

Amherst who was ordered to consult DeLancey (very probably by Pownall's recommendation) adopted and carried out all the three portions of the Lieutenant-Governor's sketch above given. Towards the end of 1756, Pownall, dissatisfied with the poor progress made up to that time, returned to England and wrote a memorable letter to Lord Halifax which revolutionized the conduct of the war. He pointed out "that after the English had been repeatedly disappointed in their attempts to penetrate the country by the way of Crown Point and Lake Champlain, and had lost Oswego and the command of Lake Ontario; considering the reason there was also to expect the defection of the Indians in consequence thereof; there remained *no other alternative, but either to make peace or to change the object of the war*, by making a direct attack up the River St. Lawrence, upon Quebec itself; urged to a radical destruction of Canada." "The writer of these papers;" he says (1) "came over to England in the latter end of the year 1756 to propose and state these reasons, nearly in the same form as afterwards repeated by the paper that follows; particularly the necessity of two fleets and two armies; one army destined for the attack; the other under orders to invest Canada by taking post somewhere between Albany and Montreal so as to cover the English Colonies; one fleet to escort and convoy the army up the River St. Lawrence; and the other to cover and protect the sea line of the Colonies. The object

(1) *Administration of the British Colonies, Appendix IX.*