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ful to their language? Do they not love their language, their laws, and their institutions; and has Great Britain any more loyal subjects than the French inhabitants of those islands? Taking the Scotch, the Irish, and the English people, do we not see different nationalities and sometimes different local laws; and who can pretend that these different nationalities are not devoted to the British Empire and to the British Crown? Are we going to be told that, in England, they do not know the history of the French Canadians? That might be said, perhaps, somewhere on the continent, but it cannot be said in Great Britain. They know there as well as we know in this country that in 1776 the French Canadians of that day had to fight General Lafayette and officers under him who had been in the Canadian army a few years before. These French Canadians fought for the glorious British flag, which was then deserted by many of England's own sons. Look at 1812. Was it not a French Canadian—Colonel DeSalaberry—and his three hundred braves who repulsed the invasion of the Americans at Chateaugay? Look even at 1837, which, perhaps, will be quoted to us as a sample of disloyalty. We were not then disloyal to the Crown or to the British Empire. It was only an uprising for the redress of grievances and against a tyrannical Canadian Government. We were then fighting for the privileges of responsible government, and without that fighting I doubt very much whether the privileges of responsible government would have been given so soon to the Canadian people. Look, later on, to the year 1865 or 1866, when we were threatened with a Fenian invasion. Were the French Canadians behind their fellow-countrymen of other origins. No, they were to the front; and I recollect well my hon. friend from Montreal East (Mr. Coursol) taking the musket in his hand in defence of the Canadian flag and British institutions. Look, later on yet, to 1869 and 1870. There was then a rebellion in the North-West, which has been brought under the notice of hon. members so often during this debate. Then, as in 1837, the French half-breeds were fighting for liberty, they were fighting for the privileges of responsible government, and against the tyranny of the Canadian Government. I said so last year during that six hours' speech, and the facts cannot be controverted, and they were not contradicted during that debate, that when the rebellion took place the Government had not a particle of title to the lands in the North-West. These men, in the absence of any local authority, took the law in their own hands in order to secure for their people political liberty, and we have to-day the testi-