

On the other hand, Burgoyne was to have a force of 7,173, exclusive of Artillery, besides as many Canadians and Indians as might be necessary for the service (B. 37, p. 162) and St. Leger was to have the command of a detachment of 675 men to proceed down the Mohawk to Albany, there to join Howe, under whose instructions both Burgoyne and St. Leger were to act.

In a letter to Major General Phillips dated 8th April, 1777, evidently a slip of the pen for May, Carleton says that, in detaching Burgoyne, everything is so particularly detailed, that nothing is left him but seeing these commands put into execution, and adds: "It is my intention to provide everything for this detachment with the same care and attention to the good of the service as if I were in command of it myself." (B. 39, p. 470) And again, writing on the 12th May to Phillips that Burgoyne is to take command of the troops going out of the Province, he says: "I shall go up to Montreal, in order to be at hand to give every assistance towards forwarding the King's service in this particular." (B. 39, p. 472).

However, he did not conceal from Burgoyne his opinion of Germaine's measures. Burgoyne, having asked for troops to garrison Ticonderoga, was answered by Carleton on the 19th July, 1777, that it was out of his power to send more troops out of the Province, as Germaine had not only ordered those he was to send and those he was to keep, but had pointed out where the latter were to be posted, the Isle aux Noix being the most advanced post on Burgoyne's side. "Whatever I may think of His Lordship as an officer or a statesman, I must respect his office and..... he must be obeyed." In the same letter, Carleton says: "I am very ready to acknowledge that I think the whole of our Minister's measures, civil and military, very strange; indeed to me they appear incomprehensible, unless they turn upon private enmity and resentment." (B. 39, p. 609 610)

The fate of Burgoyne's campaign is well known; for the present purpose it is sufficient merely to refer to it, but it was considered desirable to introduce the letter to Lord George Germaine of the 20th of May, 1777, by the preceding remarks and quotations, as otherwise a large part of it would have appeared uncalled for.

To complete the correspondence, the answer by Lord George, dated 25th July, 1777, is added (note D. 2). It is among the Colonial Office Records, Q. 13, p. 180.

The letters, described as prophetic, alleged to have been written by Montcalm in 1759, have been the subject of considerable controversy. Garneau, (*Histoire du Canada*, vol. III (1882), p. 22), gives extracts, and, although with some misgivings, appears to acknowledge the authenticity of the letters (vol. III, p. 26.) Warburton, in his "Conquest of Canada" (London, 1957, p. 9), accepts the authorship of the letters as undoubted. Parkman in his "Montcalm and Wolfe" (Boston, 1884, note pp. 325-326), discusses the question, and says: "They bear the strongest marks of being fabricated to suit the times, the Colonies being then in revolt," and believes that they were the production of a Jesuit, named Roubaud.