

to make "one general treaty in His Majesty's name" for all the colonies.

On October 14, 1753, Pownall replied to them from New York, informing them that Sir Danvers Osborn had died suddenly, and that James DeLancey the Lieutenant Governor had entered upon the government. In DeLancey and Pownall we now have a combination of ability to whom the conquest of Canada is really due, for by means of Pownall, DeLancey's ideas, and the inherited store of experiences of the Schuyler group were to receive a most brilliant support and development. It was through Pownall's influence that the expedition against Quebec was finally ordered. Whether he acted as Secretary to DeLancey as he had come out to do for Osborn who was his friend does not appear, but any rate he was welcomed heartily by the Lieutenant-Governor and given a prominent place in the Government counsels; in part for the reason that his brother William Pownall occupied the influential position of Secretary of the Lords of Trade.

Of James DeLancey, hitherto the Chief-Justice, it need only be said, in order to trace the inheritance of his views, that he was a grand-nephew of Peter Schuyler and well acquainted with his plans and campaigns. DeLancey's first move was to turn the trivial idea of a small and ordinary mission to the Six Nations into an event conceived in the spirit of statesmanship and thus he became the author of the great Convention of 1754; "for," he writes to the Lords on November 2nd 1753, "hearing of the above