in the British Isles, and in many other portions of her Dominion, there are additional reasons why that right should in this country be conferred solely on the Governor-General. Centralization of power and authority is more required in a sparsely populated country such as Canada, than it is in England, where it is more difficult to perform acts of administration among the millions, who constitute its population.

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We have thus far pointed out the present attitude of the French Canadian and Roman Catholic towards his fellow countryman of British and Protestant extraction. We have shown that in their design to establish la grande Nation Canadienne, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, they heed not the rights or liberties of any other class of the people; that from their self-sufficiency and arrogance they would spurn every English speaking colonist, who would dare to interfere with their purposes to re-establish an effete and extinguished nationality in Canada. We have signalized their weak and covert attempts to try and triumph for a moment over a brave and generous people, who have sustained a multitude of wrongs at their hands, without a word of complaint or remonstrance. We have shown how the English colonist in the Province of Quebec, while peaceably pursuing his duties, both as a citizen and a man, has had his prospects injured and thwarted, and his happiness even destroyed through religious intolerance and bigotry! And we have barely hinted at the remedy. In conclusion, we shall now take a glance (imperfect though it may be) at the improbability of the French race ever again holding a political position in any part of the Continent of America.