

conquered and watered with their blood. Let those who accuse them of want of talent and energy remember that, with their military education, it was difficult for them to devote themselves to any other occupations than those they were already with."

History generally fails to record the minor circumstances of the great events it recounts, and, but for writers such as M. de Gaspé, the tests by which alone it can be judged would be lost.

"The terms in favour of the French residents," says the writer of a History of Canada now before us, "were faithfully, and even liberally, fulfilled by our Government. All offices, however, were conferred on British subjects, who then consisted only of military men, with not quite five hundred petty traders, many of whom were ill-fitted for so important a situation. They showed a bigoted spirit, and an offensive contempt of the old inhabitants, including even their class of nobles. General Murray (the then Governor), notwithstanding, strenuously protected the latter, without regard to repeated complaints made against him to the Ministry at home; and by his impartial conduct he gained their confidence in a degree which became conspicuous on occasion of the great revolt of the United Colonies."

*Audi alteram partem.* M. de Gaspé gives a