

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

is founded equally on the Principles of Justice and good Policy is adapted to conciliate the minds of a dissatisfied People, to confirm their wavering Disposition, and to restore that mutual confidence between the Governors and the Governed which is essentially necessary to the happiness of both.

(signed)

London 2 April 1778.

W <sup>m</sup> Smith	W <sup>m</sup> Lindsay	Chas Grant
Josiah Blackley	Jno Shannan	Alex <sup>r</sup> Davidson
John Macdonald	Edwards Watts	Adam Lymburner
William Grant	Dan <sup>l</sup> Sutherland	Tho <sup>s</sup> Aylwin
W <sup>m</sup> Aird	Charles Paterson	John Salmon
Isaac Todd	James Finlay	John Paterson
William Shaw	Allan Paterson	Jean H. D. Hemair
	Alex <sup>r</sup> Fraser	Rob <sup>t</sup> M. McWilliams
		John Pagan
		Randle Meredith

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR HALDIMAND.<sup>1</sup>

(L.S.)                      George R.

Instructions to Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire, Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America, & of all Our Territories dependant thereupon, Given at Our Court at S<sup>t</sup> James's the Fifteenth day of April 1778. In the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.—

First. With these Our Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting you Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, & all Our Territories thereunto belonging, bounded & described, as in Our said Commission is set forth ; in Execution therefore of the Trust We have

<sup>1</sup> Canadian Archives, Q 26 B, p. 213. For some time there had been an obvious lack of harmony between Germain and Carleton, but when Burgoyne was selected instead of Carleton to conduct the expedition to Albany, the latter's indignation knew no bounds and his despatches to his chief, the Colonial Secretary, became anything but respectful. Thus, though Carleton was in favour at Court, it was decided to remove him. The King, in writing to Lord North and referring to a subsequent appointment for Carleton says, "Carleton was wrong in permitting his Pen to convey such asperity to a Sec<sup>r</sup> of State, and therefore has been removed from the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Canada. But his meretorious defence of Quebec made him a proper object of military reward, and as such I c<sup>d</sup> not provide for any o<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> till I paid the Debt his services had a right to claim." Brougham's "Statesmen of the Time of George III," p. 107. It was not, however, so easy to find a suitable successor for Carleton. On Feb. 24th, 1777, the King writes to North,—"<sup>L</sup>d G. G. will tomorrow propose Clinton for Canada," *ibid.*, p. 97. This proposal however was not realized. Meantime Carleton, in his correspondence with Germain, had thrown off all restraint and was openly insulting. On the 27th of June, 1777, he expressed the hope that he might be permitted to return to Britain that autumn. Burgoyne, fearing that he might be selected to follow Carleton at Quebec, in a letter to Germain, on July 30th, begs most respectfully to decline the possibility of the appointment. He in turn recommends Phillips, one of the British generals associated with him on the expedition, but is doubtful of his willingness to accept. Ultimately, Haldimand, who was then Inspector General of the forces in the West Indies, was selected for the Quebec Governorship, and informed of the fact in August. He was unable to reach Quebec before June 30, 1778, during which time Carleton retained his position. Haldimand was a Swiss soldier of fortune in the British service. He had been employed in the war for the conquest of Canada, and was in command for a time at Three Rivers and Montreal, hence he knew something of the country and its problems.