

- 1783
August 27,
Quebec. General Haldimand to Lord North. Transmitting Sir John Johnson's report of proceedings with the Six Nations. The willingness of the Mohawks to settle at Cataragui. Arrival of refugees. Measures to provide for and settle them. Page 564
- October 14,
Quebec. Same to the same. Arrival of the Frigate "Proselyte." Indians keeping quiet at the upper posts; impatient to know the definitive terms of peace. The encroachments of the Americans on Indian lands. Regarding a supply of priests and meeting of inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec. Adhemar's circular to the Captains of Militia. The seditious are preparing petitions for a change in constitution; are joined by others from commercial considerations. The establishment of a House of Assembly would have added Canada, in 1775, to the Confederacy of Provinces. Act for the relief of loyalists. Many of them wish to be settled on Cape Breton. 565
- October 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (Private). The fortifications of Montreal can never be of use to the King's service; the advantage of having a Government House so built as to answer the purpose of a Citadel against any insurrection or tumult amongst the inhabitants. Has only mentioned it to Capt. Twiss, who has examined the situation. The work would cost about £8,000. Has given a letter of introduction to Capt. Twiss to be delivered to Lord Townshend. 572
- October 24,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 20). Nothing new respecting the Indian allies. Since the publication of the provisional Treaty, the people of Vermont averse to Congress and its measures. They refuse to be bound by the Acts of Congress previous to admission as the 14th state, set the jurisdiction of New York at defiance and encourage the loyalists. They make no scruple of saying they must either be annexed to Canada or become mistress of it, but prefer the former. Has assured them he could not interfere, as he has orders to conciliate the subjects of the United States. The State of New York also settling, contrary to the rules of war. Has thought it best not to oppose them though he foresees mischievous consequences. Hazen, with a few Canadians of his Corps, settled upon Lake Champlain. The rewards given them will have an influence on the minds of their countrymen, and the settlement will afford easy access to the seditious. The Province can only be preserved by rendering the people useful as a well disciplined Militia. If the Province is to be kept, no change should be made in the Act regulating it. The legislature has power to alter such parts of the French or English law as experience shows to be improper or inapplicable, but the alterations ought to be made with prudence and discretion. It would be easy to repeal the Quebec Act but difficult to substitute another in its place. The expense of a House of Assembly (£12,000 a year) cannot be put in competition with the bad consequences of the measure. Is explicit on this head, because he knows the persons who have been active in setting forth petitions and creating jealousies in the Province. Their different motives. 574
- October 25,
Quebec. Same to the same. Recommending M. Deschambault for reward for his services. 579
- November 2,
Quebec. Same to the same. Sending papers relative to the transactions of Colonel Johnson with Messrs. Taylor and Forsyth and others. 580
- November 4,
Quebec. Same to the same. Recommending Mr. Cuyler who seeks a grant on Cape Breton for loyalists. 582
- November 4,
Quebec. Same to the same. Recommending Brigadier Maclean. His knowledge of Indian affairs. 583