

reau. Said he: "An expedition against Canada would be equivalent to a taking possession. All hearts and all arms, even of the Indians, would be devoted to the Emperor Napoleon. The English are so well convinced of this disposition that if the French flag appeared at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, their troops would be obliged to retire to Quebec and Halifax, and we would be masters of Lower Canada without burning a cartridge." In quitting the embassy, Le Monde de St. Hilaire promised to return to Canada and put himself under orders for this accomplishment, but he died suddenly the next month.

Gen. Turreau on his return to France wrote: "If the French government wishes a point d'appui in the New World, I think it could not obtain it without continental possessions. . . . The possession of Canada would be assured because it would rest in the willingness of the people. . . . Whoever knows North America will agree that a landing of French troops would produce an electric effect over the Canadians, and over the Indian tribes prolonged throughout the West. I have seen and I have heard. . . . Above

all of the regard for His Majesty. . . . Such an event would give new life to the Spanish colonies, even. I wish to say that the two Mexicos where the English have acquired some commercial influence, would respond against them. . . . The only obstacle to fear is the secret opposition of the U. S. Government. The Yankees hate the Canadians who return it." . . . (*Recherches Historiques de Quebec*, 1897). But Napoleon undertook the disastrous Russian campaign which destroyed his power, and England more and more terrified at the possibilities of his success, redoubled her efforts to bring allies and coalitions against him.

Thus it may be seen the bad effects in Canada and throughout the former colonies of Britain in America, that have resulted from the illegitimate authority usurped by parliament over provinces that have had parliaments of their own, and over which the British Parliament has no legitimate authority, not so much as to suggest to the Crown the appointment of a Governor-General, as that is interfering with the executive power in the colonies, which belongs exclusively to the Crown.

