

nations," out of the now United States, he exhorts French Canadians to defend and preserve their laws and nationality, in view of the separate independence which is in store for them in the immediate future.

Let Mr. Garneau and his co-sympathisers bear in mind that they who thus sow the wind will be very likely to reap the whirlwind; and should the teachings of this disloyal book, uncounteracted, be suffered to produce their legitimate fruits of civil revolt, these men, like their counterparts in the South, may be sadly mistaken in some of the results they anticipated. And while Mr. Garneau talks of the oppressions of his race in Canada, I take the liberty of reminding him that his countrymen are here in the assured possession of liberty even now unknown and unenjoyed in his fatherland; and it may be the part of wisdom for Mr. Garneau, the author, and Mr. Chauveau, the endorser, to remember that, had they put forth in "old France" a "History" containing such statements concerning its government as there are in this mis-named Canadian history against the government and people of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in all human probability, ere this, they would have been deprived of "personal liberty," or, perchance, have mysteriously glided away to the "land o' the leal."

As has been intimated, it is a sad misuse of language to call Garneau's a history of Canada. By sufferance, it may be named a history of a part of Lower Canada, and other French settlements in North America; for Upper Canada is noticed but incidentally, and the Eastern Townships and their people are hardly worth speaking of at all; and although English students must use Bell's translation, and since the incomplete work of Mrs. Roy has been recommended by the Council, for reasons which may hereafter be brought to light; and instead of having a translation of Mr. Garneau's officially styled "Best History of Canada," or having a school history of the Province prepared by some able English-speaking scholar; a skeleton abridgment in French only of Mr. Garneau's has been put into use by the Council of Public Instruction, the *animus* of which may be judged by the following characteristic extract:

"L'Union avait été de tout temps la pensée secrète du parti anglais de Montréal, dont l'hostilité contre les anciens habitants augmentait tous les jours avec le désir de les dominer. L'avarice et l'ambition nourrissaient cette hostilité, qui dégénérait en une haine profonde, qu'il faisait partager à l'Angleterre à la faveur des préjugés nationaux et des calomnies. Ce parti avait exclusivement l'oreille du peuple anglais; le bureau colonial recevait toutes ses inspirations de lui, et les gouverneurs embrassaient presque toujours sa cause en arrivant au Canada, afin de s'assurer de son influence à Londres où les Canadiens étaient regardés comme des étrangers."

TRANSLATION.

"The union (of the two Canadas) was always the secret wish of the English party in Montreal, whose hostility toward the French-descended inhabitants increased daily, along with their desire to domi-