

1778.
August 25,
New York. Clinton to Haldimand. Has received letters announcing his arrival. Although no reinforcement is asked for, will send 2,000 men if the presence of the French fleet does not compel him to defer it. Colonel Johnson goes to Canada to arrange the Indian Department. Sends copy of the letter addressed to Germaine (p. 4). Colonel Johnson will give other details. Page 19
- September 9,
New York. Same to the same. Had left New York to relieve Rhode Island, but the enemy had evacuated it the evening before. The French fleet has left Rhode Island and gone to Boston; the non arrival of Lord Howe will prevent the reinforcement (p. 19) from being sent, the season being late; this may not be of consequence, as he believes 1,700 foreign troops have joined him (Haldimand). Respecting an exchange of information. The rebels repulsed on the frontiers of East Florida, and can do nothing against the Province before a reinforcement arrives, which he will send off. West Florida is also out of danger. Is afraid the different detachments sent off will reduce him to a "starved defensive." Halifax lately strengthened with nearly 2,000 men. 21
- November 10,
Quebec. Haldimand to Clinton (in French). Has received duplicates but not originals of letters; begins to fear that some accident has happened to the ships, and is afraid that some officers were on board whose services he needs. Congratulations on his measures on the march from Philadelphia; it would be a great misfortune to be reduced to the defensive. So long as he (Clinton) can act on the offensive, there would be nothing to fear in Canada, but if the reverse should be the case, the Province would be inundated with a deluge of rebels, as they know the importance of securing it, and wait only for a favourable moment. The preparations he is making for defence. (The fortifications, &c., described, and other measures detailed). Should any movement be made to cross the lakes in winter, suggests that Clinton might take steps to meet it. In that case he would require reinforcements and had written for them on arrival. The misfortune of Burgoyne shows how little help can be expected from this quarter; orders are given to occupy Crown Point to secure the Indians. The movements of the rebels on the Illinois since troops were withdrawn. Hamilton has left for there to dislodge them. 27
- November 20,
Quebec. Same to the same (in French). Sends duplicates. No news of the "Nancy" with Colonel Johnson; cannot now hope to see him before May or June. Return of a party under Major Carleton to destroy forage, grain, cattle, &c., on Lake Champlain. Carleton writes that he had destroyed four months' provisions for 12,000 men, and brought in 39 rebel prisoners. Sends this letter by Mr. Gordon, a merchant; if he return here in spring dispatches may be entrusted to him. 32
- November 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (in French). Respecting the cypher to be used, &c. 34
- December 16,
Quebec. Letter in cypher from Haldimand to Clinton. 35
1779.
February 12,
New York. Clinton to Haldimand. The rebels are building 100 bateaux and three vessels at Stillwater. D'Estaing is blockaded in Martinique; the Province of Georgia is ours. 36
- Dispatch unsigned, that the rebel newspapers report that Britain will never grant independence, and that the war is to be prosecuted with vigour. "We are in full possession of Georgia, as is General Grant, with the troops which went from hence, of the Island of St. Lucie in the W. Indies," The bearers to be paid \$200 on delivery. 37