

1782.

received. Had left the new administration, &c., in a disposition to pursue peace; measures, therefore, are to be defensive only. P. 30
 Haldimand to Clinton. Is sending a messenger with letters to learn the state of affairs in the rebel country. Owing to difficulty in collecting wheat and conveying it to the mills, he cannot appear on the frontiers so soon as mentioned, but by letters from Vermont he has reason for better hopes of the sincerity of these people, who report that they are gaining influence. They refer as proof of this, to persons well known to him, whom they propose sending. The officer sent to Biddle could not see him, the country being too watchful. News received of the change of ministry but he has no intelligence of their policy. Dispatches received. 32

May 27,
 Montreal.

Same to the same. Has not yet received letters, and does not know what change may take place by the change of ministry. 35

May 31,
 Montreal.
 May 31,
 New York.

Carleton to Haldimand. Has received letter written to Clinton in March. Sends "Gazettes," with report of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse. Cannot speak with certainty of the destination of the French fleet. Will be informed by Lieutenant Rogers, who carries this letter, of the conjectures of its destination affecting Quebec. It has been believed to be for Jamaica, for New York, and now Canada is conjectured to be its aim. 36

June 4,
 Quebec

Haldimand to Clinton. A friendly note. The "Pandora" not yet arrived. Waits her arrival with anxiety for dispatches. 38

June 22,
 Quebec.

Same to Sir Guy Carleton (No. 1). Congratulating him on his appointment to the chief command in the Southern Department. Is afraid his dispatch from London shared the fate of others on the "Bellona," which struck on a rock on the Traverse, leaving only time for the crew to escape. Has had his ignorance of the intentions of Government removed, by the letters from him (Carleton). Delays have luckily prevented intended movements, but all preparations are in forwardness and troops shall by degrees be moved to Isle aux Noix to carry on necessary works. Should endeavours for peace be ineffectual, these troops will be ready. The confidential person from Vermont not arrived, owing to ill-health. The agent has been directed to write Allen for a private interview. The accommodation will probably induce Vermont to close with Government, knowing there is little to hope from the mercy of Congress and the neighbouring Provinces. The dispatches yet received are of no moment. How answers shall be sent to New York. Riedesel says the Brunswick officers of convention are exchanged; wishes they had been sent as they are much wanted. Two mills only remaining on the Mohawk; parties were sent to destroy them. Scouts have been ordered to commit no hostilities in Vermont. 39

June 22,
 Quebec

Same to Robertson. Introducing and recommending Mr. Moore, formerly very useful to Lord Cornwallis. His anxiety to know the changes that are to be made by the new ministry; has had no letters which can allow him even to conjecture what these may be. If America feels it for her interest to accommodate she will not long hesitate. Hopes to hear from him soon. Congratulates him on Rodney's victory. Arrival of the trade fleet, bringing Hamilton, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. 43

June 23,
 Quebec.

Same to Clinton. Sends duplicate of letter already sent in cypher. In case the question of exchanges should be brought up, states that no exchange had been entered into, nor would be until the engagements of the Cedars and others had been fulfilled, the people of Vermont having, however, been excluded from this resolution, and