

1780.  
July 11,  
Quebec.

Haldimand to Pattison. Acknowledges letter received by the hands of de Loos; thanks for offer of service. Page 209

July 11,  
Quebec.

Same to Phillips. Acknowledges letter; expresses sorrow at the failure of Phillips to obtain exchange. Clothing for the German troops of convention will be sent by returning transports. Spillard will be employed in the commissariat; the merits of Twiss. 210

July 12,  
Quebec.

Same to Robertson. Has allowed Lieutenant Maynard and Peter Henciershaw, a surgeon, to go to New York, where they hope to be exchanged. They are to be closely watched and not allowed to be exchanged. 213

July 12,  
Quebec.

Same to Phillips. Cannot grant batt and forage money to De Speth, during the time he was absent from the Province, for reasons given. Asks that the exchange of Ensign DeChambeault may be procured, so that he may return to the Province. Commissary Spillard declines to serve without an increase of pay; he has been allowed to return to New York. 215

July 13,  
Quebec.

Same to Brigadier Leland. Has received the letters brought by Loos. 219

July 13,  
Quebec.

Same to Sir William Howe. Will grant leave to Lieutenant Gore, now at Niagara, to return to Europe, if his services can be spared. 220

August 13,  
Quebec.

The same to Clinton. No dependence can be placed on the word of Allen or of those associated with him in Vermont, who cannot be bound by laws or ties. If Allen could arm 4,000 men it would not be safe to trust him in this Province, for under pretence of joining the King's troops, he may watch an opportunity to seize the Province. His taking possession of Albany would open a communication with New York and render Canada secure. Feels that the dispatch (p. 89) has fallen into the enemy's hands, as Allen's designs were known, and it is reported he is raising a force to defend his own State against both King and Congress. Allen has never made overtures to him (Haldimand). A Spanish frigate carried into York has, it is reported, brought a copy of a treaty between the Courts of Spain and France and Franklin, by which Congress engages to deliver by the 20th of June, 1780, the two Floridas to Spain, and Nova Scotia and Canada to France. It is known that d'Estaing's fleet was intended to attack the two latter places. The Canadians expected it, and even the best of them were disappointed. Should it be pursued in spring and supplies not reach, the Province would be lost. If post cannot be taken at Oswego, there is no hope of keeping the Indians. The immense labour necessary to put Oswego in a defensible position; in the meantime the enemy could assemble at Fort Stanwix and march thence to the attack in four days. He must, however, make an attempt to occupy Oswego, if no immediate danger threaten the lower part of the Province, and that he can be supplied with provisions. (The letter was sent in cypher.) 221

August 14,  
New York.

Clinton to Haldimand. Ternay has arrived at Rhode Island with seven sail of the line, three frigates and about 5,000 troops, who are said to be sickly. There is little probability of their attacking Canada this year, their efforts being against New York. (Explanation of cypher, p. 226.) 225

September 9,  
Quebec.

Haldimand to Clinton. Will observe caution, but does not think at this late season Canada can be attacked by sea. Has ordered a detachment of 600 chosen troops, besides Indians, to assemble at Oswego and march through to Schenectady, to destroy the crops and favour the escape of loyalists. A large scout will also be sent by