

1781. them and facilitate the efforts of leading men to go in the populace in preparation for a more effectual essay in the spring. Page 374
- October 2, Haldimand to Clinton. The transactions, enclosed, are carried on under a solemn and mutual promise of secrecy, to be communicated only to him (Clinton) and General Robertson. 378
Quebec.
- October 3, Same to the same. Sends sketch of proclamation. Apologizes for trespassing on his command. The happy results should it succeed; should it fail, the boundaries would remain as before, and the mysteries of Vermont would be seen through. 379
Quebec.
- October 3, The same to the same. Is sending by the "Garland" voluminous details of negotiations with Vermont. The necessity of ratifying the proclamation. 380
Quebec.
- October 1, Robertson to Haldimand. Clinton went on board a fleet with 6,000 men, to relieve Cornwallis, who surrendered on the 19th, the day the fleet sailed. Sir Henry and Digby will consider the Vermont business on their return. He (Robertson) would gladly give up a good estate and every provincial interest to fix these people in the interests of the Crown. The character of some of the Boston people. 381
New York.
- October 31, Same to the same. Letter in cypher. 406
New York.
- November 12, Clinton to the same. Letter in cypher. 382
New York.
- November 14, Explanation. Approves generally of Haldimand's course; the change of boundaries may require an Act of Parliament, &c. Arnold says that Du Calvet, Père Floquet, Hay, Cord, Freeman and Watts were friends to the rebels. 385
New York.
- November 14, Same to the same. His anxiety about affairs on the Chesapeake makes him dispatch a runner. If unfortunate, Vermont will be the most dangerous enemy; affairs otherwise are in good train. St. Leger's detachment has had the effect expected; the Vermonters appear conciliated and a large body of the enemy are drawn to Albany. "These efforts will prove feeble unattended to the southward." 387
New York.
- November 15, Haldimand to Clinton. Sends duplicates of letters relating to Vermont. Has not yet issued the proclamation, the minds of the people not being sufficiently prepared. Their interests depend on the turn of affairs on the Chesapeake; if unfortunate, the populace will never be gained by persuasion. Sailing of the trade fleet on the 25th, put back to Bic. Nearly all communication stopped to New York by the imprudence of recruiting parties, &c. The strange fatality of a letter from Lord George Germaine falling into the hands of Vermonters, which showed them the consequence of which they are considered in the political scales. 388
Quebec.
- November 16, Same to Robertson. Sending seamen to New York to be tried for attempting to seize the letter of marque "London" for the purpose of taking her into a rebel port. 392
Quebec.
- Distribution of the army in 1781, under the command of General Sir Henry Clinton. 394
- Memorandum by Sir Henry Clinton to General Riedesel. Respecting operations towards Fort Pitt. (Apparently a skeleton sketch of the memorandum at p. 359 drawn up by Riedesel for Haldimand). 399
- No date. Haldimand to Clinton. Sends report received from a loyalist in Albany, that the troops on the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers are ordered at once to Peekskill to join French troops, supposed for an attack on New York. Schuyler has ordered 1,000 boats to be ready by August. The frontiers to be guarded by nine months' men. A draught of 800 men made from the militia. All Tories ordered