had done for the progenitors of the English a few centuries before. And if the same good effects result ultimately from the conquest of Canada by the English, as resulted from the conquest of England by the Normans, none will have greater cause to rejoice than the French Canadian people. Whatever they may themselves think, there can be no doubt, that they have derived immense advantage from their connection with England.—They were spared the horrors of the first French revolution. The civil rights and privileges of all were respected, and secured. Their priests were not massacred, as their brethren in France had been, by their own countrymen. The English, who now so strenuously assert civil and religious liberty for themselves, freely conceded it to those whom they had conquered. And now, the French Canadian enjoys the same rights and privileges, as the British themselves; and whatever be their sentiments now, they will ere long, come to be satisfied that they have greater advantages, under the mild sway of Britain, than they could ever have enjoyed, under the arbitrary domination of France. It is quite natural that the French Canadians should look with affectionate interest to France. We cannot blame them for that. We respect them for it. But whatever may be the changes in Europe, the time is irrevocably past, for their ever again becoming politically connected with France. And all who are permanently settled in Canada, whether of British, French, or Irish origin, should feel