

1779.
October 22,
New York.

Generals Knyphausen and Robertson to Haldimand. Letters covering a letter in cypher from Clinton, dated 22nd October, 1779, received in Quebec on the 24th of May, 1780. Page 118, 120

November 1,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Clinton. Report confirmed of the retreat of the rebels from the Indian country, after laying it waste to within 80 miles of Niagara; they are fortified at Tioga, where Sir John Johnson cannot attack for want of stores and men. Sir John has fallen back, therefore, on Canada. He halted at Oswego to cut off the Oneidas, but has been disappointed. No intention appears to have existed to attack Canada last spring, unless a French fleet had arrived, but every preparation has been made for an attack next spring, as even the arrival of a few French vessels would cause the revolt of the Canadians. The rebels have opened roads to Niagara and Detroit and established themselves on both, and have all the winter to collect stores; how they can come by water without meeting resistance. The Indians cannot be trusted without a considerable force with them, and alone they cannot resist. Men have for two years been employed making a road from New England to Missisquoi Bay. If 1,500 to 2,000 men are sent to defend the upper country, this Province is left defenceless to a foreign invasion, and the revolt of the Canadians; if troops are not sent the upper country must fall. The German troops are entirely unfit for the service, and cannot be trusted in any of the frontier posts. Gives these details so that he (Clinton) may judge whether he can take any steps to counteract the designs of the enemy, who are evidently bent on securing the upper posts, so as to get hold of the Indians and of the fur trade. A scout to Penobscot has returned with Colonel Lowder and Captain deBadie (d'Abadie?) (a French officer), carrying letters from Colonel Allen to Congress, &c.; has sent them to Lt. Governor Hughes for his and Brigadier McLean's information. The defeat at Penobscot seems to have caused murmuring among the population against the military and a refusal to obey them. 123.

November 4,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Has the pleasure of reporting the news that a reinforcement of 2,000 men had sailed from York some time ago; has sent pilots, commissaries, &c., down the river, to give every assistance towards landing and quartering the troops in the lower part of the Province, so that the transports may not be detained, and for other reasons. 129.

Extracts of orders given out to the Southern Army in 1776, 1777 and 1779, relating to the rank of officers raised in America, allowance to wounded and disabled officers, &c. 131

1780.
January 31,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Clinton. Had received by Rogers, arrived from Penobscot, letters of 28th July and 9th September, with one in cypher of the latter date. Thanks for the information sent. Is concerned at the unfortunate result of the endeavour to assist him (Haldimand); his request for reinforcement had been made on the information from the ministry that he (Clinton) was to be considerably reinforced from Europe, and that the troops from the islands were to be returned to him. The difficulty of communication from every road, &c., being watched, making it almost impossible for a messenger to get through. Hopes for good news of Clinton's proposed expedition; should it prove successful it would give a happy turn to affairs on the Continent. Little to be expected from the Indians towards the frontiers of Virginia, that is, from the western Indians who resort to Detroit, as in spite of the expense, they are falling off daily, particularly since the American alliance with the