

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

which from the good opinion and Confidence he has acquired of the Inhabitants of the Province, and the wisdom of his Measures for the increase of its Prosperity, it is hoped he will do, His Majesty most readily concurs in your Continuance at Quebec. But in Case Col. Carleton should be desirous of a change of Situation His Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorise me to offer to you the Lieutenant Government of New Brunswick.¹

I shall defer all further proceedings upon the Matter, so far as you are concerned, until I receive a Communication from you of your Sentiments upon it. In the mean time I wish you to believe that I am with great Truth and Regard.

I am &^{ca}

SYDNEY

MEMORANDA FOR INSTRUCTIONS.²

A What Policy should the Governor Gen^l observe, with the United States?

A What, with each separate State?

B What with the Indians?

C What Policy should He observe with Vermont? how far may He permit, or connive at an internal trade, or intercourse with the people of that Country, or of the other States, till circumstances are ripe for an arrangement? Instructions, suited to the line of conduct adopted, should be sent to the Officers of the Customs—

D A plan of secret intelligence should be formed, so that nothing hostile to the Kings American Dominions may be resolved on, nor even proposed, but what shall be quickly conveyed, & reported to the Governor Gen^l—

Some general Ideas on these heads may be given, that the Kings Government in America may not deviate too far, from what shall be judged most advisable at home.

¹ This appointment he promptly declined, virtually saying that he would take Quebec or nothing. See Hope to Sydney, June 27th, 1786, Q 26—2, p. 490. He was permitted to remain at Quebec as Lt. Governor and President of the Council, while Col. Carleton was promoted to be Brigadier General and Commander of the Forces, under his brother Lord Dorchester.

² Canadian Archives, Q 26—1, p. 57. These memoranda were intended at once to solicit instructions from the Home Government and to guide its policy with reference to the mutual relations of the various provinces of British North America. A previous memorandum, of Feb. 20th, 1786, marked "private," though dealing mainly with military matters yet relates to some of the points here dealt with and shows a remarkable change of mind on Carleton's part with reference to the possible future of the remaining colonies. After pointing out the wisdom of cultivating friendly relations with the continent as a whole, he turns to the remaining colonies and says that, in view of their situation; "Good policy therefore requires we should leave as little for them to gain by a separation as possible. All the advantages offered to Congress for a reconciliation should be reconsidered, and such of them as may now be judged advisable to grant, and are wished for by the Provinces which remain in their allegiance, cannot be granted too soon. That these benefits may have their proper effect, they should be conferred unasked, as soon as may be and as flowing spontaneously from the benevolence of Government, it would be unwise to withhold from dutiful obedience, what might have been obtained by tumults and rebellion, or by delay, to let leaders of Sedition usurp from Government the gratitude and confidence of the people. All Burdens on Land which may serve to excite animosities against the Crown should be taken off, but the regulations which promote the culture of soil, or check the evils of large Grants should remain. A power to protect the people from all vexations, more particularly from those which proceed from men in office, should be lodged on that continent, that a sullen discontent may not have time to spread." See Q 56—3, p. 609. Given also in Q 26—1, p. 53.