

sented, a change had taken place in the feeling of many of the body, and by their influence it was communicated with more or less force to the whole French Canadian population.* Haldimand recommended that de La Valinière should not be permitted to return to France, but that he should be kept in seclusion in some remote part and be well treated, as he would seek every opportunity to serve France and act injuriously to British interests.†

Simultaneously with the proclamation of d'Estaing, La Fayette issued an appeal nominally addressed to the Indians. It was generally disseminated‡ in Canada, and its effect upon French Canadian feeling was admittedly disquieting.§ It was a strong appeal to French traditional sentiment, as applicable to the Canadians as to the Indians, although covertly expressed. Their fathers had been told by the French on leaving Canada that they would again re-appear to make war on their enemies; they would remember the promise made to join them against the English; a promise coined from the mint of La Fayette's fancy for the occasion. The French were now keeping their word; the Indians were to keep theirs. The English had enveloped them in falsehood as with a fog, so that they could not see what was true. The French had at this time approached so near to them that they could not fail to recognize their fathers.

La Fayette then commenced coolly to relate, that the con-

* Haldimand to Germain, 25th October, 1781. "However sensible I am of the good conduct of the clergy in general during the invasion of the Province in the year 1775, I am well aware that since France was known to take part in the contest, and since the address of count d'Estaing and a letter of monsieur de la Fayette to the Canadians and Indians have been circulated in the Province, many of the Priests have changed their opinions, and in case of another Invasion, would, I am afraid, adopt another system of conduct" [Can. Arch., Q. 17.1, p. 195.]

† The fate of de La Valinière was unfortunate. We learn from a letter from lord Hervey to Germain [Can. Arch., Q. 17, p. 80, 17th March, 1780] that when on board the "Lenox" at Cork, he was attacked by fever. On the arrival of the ship at Portsmouth he was taken to the hospital, where he died.

‡ The proclamation of d'Estaing was dated the 30th November. The address of La Fayette the 18th of December, 1778; both from Boston.

§ [Can. Arch., Q. 17, p. 175. Haldimand to Germain.]