

THE PAPERS  
*of*  
COL. HENRY BOUQUET



PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

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FOREWORD

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This, the eighth volume of the PAPERS OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET to be published, is actually the first, if the order of the British Museum classification be observed. Series 21631 and Series 21632 contain Bouquet's letter books for the years 1757 and 1758, covering the period of his service in South Carolina. These two series have been combined in one volume because of their comparative brevity.

When the mimeographed publication of Bouquet's correspondence and papers was first undertaken, it was not at all certain that it would be possible to publish the entire collection. Accordingly, the editors did not begin at the beginning. Series 21634 was published first, for the correspondence between Bouquet and Sir Jeffery Amherst seemed the most important to Pennsylvania history. Then, Series 21652 and Series 21653, containing Bouquet's outgoing correspondence, also primarily Pennsylvania material, were published, followed by Series 21654, which contains miscellaneous accounts and returns. With this accomplished, work was begun on the nine series of incoming correspondence. Of these, Series 21643, Series 21644, and Series 21645 have already appeared, and the remaining series, to Series 21651, are currently in preparation.

This volume is not to be considered as having only slight interest to Pennsylvanians, even if it seems at first glance to concern South Carolina rather than our own State. When Colonel Bouquet first arrived in America in the spring of 1756, he was stationed in Pennsylvania, where he recruited men for the Royal American Regiment among the Pennsylvania Germans. In 1757, he was sent with a Royal American detachment to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained until recalled to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1758 to take part in the expedition against Fort Duquesne. This volume, then, is concerned with soldiers from Pennsylvania, and bridges the gap between two phases of Bouquet's career in Pennsylvania. The experience gained during this first independent command in America did not come amiss during the later period of his career.

It is to be regretted that few sources survive to document the story of Bouquet's life before 1757. His European training and career, and his first year in America are not covered by his Papers, and the few facts that may be garnered from other documents are often tantalizingly vague. The fire at Robert Callender's house in November, 1759, which destroyed many of his letters and papers, is the chief criminal in this case.

For the main outlines of Bouquet's career in Europe, historians must rely almost entirely on one source, the short life

of Bouquet in the translator's preface of the French edition of William Smith's Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians. This book was translated by C. G. F. Dumas, and published in Amsterdam in 1769, only four years after Bouquet's death. The biography is, therefore, almost contemporary. Francis Parkman included a translation of this life among the introductory material in a reprint of the English edition of the Historical Account. We have ventured to include Dumas's life of Bouquet, both in the original French and in English translation, as a supplementary introduction to this volume. The translation follows Parkman's closely, but Parkman does not have the opening paragraph in which Dumas describes his sources of information.

The manuscript collection of the Bouquet Correspondence forms thirty series of the British Museum's Additional Manuscripts classification. After Bouquet's death, his papers came into the possession of Frederick Haldimand, his friend and executor, and were given by Haldimand's heirs to the British Museum, together with Haldimand's own papers. For this reason the Bouquet Papers are sometimes listed as part of the Haldimand Collection.

The relation between the various series of the PAPERS OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET is shown by their contents. Bouquet's military accounts for South Carolina are in Series 21633. Series 21634 is his correspondence with Sir Jeffery Amherst, and Series 21635 is made up of governmental instructions to Amherst. Bouquet's correspondence with General Thomas Gage is in Series 21636 and 21637. Series 21638 is composed of correspondence with Generals Stanwix, Gage, Monckton, and others, 1759-1765. Series 21639 is his correspondence with Sir John St. Clair and Captain James Sinclair, 1758-1763; and Series 21640 consists of correspondence with the Earl of Loudoun and Brigadier General John Forbes. Bouquet's letters to and from Colonel George Washington in 1759 form Series 21641. The correspondence of Captain Lewis Curry is in Series 21642.

In Series 21643 to 21651 are letters to Colonel Bouquet from various persons, his general incoming correspondence from 1755 to 1765. His general outgoing correspondence is in Series 21652 and 21653. There are miscellaneous accounts and returns in Series 21654, and papers relating to Indian affairs in Series 21655. Series 21656 has public orders issued by Amherst and Bouquet, and Series 21657 has general and regimental orders. Series 21658 is made up of miscellaneous papers; Series 21659 is the cash book for the South Carolina campaign; and Series 21660 is an inventory of Bouquet's belongings made after his death.

Photostatic reproductions of the Bouquet Papers, borrowed from the Library of Congress, were carefully copied, and checked. The handwritten copy was typed, and the typed copy rechecked against the original. Finally, before any mimeographing was done, the handwritten copy and the typed copy were carefully compared, and any variation or doubtful reading rechecked against the original photostats. It is hoped that this repeated checking will have reduced the number of errors to a minimum.

Great care has been taken to make a faithful reproduction of the original, bearing in mind the limitations of typewritten copies of manuscript material. For example, it is not possible to show, in typed versions of drafts for letters, all the insertions between the lines and in the margins; they must be rearranged and organized into uniform lines. However, when words have been crossed out or changed in the original, a line is drawn through these words in the typed version; it is thus possible to see both the original and the revised version of the letters. Occasionally, the omission of a paragraph is indicated by one or two diagonal lines, as it was on the original.

The capitalization, spelling, grammar, and punctuation are the same as in the original, so far as is humanly possible. When illegible or almost illegible words could be determined with some degree of certainty, they are included in brackets. When there was some doubt, a question mark follows. When a word or words must be entirely omitted because of illegibility, this is shown by a line of dots in brackets, or by an explanation in brackets. No attempt has been made to indicate misspelled words or grammatical errors by the use of *sic*; they are too numerous. When there was doubt whether a punctuation mark was actually a comma or period, colon or semi-colon, dash or period, the most likely one was chosen.

The description of the letters as autograph letters, drafts, etc., is intended more as a tentative suggestion than as a final determination of their character. Exhaustive research and a study of the handwriting would undoubtedly result in some changes. In all cases, they are the obvious descriptions, made conservatively.

The names of senders or recipients of letters have been bracketed in the headings when there was any doubt as to their identification. Dates missing in the headings of letters have been supplied in brackets, when they could be determined. The dates in parentheses at the top of the pages are intended as a help in using the volume.

The index is intended to cover only the proper names, the references to persons and places. References to Bouquet are indexed only when they appear in the body of a letter. The table of contents makes it possible to locate the page number of a letter by title, date, or folio number. The chronological arrangement is that followed in the original series.

This, like the preceding volumes, is a product of a Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. The Frontier Forts and Trails Survey, the Erie project which began the work on the Bouquet material, has merged with the Historical Records Survey to form the Pennsylvania Historical Survey. This statewide project is under the efficient direction of J. Knox Milligan, State Supervisor, while Leo A. Madlehner as Assistant State Supervisor is immediately in charge of the transcription work. The cooperation of Mr. Guy C. Cleaver, District Manager, and Mrs. Milla M. Smart, District Director of the Community Service Division, in administering this work in the northwestern Pennsylvania area, is cordially acknowledged.

As for the Historical Commission's share in this undertaking, general technical supervision of all research work is under the State Historian, Sylvester K. Stevens, and his has been the final word of authority on all matters connected with research and publication. In this supervision he is aided by Donald H. Kent, Assistant State Historian, whose earlier experience as project historian brought him into close contact with this work.

On the project, Mrs. Autumn Leonard has been immediately responsible for the checking and preparation of this volume. To her and to the other project workers who assisted in executing this task, our thanks are due for their careful and painstaking work.

ROSS PIER WRIGHT  
Chairman  
Pennsylvania Historical Commission

## [TRANSLATION]

Sketch of the Life of the Late Mr. Bouquet

by C. G. F. Dumas

I have yet to speak of the late Mr. Bouquet, the chief personage of the work. I was planning to write his life, and to do it successfully, I had counted on aid from letters of Mr. Bouquet himself, written at various times to a number of his relatives and friends. He used his pen as skillfully as his sword, which is saying a great deal, and I therefore did not despair of painting him in a manner worthy of him, by using his own colorings. But the intrinsic value which has preserved for posterity the papers of so many other great men, has brought misfortune to those of Mr. Bouquet. Everybody wished to read his letters; as soon as they arrived, they were snatched up; they passed into the hands of very important people, and those to whom they were addressed could not recover them. In a word, they have disappeared, and no matter how much I searched, I have not been able to recover a single one. All that I could obtain were some dates of the principal events of his life, which I am going to insert here, with the few facts I recall having heard reported in company by some of his friends.<sup>1</sup>

Henry Bouquet had goodly stature, superior intelligence, and, under a cold and imposing expression, a feeling heart. He made no claim to the good opinion of others, neither did he solicit it. One was compelled to esteem him, and because of this, many men of his profession thought they could dispense with liking him. Firmness, intrepidity, calmness, presence of mind in the greatest dangers, virtues so essential in a commander, were natural to him. His presence inspired confidence and impressed respect; it reassured, and yet overawed.

He was born at Rolle<sup>2</sup> in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. In 1736, at the age of seventeen, he was received as a cadet in the Regiment of Constant, in the service of Their High Mightinesses,<sup>3</sup> and in 1738 he obtained his brevet as ensign in the same regiment.

1 This paragraph was omitted by Francis Parkman in his translation in the 1868 reprint of William Smith's Historical Account. The remainder of this translation is based on Parkman's, with a few changes.

2 Now in the canton of Vaud.

3 For "LL. H. H. PP.", which signifies "Lours Hautes Puissances," the title given the States General of the Netherlands.

From that he passed into the Regiment of Roguin in the service of the King of Sardinia, and distinguished himself first as first lieutenant, and afterward as adjutant, in the ably-conducted and memorable campaigns of the war which that great prince sustained against the combined forces of France and Spain. At the battle of Cony, when ordered to occupy a piece of ground on the edge of a precipice, he led his men there in such a way that not one of the troop realized that they were within two steps of destruction should the enemy come to attack them there. Meanwhile, a calm spectator of the movements of both armies, he made his soldiers observe, in order to distract their attention, that these movements could be seen much better by the light of the moon than in broad daylight.

The accounts, as exact as they were interesting, which he sent to Holland concerning the operations of these campaigns, came to the knowledge of His Serene Highness, the late Prince of Orange,<sup>4</sup> and induced him to engage this officer in the service of the Republic. In consequence, Mr. Bouquet entered as captain commandant, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, into the Regiment of Swiss Guards newly formed at the Hague in 1748; and was immediately chosen to go, jointly with Generals Burmannia and Cornabé, to receive from the hands of the French the places in the Low Countries which they were about to evacuate, and to arrange the return of the prisoners of war which France handed back to the Republic in conformity with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. A few months later, Lord Middleton invited him to accompany him on his travels in France and Italy.

On his return to the Hague, he devoted every moment which the service of the regiment allowed to the thorough study of the military art, and especially of mathematics, which are its foundation. The intimate relations which he formed with Professors Hemsterhuis, König, and Allamand, and with several other learned men of all sorts, greatly facilitated his acquisition of the profound knowledge, which made him distinguish himself even more in the sequel, and made him appear with such prominence in the vast theater of the war kindled between France and England in 1754.

As this war obliged England to send troops to America, it was proposed to raise a corps, under the name of Royal Americans, composed of three battalions under the command of one head, the officers of which were to be indifferently either Americans or

<sup>4</sup> Stadtholder, chief executive of the Dutch Republic.

foreigners, provided they were men of capacity and experience. This plan, favored by the Duke of Cumberland, was carried into execution, though altered and mutilated by an opposing faction. Mr. Bouquet and his intimate friend Mr. Haldimand were the first to be considered, and to be urged to serve in this brigade as lieutenant colonels. Both had already reached that rank at the Hague, and by a singular freak of fortune, the officer who was to command them in America was their inferior in Europe. This made them hesitate for some time. However, at the strong persuasion of Sir Joseph Yorke,<sup>5</sup> and upon being promised that they should be placed immediately, as colonels commandant, on a plane of equality with the colonel-in-chief of the brigade, they let themselves be won over. As soon as their decision was made, they were instructed to enlist for the corps a sufficient number of other good men, either for the engineer or for the artillery service. No one had reason to regret that this duty was entrusted to them. Most of these officers were drawn from the service of the Republic, and have answered the expectations of those who chose them in a manner which has done honor to both.<sup>6</sup>

I have not gone into the historical detail of the plan which called into existence the brigade of which I have just spoken, for this would have led me too far. I shall content myself with saying that pure chance caused its origin and made it find favor, but that its happy execution is to be attributed solely to the discernment of Sir Joseph Yorke, and to his patriotic zeal. It is chiefly, then, to him, that the British Empire owes the distinguished services rendered by these brave officers.

Returning to Mr. Bouquet, on his arrival in America, his integrity as well as his great capacity soon acquired for him an excellent reputation in the Colonies, notably in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Respected by the soldiers, well-regarded by all who had a share in the internal government of these provinces, esteemed and loved by both, he had but to ask, and he obtained all that it was possible to grant, because it was believed that he asked only for what was necessary and proper, and that everything would be faithfully used in the service of the King and the provinces. This good

<sup>5</sup> British ambassador at the Hague.

<sup>6</sup> Among others, Mr. Holland, formerly Lieutenant in the Engineering Corps of the Republic of the United Provinces [the Netherlands], and now Chief Engineer in the Southern Department of British America. (note by Dumas.)



understanding between the civil and military authorities contributed to his success quite as much as his ability.

Immediately after peace was concluded with the Indians, the King named him brigadier general and commandant of his troops in all the southern colonies of British America. He died at Pensacola,<sup>7</sup> lamented by his friends and universally regretted. I hope that the Colonies, which I sincerely love, may have a long succession of such defenders. The young officers who read this, will permit me to propose him as a model for their imitation, and an example well fitted to arouse among them a noble emulation. It is in his honor that I have undertaken this translation, and it is to his memory that I dedicate it.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

Add. MSS.	Additional Manuscripts.
A. C.	Autograph Copy.
A. C. S.	Autograph Copy Signed.
A. D.	Autograph Document.
A. D. S.	Autograph Document Signed.
A. Df.	Autograph Draft.
A. Df. S.	Autograph Draft Signed.
A. L. S.	Autograph Letter Signed.
A. N.	Autograph Note.
A. N. S.	Autograph Note Signed.
B. M.	British Museum.
C.	Copy.
C. S.	Copy Signed.
D.	Document.
D. S.	Document Signed.
Df.	Draft.
Df. S.	Draft Signed.
f.	folio.
L. S.	Letter Signed.
N.	Note.
N. S.	Note Signed.
P. A. C.	Public Archives of Canada.
trans.	transcript.

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(May 12, 1756)

RANK OF PROVINCIAL GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS IN NORTH AMERICA  
BY ROYAL WARRANT OF GEORGE II

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 9, D. S.]

[Kensington, May 12, 1756.]

Rank of Provincial General and Field Officers in North America.

GEORGE R

WHEREAS, some doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Command, which the General and Field Officers of the Troops raised by the Governors of our Provinces in North America, should have, when Join'd, or Serving together, with our Regular Forces, in our said Provinces; in order to fix the same and to Prevent all disputes on that Account, We do hereby declare that, it is Our Will and Pleasure, that all General and Field Officers Serving by Commission from the Governors, Lieutenant or deputy Governors, or Presidents of the Council, for the time being, of our said Provinces, shall take Rank as Eldest Captains on all detachments, Courts Martials or other dutys, wherein the said General and Field Officers may be employed in North America, in Conjunction with our Regular Forces, Given at our Court at Kensington the Twelfth day of May 1756. in the Twenty Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

H FOX

(September 13, 1756)

REGULATION OF PAY FOR LABORERS AND ARTIFICERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 10, C.]

Extract, out of the Orderly Book

Albany Monday the 13<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1756

being the Regulation of the Pay, of the Labourers and Artificers.

Whereas it is necessary to employ a Certain Number of Soldiers, to carry on His Majestys Works at Albany, the following Regulations are to be Observed.

(September 13, 1756)

The Artificers and Labourers, are to Parade at 6 oClock in the Morning, in Order to be detach'd to their Respective Works, and are to Work 9 hours every day, from Six, to Twelve; half an hour being allowed for Breakfast, and in the afternoon from half an hour after two, till Six at Night, for which each Labourer is to be paid, nine pence p<sup>r</sup> day, and every Artificer employ'd as above Fifteen Pence, and every Serjeant Fifteen Pence p<sup>r</sup> Day, all New York Currency. The Serjeants and all Overseers of the Works, are to take their Instructions, and make their Reports to the Chief Engineer.

A Serjeant and Corporal of each Regiment, is to Parade the Labourers required, and to deliver them together with their Names to the overseers.

(November 21, 1756)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO SIR CHARLES HARDY

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 3, C.]

Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Hys Excellency  
Sir Charles Hardy Knight at New York

Albany 21<sup>st</sup> November 1756

Dear Sir

When I writ to you by the Express, I could not detain him so long, as fully to State the Points relative to The Command of the Troops in the different Provinces, which would be verry easily done, if I were to have no Body to deal with in that way but You, as there could never be a difference between us: But when we Consider, that in whatever manner it is Settled with You, that must be the Rule in every other Province, it requires a more Sorious Consideration.

In order to State this Case it will be necessary to look back to the begining of things in this Country.

His Excellency Sir Charles Hardy Knight

(November 21, 1756)

The first Settlers in General were Adventurers to whom the then Government, gave such Charters on Patents, as they thought proper to ask; from whence has arose that great variety of different Governments on this Continent; when they grew more Considerable, the Government appointed Governors to them, with Powers Civil and Military, expecting they should Support themselves against the Indians, then their only Enemies; but as the Colonies began to Flourish, our Neighbours grew Jealous of them, which obliged the Government at home to send Fleets to Protect them.

In process of time our Neighbours began to make encroachments, and after to raise Regular Troops; and at last Transported Troops from France, to Support and push on those encroachments Still further.

On this the Government found themselves under the necessity of sending Regular Troops from home, with a General Officer to Command them, and all Military Affairs in this Country; On which Occasion the King gave a Commission, in the same form with those he gives to the Generals he appoints to Command Armies in Europe, not Conceiving that the Governors would interfere in that Point; and as that General lived but a Short time, and the King was Absent, when the accounts of His death arrived, the Regency sent out immediately a Commission in the same form to a General on the Spot, to take the Command as his predecessor had it.

When the King returned and they found from the Representations of both Generals that disputes had arose with the Governors about the Command, and the difficulties of Carrying on the Service whilst those disputes Subsisted to Support which the Governors Argued, that by Virtue of their Commissions under the great Seal, they were Captains General and Commanders in Chief in their Own Provinces; and that no Commission Could Supercede them, unless it was likewise under the Great Seal.

The Government disapproving of this manner of Proceeding in the Governors, and seeing that whilst Governors pretended to the Command of the Troops, that happened to be at that time in their Governments, the greatest Confusion might arise, and the Troops be Rendered almost totally useless; and as the Present Situation of things, will Afford a Case, where it might easily happen, if the Governors had the Command of the Troops in their Province, I shall beg leave to State it, as it throws great light in to the Case.



(November 21, 1756)

During this Winter the Troops are Proposd to be quartered /I shall begin at the South/ in Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, New York, and in New England; and three Regiments in Nova Scotia, where the Governor as an Officer is directly under the General's Command; but as Governor Acts by a Pattent under the Great Seal.

It is not unnatural to Suppose, that in the Present Situation, where the Enemy are making Attacks on almost every Colony, that each Governor should form a Plan for the next Campaign, that appears to him the most Advantageous for his own Colony; each of the Governors differ from one another in their Plan, and the General should have still a different Plan, either of his own forming, or by directions from His Master /This State of things the more Readily Occured to me from having had different Plans sent me from most of the Colonies/ from where the Consequences that must Arrise from the Governors having the Command of the Troops in their Province must naturally occur to You.

The King foreseeing this, in order to put a total End to this dispute, and the inconveniencies arising from it to the Service, when he thought Propper to make a new appointment of General Officers to Command in this Country; not only gave them a Commission in the Usual form, but likewise gave a Commission under the Great Seal; in which he not only gave him the Command of all Troops employed, and to be employed in this Country, but in this Commission he has thought it proper, to carry this point so far, as to Provide, in case the General he has appointed should happen to die, either by any Natural or Accidental cause, he has in the Commissions nominated Successors to him, in the Natural Rotation of the Army, and so to Continue till His Majesty's pleasure was known; so that whatever number of People at the head of the Army were to die, the Eldest Officer here, would Enjoy the Command of the Troops, by that Commission under the Great Seal, with the same Powers, that the present possessor has it; so that in no shape it can devolve to any of the Governors, except they should be Officers in this Army, and on the Staff.

I have here laid a Series of Facts before you from whence it appears, that if the Several Governors, are to have any Command of the Troops, whilst within their Respective Provinces, the Service for which they were sent, might, & naturally would, be disappointed, from the Various Oppinions & Interest of the Governors & their Colonies

And it likewise appears that His Majesty being Sensible of the Inconvenience that must arise from such an unprecedented Command, where each Governor Commands the Whole, or any Part of

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the Troops, that happen to be within the Limits of their Government, and may employ them in any part of it, in what Service he thinks Proper; and prevent their being drawn from thence by any other Authority on this Continent, whatever the Emergency may be; for if the Governor Commands the Troops in any Part of his Government, the same Right must extend to every part of that Government; therefore You see; His Majesty has not only thought proper, to appoint General Officers to Command the Troops, by His Commission under the Great Seal, in order to Continue y<sup>e</sup> Command in the Military Men of the Army, whatever Casualties may happen to those at present in the Command, and in all events, totally to prevent the Governors from having any interfering in the Command of y<sup>e</sup> Troops, to whatever Rank in the Army the Command May descend.

Those things shew, what care His Majesty has taken to divest the civil Power of all Command over the Troops in this Country, whilst he shall think proper to Appoint General Officers to Continue here to Command them, and at the same time shew You, how impossible it is, for those in that Command, to depart from His Majesties Orders, which he has taken so much care to Establish.

The next Point to Mention is Punctilios, if I may Use the Expression on this Occasion; such as giving the parole to, & Receiving Reports from the Troops within their Province, those are Ensigns of Command, and if the Right of Command should ever again be disputed, might be brought as arguments, of Concessions made in that Point; which the General that Commands cannot Justify himself from giving way in, either from his Commission or Directions; therefore, I could wish, they never come to be mentioned at all, as he has it not in his Power to agree to, and would be sorry to be forc'd to Refuse.

As to the Military honours to be paid by the Troops, I imagine the proper way of Settling them, should be according to the Rank the King has given to the different Persons, in Councils of War; in which Case it will Stand thus; the Person who Now Commands, has a Right to three Roughts of the Drum, rested Arms, and the Officers to Salute.

Governors and Commanders in Chief, in their own Provinces, the same; with two Roughts of the Drum.

Out of their Provinces the Same, but the Officers not to Salute.

I am sorry to find you meet with so much trouble from Your People in Providing for the Quartering of the Troops; and that so

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far as I am informed, the Method they Propose will not answer their purpose in any Point, from two reasons; first they make difficulty in finding Quarters for a Battallion, which now will probably consist of little more than four hundred Men; Whereas I hope verry soon to raise that Battallion to a Thousand Men; and if I do Not the Service will go on verry Ill next Year; for this they seem not to have the least Consideration.

Nor do I find that they have ever thought of Quartering the Officers, who have an absolute Right to their Quarters likewise.

Those things give me great uneasiness as they seem to lead, to Oblige me to do things, which I would gladly Avoid, by every Justifiable means; and I beleive You will agree with me, that were I to acquaint the Government, that the People of New York did not Chuse to give Quarters to the Battallion, I had acquainted them, I thought necessary for the Service should be there, /& which I am sure they will agree, is absolutely Necessary for the Service/ and that for that Reason, I had been forced to remove them, to some other Quarters, and every other Quarter has Just the same Right to refuse Receiving them, if they have any; I beleive You cannot doubt, but the Answer would be that the Town of New York, were Most undutifull Subjects; & that I was the most improper Man, to be entrusted with the Command of Troops in this Country.

I wish those Gentlemen who dispute the Point of Quarters, would Consider, that altho, in time of Peace, Quartering of Troops is Confined to Publick houses, yet that in time of War, the Practice has always been, in every Country without Exception, that no house has been exempt from Quartering the Troops, the General thought Proper to have in any Place for carrying on the Service, and from this Rule, the People of the first Fashion, in England, have not been exempted; and the Necessity has always Justified the proceeding in every disinterested Man's Mind; for I do not know any Instance of its' ever having been Complained of; tho' I have seen it Often Practised, and I am sure, if ever any Juncture Justified Quartering in any Place, the Present will Justify me, for Quartering a Battallion in New York; ~~Now~~ Nay if I had asked Quarters for two Battallions, in the present situation of things, I should have been fully Justified; but I chuse to do every thing, with all the Moderation, the Carrying on the Service will permit.

I ever am most faithfully  
Dear Sir  
&c:

[no signature]

(April 9, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CONRAD WEISER  
[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 2A, Df.]

Philad<sup>a</sup> April y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1757

Sir

Coll<sup>o</sup> Stanwix has given to M<sup>r</sup> Biddle £ 100 this Currency to be put into your hands which Money is intended for the Expences Capt<sup>n</sup> Busse will be at in raising Men for the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the R. A. R. I beg you will be so good as to supply him with the necessary Money for that Purpose and to favour him with your assistance to forward that Service.

I shall be particularly obliged to you if you will use your Interest to get the 200 Men intended for the defence of Carolina.

I should be verry glad if you would give me an Opportunity to Shew [ . . . ] the great regard I have for you

I am  
Sir  
Your most obedient Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

[no signature]

To Coll<sup>o</sup> Conrad Weiser

(April 9, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. CHARLES BUSSE  
[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 2B, L. S.]

Philad<sup>a</sup> April y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1757

Sir

Coll<sup>o</sup> Stanwix has received your Letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> Instant; and according to your request, he Sends you the Recruiting Instructions, and beating Orders, which you will be pleased to follow exactly.

(April 9, 1757)

M<sup>r</sup> Biddle is to Carry to Coll.<sup>o</sup> Weiser £ 100 this Currency for the Expences you will be at in raising Recruits for the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Royal American Regiment.

This Sum being laid out, you will apply for more to Coll.<sup>o</sup> Stanwix, and Send him your accounts with the Certificates of the Justices of the Peace who have attested your men:

I wish you good Success, and I am  
Your most obedient Humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET  
L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> R. A. R.

To Captain Cha<sup>s</sup> Dusse

(April 23, 1757)

WARRANT FOR GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 11, C. 3.]

WARRANT

Impowring Lieut<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet to Appoint General Courts Martial.

New York. April 23<sup>d</sup> 1757

By His Excellency John Earle of Loudoun, Lord Machline & Tarrinzoan &ca, &ca, &ca; one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland; Governor and Captain General of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the Same; Col<sup>o</sup> of the Thirtieth Regiment of Foot; Col<sup>o</sup> in Chief of the Sixty Second or Royal American Regiment; Major General; and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces raised or to be raised in North America.

To Henry Bouquet Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieut<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> of the First Battalion of His Majesty's Sixty Second or Royal American Regiment.

WHEREAS I have thought It proper for the good of his Majesty's Service, to put a Body of Troops under Your Command And

(April 23, 1757)

Whereas it may be necessary during your absence with the said Command, that General Courts Martial, should be held, for the better preservation of discipline, in the said Troops; I do therefore by Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given and granted by His Majesty, hereby direct and empower You from time to time, to call and Assemble, One or More General Courts Martial, as there may be Occasion, and to Appoint the Presidents of the same: And I do, also empower You to cause the Sentence or Sentences of the said Courts-Martial, to be put in Execution, or Suspend the same, as you shall think proper; except in Case of Commissioned Officers, which You are to suspend untill You receive further Orders from me, And for Your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant and Authority.

Given under my hand & Seal at New York y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> April 1757.

By His Excellency's Command

LOUDOUN

J: APPY

Copy

(April 23, 1757)

FORM OF DEPUTATION: DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 14, C.]

Deputation to

Of Judge Advocate.

New York 23<sup>d</sup> April 1757

By John Appy Esq<sup>r</sup> Judge Advocate of all  
His Majesty's Forces in North America.

To

By Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given by His Majesty; I do hereby Appoint you the said to Act as Deputy Judge Advocate, of all such Courts Martial as shall be held by Virtue of Leio<sup>t</sup> Colonel Henry Bouquet's Warrant or Warrants for that purpose, for the Trial of any Person or Persons, that

(April 23, 1757)

do or shall belong to any of the Regiments or other His Majesty's Forces under his Command, Pursuant to an Act of Parliament now in Force, Viz<sup>t</sup> An Act Entituled, "An Act for punishing Mutiny and "Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarter" or any other Act of Parliament, in that behalf, which shall hereafter be in force during the Continuance of the Power and Authority, hereby given to You to Act as Afforesaid.

This Appointment Nevertheless, not to extend, or be Construed to Superceed or set aside any Appointment heretofore granted within my particular Limits or District.

Given under my hand & Seal at New York the 23<sup>d</sup> April 1757

J. APPY.

Copy

(c. April 23, 1757)

WARRANT TO APPOINT A PRESIDENT OF COURT MARTIAL

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 13, D.]

[c. April 23, 1757.]

Form of a Warrant to Appoint a President of a Court Martial.  
By Henry Bouquet Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>l</sup> of the first Battalion of His Majesty's Royal American Regiment

TO

By Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given and granted by His Excellency The Earle of Loudoun, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majestys Forces raised or to be rais'd in North America &ca, &ca, &ca, I do hereby Constitute & Appoint you to be President of a General Court-Martial, to be held on the of this Instant Month of in And the said Court Martial is hereby Authorized And required, to hear and Examine by Oath or otherwise, all such Matters and Informations, as shall be

(c. April 23, 1757)

brought before them, Touching the Misbehaviour of any Officer, or Soldier, under my Command, and to proceed in the Trial of such offenders, and to give Judgment and Sentence thereupon, Pursuant to an Act of Parliament, now in Force, viz<sup>t</sup> An Act Entituled, "An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, And their Quarters." And for your so doing this shall be to You, and all Persons Concerned, a Sufficient Warrant and Authority.

Given under my hand and Seal at -- the --

[no signature]

(c. April 23, 1757)

INSTRUCTIONS: DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 15, D.]

[c. April 23, 1757.]

Instructions for Appointed Deputy Judge Advocate.

When the Court is Met, which is to Consist of a President, being a Field Officer, and 12 Officers, none under the Degree of a Commissioned Officer, You are to administer to the Members the following Oaths, which you will find among the Articles of War for the present Year Viz<sup>t</sup>

"You shall well and truly try & Determine according to "your Evidence", &ca.

I A, B; Do Swear that I will duly administer Justice according to the Rules and Articles, &ca.

Begining in both with the President, whom /as a Token of particular Respect/ You are to Swear Singly, and then You may proceed to Swear the other Members by as many at once as may be Convenient.



(c. April 23, 1757)

You are then yourself to take an Oath, which the President is to administer in the Words prescribed by the Act of Parliament for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

You are also to administer an Oath to every Person, who hath any thing to give in Evidence for or against the Prisoner.

You are to take particular care to Record all Evidence that shall be given, and what is Offered by the Prisoner in his own Defence, observing in Your Minutes, and especially in all Cases of that great Weight where Life is Concern'd, what may make for the Prisoner, as well as what is urged against him; For Instance, in Cases of Desertion, you are to write down the time when the Person enlisted, whether proved by Certificate, or admitted by the Prisoner; or wether he has received Pay; what time he Deserted, and where he was when he was taken as a Deserter, and any other things you shall find Material: And you are also to exact in taking the Particulars of the sentence.

When all this is done, You are to draw out in a fair Character a Draught of the Proceedings /as near as the Circumstances will admit/ in the following Terms, which is to be signed by the President, and to be transmitted to the Judge Advocate General at his Office in Privy Garden by the verry first Oppertunity; and that as well in Cases where the Sentence is Confirmed by the Commander in Chief upon the Spot, as where the Proceedings are to be laid before His Majesty for his Approbation of the Sentence; in the former Case you will express the said Commander in Chief's Confirmation of the Sentence; and in both you will remember that it is Not to be excuted, nor made publick, 'till duly Confirmed by the proper Authority.

As to any other Matters that may Occur, You are to have regard to the Act of Parliament, and the Articles of War NB: It belongs to the Office of Judge Advocate to State y<sup>e</sup> Accusation to the Court against the Prisoner, to Prosecute in His Majesty's Name; to take Care Nevertheless that the Prisoner do not Offer any thing to his own Prejudice for want of Counsel; and to advise the Court in any Matters of Practice within his knowledge.

At a General Court Martial held at ----- the ---- Day of ----- 175 by Virtue of /here mention the Commission or Warrant

(c. April 23, 1757)

Present.

	1 -----	President
These Figures	2 -----	3
Shew the Order	4 -----	5
	6 -----	7
of	8 -----	9
Precedency	10 -----	11
	12 -----	13

----- Deputy Judge Advocate

The Court and the Judge Advocate being duly Sworn, the Prisoner A, B. of ----- was brought before the Court and Accused of. -----

The Evidence given against him is as follows — C: D: Depos upon Oath &ca.

Then the Prisoner's Defence, and the Deposition of each Evidence in his behalf is to be here inserted.

The Court having heard and Examined the Information brought against the Prisoner, together with what he had to offer in his own Defence.

Is of Opinion.

That A: B: Private Soldier of ---- Company in ---- Regiment is Guilty of the Desertion laid to his Charge, and Doth therefore Adjudge that he Suffer ---- for the Same.

Or, naming the Article upon which the Prisoner was Convicted, Is Guilty of ---- laid to his Charge in breach of ---- Article of War of ---- Section, and Doth therefore Adjudge.

Or thus, as the Case may be.

That the said A: B:, is not Guilty of the Charge brought against him, and Therefore the Court Doth Acquit him.

(May 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 19, Df.]

Letter to his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun

Williamsburgh in Virginia May the 25<sup>th</sup> 1757

My Lord

The five Companys of the Royal Americans having sail'd from Philadelphia the 16<sup>th</sup> Instant, arrived safely the 23<sup>d</sup> at Hampton Road in James River. I came here the next day to wait on Governor Dinwiddie, who acquainted me that 200 Men of the Province are expected today in Town, and shall be ready to embark at Hamton Saturday or Sunday next. The 200 remaining are not yet raisd. The Assembly of this Province has agreed to day to compleat their Contingents with the Militia, in case the Bounty money &c shou'd prove ineffectual to find Voluntiers. But as the Public Money seems to be as difficult to collect as the Men, that Business will go on but slowly, not withstanding the Endeavours of Gov<sup>r</sup> Dinwiddie, who has employ'd every means to forward the Service.

I cou'd get here no intelligence about the 200 Men from North Carolina, and I hope to find them at Charles Town.

M<sup>r</sup> Hunter hath given me in small notes the Value of the two Large ones I receiv'd by your Lordships Warrant for 6 Months pay and the Contingencies as I thought I could negotiate small Bills with more Advantage for the Governm<sup>t</sup>

I shall be tomorrow morning at Hamton to see the 100 Barrels of Powder and Lead put on board of the Transports.

This province pays for the Transport of each Man to Charles Town 50 Shill: this Currency.

[no signature]

(June 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 20, Df.]

Letter to His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun.

Charles Town 23<sup>d</sup> June 1757.

My Lord.

After a long passage, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the five Company's of the Royal Americans, and the two Company's of the Provincial Troops of Virginia, arrived safe in this place the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst.

The small Pox having unhappily broke out amongst the Americans, I left two men seized with that Distemper in a safe place in Virginia, in hopes to prevent its spreading further, but we got 3 more of them in our Passage to this place. The people are so frightend here at the meer name of that disease, that I was in Apprehension they woud not receive us. Having acquainted the Governor of that misfortune we have taken proper measures to prevent any further increase, and encamped the Men 2 miles from the town.

The Water is generally so bad in this Country and the heat so continual, that we have already upwards of 31 men Sick, tho' we had but five when we landed.

The two Expresses sent with your Lordships Letters to Governor Littleton, arrived only a few days before us, so that we have found nothing done. No Provincials raised, nor proper Quarters provided. The Assembly hath immediately been called, and yesterday the Governor in his Speech expressed to them in the warmest and Strongest manner, the necessity of complying with your Lordship's and the Minister of State's Directions for the immediate raising of a sufficient force to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's and adjacent Colonies Troops. They have given to day the most favourable generel answer. It is not yet known what Resolution they will take about the Number of men to be raised, but it is expected they will go over the 500. The Transports being under Sail, I shall have no time to inform your Lordship of it to day, but I shall do it by the first Opportunity.

(June 23, 1757)

I receive from Gov<sup>r</sup> L all possible assistance, his constant endeavours to forward the Service, and his great influence in this Province, give me great hopes to bring things in a better condition. I am very happy to have found a Man of such Activity, application and Ability, in the distressed condition matters are in these parts.

The 200 Men of North Carolina are not yet all raised: Governor Dobbs acquaints me that he shall be able to send them soon. Therefore the 2000 Men your L<sup>d</sup> had intended for the Security of the 3 Southern provinces, are reduc'd for the present to 600 men, and the three Independent Companys. I have inspected the 65 Men the said Independents have here in town, and in that Small Number I have found 19 Men absolutely unfit for Service, and according to your L<sup>d</sup> Ships command discharged here all those who by their short Services had no right to ~~be~~ be Invalids, and for the others who are old Soldiers the Governor will send them home by the first man of War to be recommended to Chelsea. Those Companys appear to be in a very indifferent order; their Arms are old and worn out, and they have no Camp Equipage, which I have ordered them to provide immediately. As soon as we have Sufficient forces to relieve them in the ~~Duty~~ Forts, I shall bring them together, to put them under a better military Discipline.

This Town has some old fortifications towards the Sea, but the back part is quite open, and in Supposing that the Assembly wou'd grant the necessary Sums to fortify the Land Side, It will still prove a difficult Task, by the great Number of houses scatter'd all round. Notwithstanding which, I shall endeavour to put it in a tolerable State of Defence this Campaign and next Winter. The Fort Johnson wants all sort of Repair, and several other Forts are in Ruins. Some new Forts must be built, chiefly at Port Royal, the most considerable Harbour in those Parts. We have a tolerable Quantity of Artillery, but only 27 Eighteen Pounders: the rest being of a small Bore, and consequently of little Service.

By the Intelligences received lately from Providence, the French had sent some Men of War and Transports to the Mississippi, and they had about 30 Sail more at Cape Francois, the Destination of which was unknown, but supposed to be intended against Jamaica or this Province.

Governor Littleton hath been informed by the Secretary of State, that one Batt<sup>n</sup> of the new raised Highlanders, was orderd to sail directly from Ireland to Charles Town, and to Stay here for the defence of this Province, under Command of Lieut Colonel Montgomery, they are daily expected. But that Destination may probably have been altered, when your Lordships Disposition hath been known home.

(June 23, 1757)

I inclose the Returns of the Forces actually here, and I direct the same to Gen: Webb to be forwarded over to England, where I shall send one myself to Gen: Napier, by the Arundel Man of War.

I am too little acquainted yet with the State of this Province, to give your L<sup>d</sup>Ship any Account of it. As far as I can see, we have but a very little prospect to raise Men for the Battallion.

I have informed M<sup>r</sup> Hunter of the difficulty of Selling Bills in this Place, and desir'd him to send some Money in case of any further Supply, to keep up the Exchange, which is actually at 700 P<sup>ct</sup>

The Dollar goes here only for 3l Shillings this Currency, which is 4 & 6<sup>d</sup> Sterl<sup>g</sup> I give it to the Men at the Rate of 4 & 8<sup>d</sup> as order'd. I hear some complaints about it, but I shall make no Change till it may be possible to receive your L<sup>d</sup>ships orders

I am with the utmost Respect

[no signature]

(June 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ROBERT DINWIDDIE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 23, Df.]

To Governor Dinwiddie.

Charlestown the 23<sup>d</sup> June 1757

Sir

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of our safe arrival, after a very long passage we landed here the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant.

The Americans are encamp'd, and your Troops quarterd in Town. M<sup>r</sup> Stead tells me he will supply them with Money, arising from the product of your provisions, which are very valuable in this Country where flower is scarce.

(June 23, 1757)

Governor Littleton having not receivd till lately Lord Loudouns Letters, with the Minutes of the late Meetings at Philadelphia, could not take the necessary Measures for the raising of the Provincials.

The Assembly is now sitting, and I hope will grant the necessary funds for that Service. I have not yet receiv'd the 200 Men of North Carolina Governor Dobbs writes me they shall soon be ready.

We have Intelligence that the French have about 30 Sail of Men of War and Transports at Cape Francois, and it was Supposed these Forces wou'd be intended against Jamaica or this Place

I take the Liberty to recommend to y<sup>r</sup> care the sending of the Remainder of your forces here when you will find it possible. But I must acquaint you that larger Ships shou'd be hired, the People having been far too much crouded in this Embarkation.

I am with great Respect.

[no signature]

(June 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL DANIEL WEBB

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 26, A. Df.]

To General Webb  
Albany

Charles Town 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1757

Monsieur

J'ay l'honneur de vous informer que m'etant embarqué à Philadelphie par ordre de Mylord le 16<sup>e</sup> de May avec cinq Comp<sup>o</sup>s du 1<sup>e</sup> Batt: du R. R. A. Sous l'Escorte du Vaisseau de guerre Le Guarland, nous arrivames à Hamton Road en Virginie le 23<sup>e</sup> Je devois y prendre 400 des Troupes de cette Province, mais n'etant pas toutes levées: M<sup>r</sup> le Gouv<sup>r</sup> Dinviddie ne put me donner que deux Campagnes avec assurance d'envoyer les deux autres.

Nous fimes voile le 31, et Sommes arrivés icy le 16<sup>e</sup> Cour<sup>t</sup>. J'y ay trouvé une Lettre du Gouverneur Dobbs qui me donne avis que les 200 hommes de la N. Caroline qui devoient se rendre à Charles Town n'etoient pas prêts, mais qu'il en presseroit l'Expedition autant qu'il lui Seroit possible.

(June 23, 1757)

M<sup>r</sup> le Gouverneur Littleton n'ayant reçu que peu de Jours avant notre arrivée les Lettres de Mylord avec les arrangemens pris à Philadelphie avec les Gouverneurs pour la defense des Provinces au Sud n'avoit pu prendre encore aucune mesure pour la Levée des 500 hommes qui doivent former le Contingent de la S. Caroline: Mais ayant immédiatement convoqué l'assemblée, il a représenté si efficacement la nécessité de proceder. Sans delay à cette Levée, que j'apprens dans le moment que l'on a pris la resolution de lever 500 hommes outre les 200 déjà levés. Vous verrés par là Monsieur, que les 2000 homes que Mylord avoit destinés pour la Sureté des 3 Provinces meridionales, Sont reduits pour le present aux 600 hommes que j'ay amenés, et aux 3 Comp<sup>s</sup> Independants dont je joins icy les Returns en vous priant Monsieur, de vouloir les envoyer en Angleterre avec ceux des autres Troupes qui Sont Sous vos ordres.

Ces 3 Comp<sup>s</sup> Independants fournissant les Garnissons de toutes Les Portes, Il n'y a en Ville que 65 hommes. Les ayant passe en Revue, j'y ay trouvé 19 hommes hors d'Etat de servir, dont je joins icy les Noms, suivant les ordres de Mylord Je feray congedier sur le Champ icy toutes ceux qui n'ont pas ases de Service, pour avoir droit aux Invalides. Pour les autres M<sup>r</sup> Le Gouverneur les enverra par le premier Vaisseau de guerre en Angloterre pour les recommander a L'Hopital de Chelsea

La Place est un peu fortifié du coté de la mer mais toute ouverte du Cote de la Terre. Et le plupart de Fort, in fort mauvais Etat. Cependant Comme L'Assemblée paroît dispose a faire tous ses Efforts pour les reparer, et mettre la Ville en Etat de Defense, J'espere que L'on pourra mettre les Choses en meilleur ordre pendant la Campagne.

Par les derniers avis recus par Le Gouver<sup>r</sup> de L'Ile de la Providence Les François Avoient fait passer plusieurs Vaisseaux de Guerre et Transportes du Cote de Mississippi, et avoient encore 30 Voiles au Cap François, dont la disposition n'etoit pas connue.

Par une Lettre du Secretaire d'Etat, Mon<sup>r</sup> Le Gouverneur Littleton a ete informé; que sur le Representation qu'il avoit faite de la nécessité de pouvoir a la defense de cette Province un de Batallions de Hyghlanders nouvellement leves avoit eu ordre de faire Voile d'Irlande pour Charles town, sous les ordres du Lieut Colo Montgomery, on les attend incessamment. Mais Cette disposition peut avoir été changée, Si le Plan de My Lord est parvenu avant leur depart

Le deffaut de Portes et de Communication entre cette Province et le Nord ne me permettra pas de vous rendre Compte



(June 23, 1757)

regulierment de tout ce qui se pasera icy, mais je ne negligeraï aucune Occasion de le faire.

Je suis

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

Charlestown, June 23, 1757.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, having embarked at Philadelphia, by My Lord's order, on the 16th of May with five companies of the 1st Battalion of the R. A. R. under the escort of the warship Guarland, we reached Hanton Road in Virginia on the 23rd. I was supposed to take 400 of the troops from this province; but as they had not all been levied, Governor Dinwiddie could give me only two companies with assurance he would send the other two.

We set sail the 31st, and arrived here the 16th of the present month. I found here a letter from Governor Dobbs, who informs me that the 200 men from North Carolina who were to be sent to Charlestown were not ready, but that he would prepare the expedition as soon as possible.

As Governor Littleton received My Lord's letters with the arrangements made at Philadelphia with the governors for the defence of the southern provinces only a few days before our arrival, he had not yet been able to take any measures for the levy of 500 men, which were to form the South Carolina contingent. But he immediately convened the assembly, and presented the necessity of proceeding without delay to that levy so effectively, that I have just heard that a resolution was made to raise 500 men, besides the 200 already raised. You will see by that, Sir, that the 2000 men, which My Lord had intended for the security of the 3 southern provinces, are reduced for the present to the 600 men I have brought, and to the 3 independent companies, for which I enclose the returns -- begging, Sir, that you will be kind enough to send them to England with the returns of the other troops under your command.

These 3 independent companies furnish the garrisons for all the forts. There are only 65 men in the town. When I reviewed them, I found 19 men who were unfit for the service. I enclose



(June 23, 1757)

their names, following My Lord's orders. I shall immediately discharge all those here who have not had sufficient service for invalids' rights. As for the others, the governor will send them to England by the first warship, in order to recommend them to the Chelsea Hospital.

The place is somewhat fortified on the side toward the sea, but entirely open on the land side; and the greater part of the fort is in very bad condition. However, as the assembly seems disposed to make every effort to repair it, I hope that things can be put in better order during the campaign.

According to the last advices received from the governor of Providence Island, the French had sent several warships and transports toward the Mississippi, and still had 30 sail at Cape Francois. Their destination is unknown.

By a letter from the Secretary of State, Governor Littleton was informed that, on his representation of the necessity of providing for the defence of this province, one of the newly-raised battalions of Highlanders received orders to sail from Ireland to Charlestown, under the command of Lieut. Col. Montgomery. They are expected very soon. But this arrangement may be changed, if My Lord's plan arrives before their departure.

The lack of posts and of communication between this province and the North will not permit me to report to you regularly on everything that happens here, but I shall neglect no opportunity for doing so.

I am,

(June 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN HUNTER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 28, Df.]

Charlestown the 23<sup>d</sup> June 1757.

To Col. Hunter }  
Virginia }

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

After a very tedious passage we Landed here the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant. Upon Information about the Exch<sup>a</sup> and Value of the Bills,



(June 23, 1757)

here is what Intelligence I was able to collect.

The Exchange is 700 Currency PC<sup>t</sup> and there is no Appearance that it will rise or fall. The large Quantity of Rice and Indigo exported to England is very near sufficient for all the Remittances in London. And it is this last Commodity that hath brought the Exchange so low, having been last year 750 PC<sup>t</sup>

I am asked 2 PC<sup>t</sup> for the negotiating of the Bills, with the Condition to give the Bills beforehand, and they to pay me Quarterly the Money I want.

I will not comply to such Terms, and having Money enough of my own for some time, I hope to keep up the Exchange till I can hear from you.

I think it wou'd be proper that You should send me some ready Cash, if not for the present, at least the next Supply, let it be Dollars or Pistoles. The Dollar goes for 3l Shil<sup>l</sup> & the Pistole for £ 5" 15" in this Currency (they must be weighd) the Guinea £ 7" 7" The Shil<sup>l</sup> 7 p.

I dont find that this hot Climate will agree with me, neither find I things quite so well as had been represented. But I hope by the constant endeavours of the Governor, that we shall soon be able to set matters in a better Condition.

We have had Intelligence that the French had great Forces at Cape Francois, but we do not know where they intend to employ them.

I shall be extremely glad to hear from you and beg the favour to be inform'd of the Northern News.

When the Oranges ~~sh~~ will be ripe, I will discharge my Debt, but shall never be able to acquit me of the Obligations I owe you for your Kind Reception at Hamton.

I beg you woud present my respects to your Lady.

I am with great Regard &ca.

[no signature]



(June 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BCUQUET TO COL. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 29, C.]

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town 23<sup>d</sup> June 1757.

To Col: Stanwix

Sir

After a long Passage we landed Safe here the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst the Smallpox having unhappily broke out amongst our Men in Virginia, I was obliged to leave two men behind, which I recommended to Coll: Hunter, who will send them to Philadelphia or to this place as he shall find Opportunity, 3 or 4 more having fallen Sick at sea, I landed them on an Island near Town.

The people are so afraid of this Distemper that I was doubtful if they wou'd let us come in Town. to prevent all Inconveniencys I have encamped the 5 Companys 2 Mile off. the Infection I hope is now over, but we shall remain there the whole Summer, the place being healthier, & not quite so hot as the Town.

We had but 5 sick Men when we landed and their Number is near 50 now, which is attributed to the Water generally bad in this Country, the Change of Climate and the unavoidable excesses of drinking the first days. We have taken all possible precaution to prevent an Increase, But we shall still have great Furbors of Sick.

I met here with the same difficulty as in Philadelphia, but not the same unwillingness. We have no Quarters fitted out, and if they do not build Barracks, we shall be very badly accommodated, having no beds, nor Straw, nor any thing to lie upon. The Governor has called the Assembly together and I hope they will fall upon proper measures on that Subject.

As they have no Corporation nor Mayor, every thing is to be Settled by the Assembly; M<sup>r</sup> Littleton does every thing in his power to see us furnishd with all Necessarys, & as he has a great Influence and Ability, I hope that we shall be properly provided, with Time & Patience.

The Governor having received only 3 days before our Arrival the Resolutions taken at the Meeting of Philadelphia with the 2 Letters from L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun, he has not been able to comply with their Contents, about the raising of the 500 Men in this Province. In





(June 23, 1757)

his Speech yesterday he had laid the Matter before the Assembly in the warmest & strongest Expressions; They have not yet given their Answer, but I am in Expectation that they will agree to enable him to raise the said Forces & more.

The 200 Men from N. Carolina are not yet raised. Governor Dobbs acquaints me that he does his utmost to forward them, and he expects to send them very soon.

By this Account you see that the 2000 men intended for the security of the three Southern Provinces are reduced to 600. I am afraid that you will meet with the same disappointment in y<sup>r</sup> department.

I fall equally very short in my Expectations in regard to the strength of this Place, where I find no fortifications, but everything in Ruins. I hope that the Assembly will grant proper Sums to be employed that Way, but there is a good deal to do.

We have Intelligence from the Governor of Providence, that besides several Men of War & Transports saild to the Mississippi the French had 30 Sail more of them at Cape Francois. It is not yet known if these last Forces are intended against this place or Jamaica. The Militia of that Island is raised and pretty numerous, with a great spirit for their defence. The whole amount of our Militia in this Province is only 7000 men, Scattered & separated by prodigious Distances, Fort Loudoun being 500 miles from this place.

I have found about 70 Men of the 3 independent Companies here, and amongst them obliged to discharge 23, absolutely unfit for service. most of them being old Soldiers, I shall recommend to Chelsea, and send 'em home by the first Man of War. The others shall be discharged here, The rest of the Men are in Garrisons in different Ports & I shall not be able to see them, 'till new Forces are raised to relieve them.

The Governor has received a Letter from the secretary of State who informs him that one of the new raised Regiments of Highlanders commanded by Lt Coll Montgomery was ordered to come directly from Ireland to S<sup>o</sup> Carolina, where we do expect them daily. In case that Destination has not been alter'd, I believe there will be sufficient forces for the defence of the 3 provinces, and that the Americans cou'd be sent back to you.

I wish with all my heart to receive Such Orders, this hot Climate not agreeing at all with us.



(June 23, 1757)

I hope you will find yourself better, & preserve your health. I shall be extremely glad to receive a Letter from you, but the Expresses & Posts are so uncertain that they are not all to be depended upon.

I am &c

[no signature]

Copy

(c. June 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUTWELL TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 25, A. Df.]

Charles Town --- June 1757

To Governor Ellis  
Georgia

Sir

I have the Pleasure to inform you that according to Lord Loudoun's orders, I proceed here with five Companies of the R. A. R. and 200 men of the Provincial Troops of Virginia: I expect a reinforcement of 200 more of the Said Province w<sup>th</sup> 200 Pennsylvanians; and 200 of N<sup>th</sup> Carolina. These Forces are intended for the defense of the 3 Southern Provinces, and as Georgia is the most exposed; I beg you would acquaint me with the State of the Ports, artillery, arms, and Amunitions in your Province, and what Forces you could rise in case of an Invasion.

I beg also the favour to be informed of the Intelligences you gett of the Enemy to enable me to give you in time all the assistance the Circumstances will admitt off.

I am with great respect

[no signature]



(June 30, 1757)

COL. HENRY BCUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 24, Df.]

To Governor Dobbs.

Charlestown June 30<sup>th</sup> 1757.

Sir

I take this first Opportunity to inform your Excellency of my Arrival in this place, with five Companys of the Royal Americans, and 200 Men of the Provincial Troops of Virginia. I expect the remaining Contingent of that Dominion, with the two Companys of Pensilvania, which were not ready when I left Philadelphia.

I receiv'd by Governor Littleton y<sup>r</sup> Letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> May, where I see that the two Companys of your Province were not raised then, as soon as they will be raised and fitted out for marching with their Camp Equipage, I beg the favour of your Excellency to send them here, and if possible to let me know the time of their Arrival, in order to provide Quarters and Provisions for them.

Our Assembly here is actually framing a Bill for the raising of a considerable Body of Forces, and the Reparation of the Fortifications.

M<sup>r</sup> Stead hath answer'd your Letter about the Provisions to be sent here, for the pay of your Troops, and is of Opinion that Flower is ~~of~~ the most advantageous Commodity.

I am extremely obliged to your Excellency for the Disposition of the Militia and the Orders, sent to that Purpose, I hope to have no Occasion to disturb them this Campaign; and believe, as you do that our preparations will prevent the Enemy to form any Attack on these Colonies.

Governor Littleton expects one Battallion of the new raised Highlanders, which had orders to Sail directly from Ireland to this Place under the Command of Lieut Col: Montgomery.

I am

[no signature]



(July 13, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL NAPIER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 32, Df.]

Letter to General Napier

Charles Town S<sup>o</sup> Carolina the 13<sup>th</sup> July 1757

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that according to Lord Loudoun's orders I was sent in May last from Philadelphia to this place, to take the comand of all the Troops rais'd or to be rais'd for the Defence of Georgia, South and North Carolina

These Troops were propos'd to be made up of five Companys of the first Batallion of the Royal American Regiment.  
200 Men of the Pensylvania Provincial Troops  
400 ---- of Virginia  
200 ---- of North Carolina  
500 ---- to be raised in S<sup>o</sup> Carolina, and His Majesty's three independent Companys in this Province,

For the present these forces consist only in the above five Companys of the R<sup>l</sup> Americans, Two Companys of Virginia, and the three Independent Companys whereof I transmit you the Returns. the rest is not yet raised.

I landed here the 15<sup>th</sup> June, and found this town in a defenceless condition. Some Works indeed have been rais'd towards the Sea, but the new ones are far from being finish'd, and the old are altogether in Ruins. The Land side lies quite open. A great part of the Artillery bury'd in the Sand, and without Carriages or Gunners.

In regard to the different Forts in the province here are the Reports made to the Governor, by the Commissioners of the Fortifications, and the Officers who command in the Forts.

Fort Johnston.

The only Defence of the Harbour is a small Triangular Fort, scarce capable to contain 40 Men. The Rampart and Battery in a Ruinous Condition.

(July 13, 1757)

Fort Frederic. The Barracks intirely gone to decay, affording neither Shelter from Wind nor Rain. The Walls in divers places broken down to the Ground. The Canons dismounted and so rusted, that no more than five are fit for immediate Service, were they on Carriages, one 18, one 12 one 6 Pounders are spik'd. All the Carriages quite rotten, and no Sign of a Platform to be seen.

Fort Moore. The Works some part fallen, and other parts expected to fall every day, the whole in a ruinous Condition.

Fort Prince George.  
(Keeowee) The Ramparts daily falling, the Ditch capable of being leap'd over, even by the Indian Children, who with ease also climb the Rampart at any part.

The powder Magazine is a small Log building incapable of resisting the least Shower of Rain.

Fort Loudoun. (on Tanassoe River in the Upper Cherakoes, at 500 miles from this place) That Fort is new built, but unfinished.

There is the Condition in which I find the military State of this province: Georgia is still in a worse situation, as you may see by the inclosed Copy of the Letter Governor Ellis writes to me.

We are in a General Want of all sort of Stores, chiefly of heavy Cannons, having only seven & twenty 18 Pounders; the other are of a small size, & consequently of very little service. We have very few or no Shot.

The Governor who takes all possible means to forward the Service, has prevail'd on the Assembly to raise 700 Provincials, & to grant ten thousand pound Sterling for Reparations of the old Works, and building of new Ones.





(July 13, 1757)

Tho' I am not a very great Engineer, I shall do my utmost to put this town first, then the Forts in a tolerable State of Defence.

As soon as possible I will send you the Plan of this place & harbour as they now stand, with the Reparations & new Works that I think are necessary.

By all the Intelligences we receive from the South, it appears that the French have considerable Forces at Cape Francois, and in their Settlements on the Gulf of Mexico, Mobile, Albama & Mississippi.

No Larger Ship than a Fregatte of 20 Guns can come over our Barr, but Port Royal, at 70 miles from here, is a fine harbour for 60 Guns Ships. The Governor proposes to have a Fort built there, but we have neither Time nor Money, to undertake so much Work for the present.

Engineers are extremely wanted in America. Two or three could direct the Fortifications of all the Colonies, & save large Sums that the people are laying out in slight Works, which soon fall in Decay, and require considerable Expences to be kept in repair; and after all, are generally useless, by their bad Construction.

I have by Lord Loudoun's express command inspected here the three independent Companys, and out of the 69 Men who were here, the rest being in the Forts, I found 17 totally unfit for Service, 6 of them being very old Soldiers are recommended for Chelsea's Hospital, and Capt Knight Comānder of his Majesty's Ship Arundel, has receiv'd them on board at the Request of Govern<sup>r</sup> Littleton, the remaining 11 have been discharg'd here.

Give me leave Sir to take this Opportunity to thank You for all your favours to me in London. I wish I cou'd be able to be of any service to You in this remote Country where your Commands woud be extremely agreeable to me

I am with great Respect  
Sir &c.

[no signature]



(July 13, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LORD BARRINGTON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 35, Df.]

To Lord Barrington Secretary at War.

Charlestown S<sup>o</sup> Carolina 13<sup>th</sup> July 1757.

My Lord.

I have the honour to inform your L<sup>d</sup>Ship that according to L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun's orders I was sent in May last from Philadelphia to this Place to take the command of 2000 Men, intended for the Defence of the three Provinces of Georgia South & North Carolina.

These Troops were to be made up of five Companies of the first Battalion of the Royal Amer: Regiment.

200 of the Provincial Troops of Pennsylvania

400 of Virginia

200 of North Carolina

500 to be rais'd in S<sup>o</sup> Carolina, & His Majesty's three Independent Companys in this Province.

For the present these forces consist only in the above five Companys of the R: Amer: the three Independent Companys & 200 Men of the Virginia Provincial Troops whereof I transmit the Returns to your L<sup>d</sup>Ship: The others are not yet rais'd.

By Lord Loudoun's express command, I have inspected here the three Independent Companys, & out of the 69 Men left in this town (the rest being in the Forts) I have discharg'd 17 Men totally unfit for Service. 6 of them being very old Soldiers are recommended to Chelsea's Hospital, & sent home by his Majesty's Ship Arundel Capt Knight Commander.

This town and all the Forts in these Parts are in an entire defenceless Condition. But as this Province hath granted ten Thousand Pounds Sterling to be apply'd in Fortifications, I shall do my utmost to put these places in a State of Defence.

I am most respectfully  
My Lord &c

[no signature]



(July 14, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 36, Df.]

Letter To Governor Ellis In Georgia

Charlestown S<sup>o</sup> Carolina 14<sup>th</sup> July 1757

Sir

I beg you will forgive my Backwardness in answering your Letter of the 24 June. I was every day in Expectation to set out for Port Royal and Fort Augusta in your Province, & flattered myself to have the pleasure to see you, but several Circumstances have prevented my Journey that Way.

I thank you for the full & distinct Account you was pleas'd to give me of the military State of your province.

It is with concern that I find myself unable to help you effectually in the distressed Condition I perceive things are, but I shall do my utmost, as soon as the Troops I expect are arrived.

The forts in your Province are in such a decay that it woud perhaps be a greater Expence to repair them than to build new ones, and for the present I do believe that your intended Log forts will be serviceable for Retreats, and if you permit me to give my Opinion, I think that they shou'd be Spacious enough to contain all the People about them, & be provided with Wells or Cisterns, & Store houses for Provisions, and Ammunition Wood &c.

I see there is a good Quantity of Cannons scatterd in the Forts, I cannot percieve that they may be of any Use in such Places as F<sup>t</sup> Simons and Fort William, and believe they should be carried away, and all clean'd, painted and put upon proper Carriages. In case the Shot, Grenades and Shells shou'd be mixed, they ought to be put in Seperate Heaps.

The Expence of repairing your Artillery will not be very great, and shall be of a great use.

I am sorry that I can afford you no Information in Regard to your Companys of Rangers. Lord Loudoun did never mention any thing to me relating to them. I shall acquaint him of their Situation, as I have done in my Letters to England. Such a Body of Troops would be extremely useful, and I wish they may be maintained.



(July 14, 1757)

Governor Littleton acquaints me of your desire of having 100 Men sent to Georgia. Tho' I am very weak here for the present, I shall send them as soon as you let me know, if You can subsist them at the Province of Georgias Expence with the same Allowance they receive here. Viz<sup>t</sup>

For one Week.

7 lb Bread, or in lieu thereof	7	lb flower
7 lb of Beef or - - - - -	4	lb Pork
3 Pints of Pease. 1 lb Cheese, or	6	oz Butter
1 lb Flour - or - - - - -	1/2	lb Rice.

In case that your Province should not be able to Support that Expence, I will see if I can find means to provide them myself at the King's Expences But in this Case you should furnish the necessarys, Transports or Carriages.

As soon as we see our Works here going on, Governor Littleton and I will set out for Port Royal, You shall be informed of the Day, and if your Affairs could permit you to give us the meeting, I should be extremely glad to have the Pleasure to see you, and to Speak more at large upon our common business

I am with the utmost Consideration.

[no signature]

(c. July 15, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET: RECRUITING INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUT. SHRUBSOLE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 38, D.]

[Charlestown, c. July 15, 1757.]

Recruiting Instructions given to Lieut<sup>t</sup> Shrubsole of His Majesty's Independent Company commanded by Capt Raym.<sup>d</sup> Demerc, & Ensign Evans of the R: A: R:





(c. July 15, 1757)

By Henry Bouquet Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieut Coll: of the first Battalion of His Majesty's Royal American Regiment, commanding all the Troops raised, or to be raised in North & South Carolina & Georgia.

By Virtue of the Power & Authority to me given by his Excellency the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Loudoun, General and Commander in Chief &c.

These are to authorize you by Beat of Drum or otherwise to raise in any County or part of the Colonies on this Continent, so many Voluntiers as are or shall be wanting to recruit or fill up His Majestys three Independent Companys under my Command.

You are not to enlist any Man under five feet four Inches high, or above the Age of thirty five years, or a Papist or a French Deserter.

Your Recruits must be broad shoulderd, well limb'd, and without Infirmities, Ruptures, Scal'd heads or sore legs, but every Way fit for the Service.

You are to recruit upon honour, and to keep proper Acc<sup>ts</sup> of your Expences.

You are to use your best endeavours to make the Men you enlist, lay out their enlisting money on Necessarys, such as Shirts Shoes & Stockings.

You are to try to enlist every Man without Restriction of Time, and to enlist no Man for less than four Years, and to the End of the then next ensuing Campaign after the said term.

You are to conform yourself strictly to the Act of Parliament, and to have the men you enlist attested before a Justice of the Peace, and the two Sections of the Art. of War concerning Mutiny & Desertion read to them.

After a Man hath been duly enlisted and attested, you are not to discharge him, or suffer him to be discharged upon any pretext whatsoever. But when you have a Certain Number of Recruits, you are to send them with a Sergeant or a Corporal to Charles Town.

You are to use your best endeavours to discover Deserters, and to cause them to be apprehended. And You will apply to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrates to carry into Execution the 53<sup>d</sup> Art: of the Act of Parliament, against all Persons concern'd in harbouring concealing or assisting Deserters,



(c. July 15, 1757)

knowing them to be such. Or buying or receiving their Arms, Cloths or other Furniture belonging to the King.

And all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables and civil Officers are required to be assisting to You, as there shall be Occasion.

Given under my hand at Charles Town this Day of July 1757.

(July 15, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. SHAW

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 39, Df.]

Letter to Lieut Shaw, of his Majesty's Independent Company.

Charlestown 15 July 1757.

Sir,

The Service requiring some Alteration in y<sup>o</sup> Garrisons of the Forts, you are hereby orderd & directed to march with two Serjeants one Corporal & twenty nine private Men of his Majestys three Independ<sup>t</sup> Companys from this place to Fort George (Keowee) where you are to relieve Ensign Bogges & to take the Command of that Fort, and of the Garrison actually there. Likewise you are to take in Charge the Artillery, Amunition & Stores in the said fort, giving a Receipt thereof to Ensign Bogges, who is to repair forthwith to Fort Loudoun in the Upper Cherakees, there to remain in room of Lieut Howard order'd down to Charlestown.

As soon as you are arrived at Fort George you are to inspect the Fortifications and to employ your Men in repairing the same, and inclosing the Fort with Stockadoes.

You will send me by first Opportunity an Account of every thing there & of the tools and other Materials necessary to carry on the Works. And for as much as his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun General & Commander in chief in North America has been pleas'd to appoint me to take the Command of all the Troops rais'd or to be rais'd in Georgia South & North Carolina. You are to receive no



(July 15, 1757)

Orders or Directions in military Matters except from me, or other your Superior Officers under my Command.

But as to Indian Affairs you are to observe & follow such Directions as you shall receive from time to time from the Governor of this Province without any further orders from me.

You are to furnish the necessary Escorts from your fort to fort Loudoun, & to agree with a Cap<sup>n</sup> P. Demere of the more convenient way of performing that Service.

I am w.<sup>th</sup> great Regard

[no signature]

(July 15, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO ENSIGN JOHN BOGGES  
[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 40, Df.]

Letter to Ensign John Boggess at Fort George

Charlestown 15 July 1757

Sir

This Letter shall be deliver'd you by lieut Shaw who is to relieve you at Fort George.

You are hereby orderd & directed to deliver up to him, the Artillery, Ammunition & Stores that you have in the Fort, taking a Receipt thereof

All the Men you have with you, are to remain in the Fort under Lieut. Shaw's Command & yourself are to proceed to Fort Loudoun, there to stay under the Command of Capt P. Demeré in room of Lieut Howard order'd to Charlestown.

I am w.<sup>th</sup> great Regard

[no signature]



(July 20, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM LITTLETON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 41, Df.]

To his Excellency the Governor Littleton.

Charles Town le 20<sup>e</sup> Juillet 1757.

Monsieur

L'objet le plus pressant pour la Sureté de cette Ville etant de la couvrir du cote de la Mer. J'ay l'honneur de proposer a Votre Excellence les precautions qui me paroissent necessaires, et les ouvrages qu'il convient de construire pour Sa defense de ce coté là.

1. Tous les Bois et Broussailles aux environs du fort Johnson devroient estre coupés a la portée du Canon: C a d. a 1000, ou 1200 Verges (Yards) du fort, et les Bois laissés sur la place.
2. Au cas que l'Eau de l'Interieur du Fort soit Curable, et en assés grande quantité, pour l'usage d'une garnison de 150 hommes: Il faudra reparer le puits, ou en batir un nouveau, et y ajouter par precaution une Citerne bien couverte toujours remplie d'Eau de Pluye.
3. La petite hauteur que commande le Fort, et ou j'avois proposé de construire une Redoute, doit estre rasée, et on peut employer cette Terre à combler le marais à la droite du Fort ou l'on doit elever les nouveaux ouvrages.
4. Construire une Batterie de 12 Canons, joignant l'ancienne Batterie basse le long de la Mer.
5. Abattre la Batterie d'en haut, et y placer un parapet pour la Mousqueterie.
6. Aggrandir le Fort par un Ouvrage à Corne suivant le Plan donne, et y pratiquer du logement pour 100, ou 150 hommes; deux petites Magazins à Poudre, un autre pour les Provisions, avec un Couvert pour les Affuts, Cordes, Heches, Boulets, Outils &c.

Pour les Canaux

7. Fermer tous les petits Canaux de la Baye en, y coulant à fond de vieux Vaissiaux charges de Sable.





(July 20, 1757)

8. Pour le grand Canal qui s'étend à 1000 Verges du Fort: Je propose de le resserrer au moyen d'un Cable arme (a Boom) placé entre le Banc de Sable qui est devant le Fort, et l'extrémité opposée du Canal, large dans cet Endroit d'environ 600 Verges, ne laissant entre le Bout du Cable, et ce Banc de Sable que l'Espace nécessaire pour le manœuvre d'un seul Vaisseau.

Voicy la Construction de cette Barre (a Boom) et la Maniere de la placer.

Il faut deux gros Cables longs de 400 Verges, et une Quantité suffisante de Pièces de Bois de 30 à 40 Pieds de longueur, sur environ 8 Pouces de Diametre.

On anchrera deux Bateaux à l'Extremité du Canal, chacun chargé d'une Maitresse Ancre, (Sheet Anchor) auxquelles on fixera les deux Cables, Et les ayant jointes ensemble, on les entourera de ces Pièces de Bois, que l'on liera autour des Cables avec des Cordes de 3, ou 4 Pouces de diametre. On ajoutera autant de ces Pièces de Bois qu'il en faudra pour faire une Epaisseur d'environ 6 Pieds de Diametre. On liera le tout de distance en distance de Cercles de fer rivés et Cloués aux Bois.

On laissera alors tomber les deux grosses Anchres en leur donnant assez de Cable, ou de Chaines pour descendre au fond. Et l'on continuera l'Ouvrage jusqu'à l'endroit proposé, ou l'on jettera deux autres Anchres pour fixer le Bout de la Barre.

Pour l'assurer mieux contre le Choc violent d'un Vaisseau qui auroit le Vent et la Marée, on attachera de 50, en 50 Verges des Cables à la Machine, qui seront arretés par des Anchres à 40, ou 50 Verges en avant du cote de la mer.

Au moyen de ces Cables, non seulement on renforce toute la Barre, mais s'il arrivoit que l'Ennemy parvint à la rompre, il n'y feroit qu'une Seule Ouverture, et le reste du Canal resteroit fermé.

Pour garantir ces Bois des vers, on pourroit les enduire de gaudron mêlé avec du Sable.

Cette Machine seroit assez forte pour resister à une flotte, mais comme l'on n'a à craindre que des frogattes de 20, à 30 Canons, peut être qu'une Ligne de gros Chenes liés fortement bout à bout par des Chaines de fer, pourroient suffire pour le



(July 20, 1757)

present. Votre Excellence jugera laquelle de ces Machines doit etre executee.

Je Suis tres respectueusement

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

Charlestown, July 20, 1757.

Sir:

The most pressing need for the safety of this city being to protect it on the side toward the sea, I have the honor to propose to your excellency the precautions that seem necessary to me, and the work it will be expedient to do for its defense on that side.

1. All the wood and brush around Fort Johnson should be cut as far as cannon range, about 1000 or 1200 yards from the fort, and the timber left on the place.

2. If the water inside the fort is fit for use and sufficient to supply a garrison of 150 men, it will be necessary to repair the wells or dig a new one, and as a precautionary measure, a well covered cistern (tank) filled with rain-water.

3. The slight elevation overlooking the fort, where I had suggested building a redoubt, must be leveled and the earth taken from it can be used to fill in the marsh to the right of the fort where new works can be erected.

4. Construct a battery of 12 cannons joined to the old one down along the sea.

5. Tear down the upper battery and replace it with a parapet for the musketry.

6. Enlarge the fort by adding a corner following the plan given, and build quarters for 100 to 150 men there, two small powder magazines and another for the provisions with a place for gun-carriages, cords, wicks, bullets, tools, etc.



(July 20, 1757)

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(July 20, 1757)

For the Channels

7. Close all the small channels of the bay by sinking old boats loaded with sand.

8. For the large channel, which extends 1000 yards from the fort: I propose to confine it by means of a cable fitted with a boom placed between the sand-bank that is in front of the fort, and the opposite extremity of the large channel at this point about 500 yards, leaving between the end of the cable and the sand-bank only the space necessary to manoeuver one ship.

This is how this bar equipped with a boom is constructed and placed.

Take two large cables, 400 yards long and a sufficient quantity of logs 30 to 40 feet long by 8 inches in diameter.

Two boats are taken to the extremity of the channel, each one with a sheet anchor to which are attached the two cables joining them together. Tied around the cables with cords 3 or 4 inches in diameter are as many logs as necessary to make a diameter of about 6 feet. They are held together with iron hoops placed at a certain distance apart, riveted and nailed to the wood.

The two large anchors are then dropped allowing enough cable or chain to permit them to reach bottom, and the work is continued up to the place decided on, when the other two anchors are dropped to hold the end of the bar.

To better protect it against the violent shock of a vessel driven by the wind and tide we will attach from 50 to 60 yards of cable to the apparatus, that will be held by the anchors 40 or 50 yards from the sea shore.

With the help of the cables, not only is the bar reinforced, but if the enemy should succeed in breaking through there would be but one opening and the rest of the channel would remain closed.

To protect the timbers from worms, they can be toughened with a mixture of tar and sand.

This apparatus will be strong enough to resist a fleet; but as we have nothing to fear but frigates of 20 to 30 cannons, perhaps a line of large oaks, end to end, securely fastened with iron chains might answer for the present. Your Excellency will judge which of these machines shall be used.

I am very respectfully,



(July 21, 1757)

MEMORANDUM: CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 44, N.]

Memoire Sur les Barraques à Construire à Charlestown pour loger les troupes remis à S. E. Monsieur le Gouverneur Le 21 Juillet 1757.

Le plan des Barraques présenté par ordre de votre Excellence aux Commissionaires des fortifications est le plus simple & les moins dispendieux possible.

il ne Sagit que d'un battiment de Planches Sans cheminés Elevés a deux Etages pour diminuer les fraix de Construction, avec des Chambres aux Ailes pour y loger Les officiers. Mess<sup>rs</sup> Les Comissionaires limites pour la depence aux £ 4000 accordé par l'acte & L'assembler, pour cet usage, proposent de les Construire a un Seul Etage Avec des chambres Sans planchers dessus ny dessous.

un tel logement n'etant pas Convenable je crois devoir en représenter les inconvenients a V. E. en le priant de les faire Sentir a messieurs les Comissionaires.

Je ne parleray plus du droit incontestable quont les troupes du Roy d'etre logés dans les Villes ou Elles Sont en Quartiers, Ce point est Convenu;

lorsque j'ay demandé des Barraques aux lieux des logements Qui Sont dudans les Maisons, je nay eu dautre but que de rendre le Sejours des Troupes éville, moins onnereux Aux habitants, & de donner aux officiers plus de faciliter a les Contenir dans une Exacte dicipline.

La condition du Soldat ne doit pas empirer parla, mais il doit etre a peu pres Aussy bien dans les Barraques quil le Seroit chez L'habitant, & quil à esté par tout ailleurs en Amerique.

a New York on abati des Barraques de Briques a deux Etages, avec des tres bonnes Chambres a Cheminés & fenetre: on los afournies de lits, tables, bancs & des utensils necessaires pour la Cuissine de Soldat; ceux qui n'ont pu y avoir place ont esté logé dans des Maisons particulieres, Loués à cet Effect, & pourvous également de tout le Necessaire.

(July 21, 1757)

a Philadelphia ces mes mes Soldats du Regiment Royal Americain ont esté logés chez les particuliers, Ou dans des maisons louér par la Ville, & partout ils ont eu des bonnes chambres à Cheminés, les utensils necessaires & des lits Composés d'une paille remplie de foin, Sur la quelle estoit une Couverture de Laine, des Draps et Caussin, avec une Seconde Couverture pour se Couvrir: independement de la bierre, feu, Sel & C<sup>a</sup> Specifié dans l'acte du parlement.

Les dispositions favorables que les habitants de Cette province ont marqué pour le bien etre du Soldat, ne laisse Aucune doute, qu'ils ne soit traittés icy aussi bien quil l'ont esté au Nord;

D'ailleurs V. E. Scait que mes ordres portent que les Arrangemens puie a Philadelphia pour les Quartiers & Hopiteaux doivent faire ma regle dans cette province.

C'est Sur ces Exemples & ces Ordres que J'ay L'honneur de représenter a V. E que les Barraques telles que les Comissionaires les proposent n'y Sont nullement conformes.

Des logemens Sans Planchers sont trop humides & mal Saints & en ne les practiquant qu'a un seul Etage, on perd l'avantage de les renfermer Sous les yeux d'une seule garde qui empeche le Soldat de courir la ville de Nuit & previent tout desordre.

La depense est Moindre en les elevant de deux Etages puis-que lon espargne la moitié des planches & du toit.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Les Comissionaires proposent de loger les officiers aux Barraques de Briques. J'y trouve deux inconveniens, l'un qui n'ayant plus les Soldats sous leurs ieux, ils ne peuvent les tenir Aussy bien en ordre: L'autre que l'on ne gagne rien a cet arrangement, puis que les appartemens Occupés par les officiers Sont autant de retransée Sur le Nombre de Soldats que ces Casernes peuvent Contenir & pour les Quelles il faudra egalem<sup>t</sup> pourvoir d'autre Chambres.

Si la somme prescrite ne Suffit pas pour Construire tout les barraques Necessaires on pourroit toujours l'employer Sur le pied demandé Aussy loin quelle pourroit. S' etendre et pourvoir en Suite d'une facon oud autre a loger le reste des troupes.

Comme on ne peut faire Camper les Soldats dans la Saison pluvieuse on Ne Sçauroit prendre trop tot les Messures Necessaires, pour les mettre a Couvert dans des Quartiers Convenables & tel-Que My Lord Loudoun les a Etablis, partout ou il a eu des troupes

(July 21, 1757)

[TRANSLATION]

Memorandum regarding the barracks to be built at Charlestown to lodge the troops sent to [His Excellency,] the governor.

July 21, 1757.

The plan of the barracks, presented by Your Excellency's order to the Commissioner of Fortifications, is as plain and inexpensive as possible.

It is not a question of a building of boards without chimneys raised to two stories for reducing the expense of construction, with some rooms in the wings for officers' lodgings. The commissioners limit the expense to the 4,000 £ allowed by the Assembly for this purpose, proposing to build them only one story high, with rooms without ceilings or floors.

Such a building not being suitable, I felt it my duty to explain the disadvantages to [Your Excellency,] begging you to inform the commissioners of them.

I will no longer speak of the incontestable right of the King's troops to be billeted in the villages where they are quartered. This point is understood.

When I asked for barracks instead of quarters in the houses, my only aim was to render the sojourn of the troops in the villages less burdensome to the inhabitants, and to make it easier for the officers to maintain better discipline.

The condition of a soldier should be none the worse for it, but he would be practically as well off in the barracks as at the house of an inhabitant, and has been every where else in America.

In New York they have built two-story brick barracks with very good rooms, with chimneys and a window. They are furnished with beds, tables, benches and necessary utensils for the soldier's kitchen. Those who could not be accommodated there, were quartered in houses especially rented for that purpose and likewise provided with all the necessities.

In Philadelphia, my soldiers of the Royal American Regiment were quartered in private homes or in houses rented by the city.

(July 21, 1757)

Everywhere they had good rooms, with chimneys, necessary utensils and beds with a straw mattress on which there was a woolen blanket, sheets and a pillow, with a second blanket for covering, independent of the beer, fire, salt, etc., specified in the Act of Parliament.

The favorable arrangements the inhabitants of this province have made for the comfort of the soldiers, leaves no doubt that they are as well treated here as they were in the north.

Besides, [Your Excellency] knows that my orders mean only that the arrangements made at Philadelphia for quarters and hospitals, must bear my order in this province.

It is on account of these precedents and orders that I have the honor of representing to [Your Excellency] that the barracks the Commissioners proposed are by no means suitable.

Lodgings without floors are too damp and unhealthy, and in planning them but a single story, one loses the advantage of keeping them under the observation of only one guard, which prevents the soldiers from roving around the town at night thereby avoiding trouble.

The expense is less in raising them to two stories thus saving half the planks and the roof.

The Commissioners proposed lodging the officers in brick barracks.

I find two disadvantages in that, one that not having the soldiers under their observation, they would not be able to keep them in order as readily; the other, that nothing can be gained by this arrangement since the lodgings occupied by the officers are limited by the number of soldiers these barracks can accommodate and for whom it will be necessary to provide other rooms.

If the amount subscribed is not sufficient to construct all the barracks necessary, it could always be used to follow the specifications, as long as it lasts, being stretched out to provide in one way or another for lodging the rest of the troops.

As one cannot have the soldiers camp out in the rainy seasons we can not begin too soon to take the necessary measures to get them under cover in suitable quarters such as Lord Loudoun has established everywhere where there have been troops.





(July 28, 1757)

COMMISSIONERS: REPORT TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM LYTLETON

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 43, L. 3.]

[Charlestown, July 28, 1757.]

Report of the Commissioners.

May it please your Excellency.

We have carefully perused Col: Bouquet's Letter directed to your Excellency which you was pleas'd to deliver to us. And respecting those six particulars w<sup>ch</sup> th' Col: takes notice of in the first part of his Letter, we shall pay a due attention to them, by taking the necessary Steps to procure the several Works therein recommended, to be constructed as expeditiously as possible.

But concerning the 8<sup>th</sup> Paragraph of the S<sup>d</sup> Letter, which exhibits a plan for constructing & fixing a Boom across the great Channel between the middle Ground & Fort Johnson, we beg leave to observe to your Excellency.

1. That it is impossible to procure in this province cables which are mentioned in the scheme. Nor do we apprehend that any workmen in this Country are able Capable of putting such a design in Execution.

2. That if such Cables cou'd be had & the Work could be done, Yet the Enemy could easily in the Night, or even in the day, destroy a Machine depending upon Cables, by covertly or openly cutting them.

3. It is doubtful whether the Timber in the Boom would be Sufficient to buoy up & float the Weight of Iron & Cordage that would hang upon it.

4. But the Expence attending this Work is an insuperable Objection to it, as appears by the following Estimate.

4 Cables of 18 Inches w <sup>t</sup>	81 <sup>lb</sup> each	324 <sup>n</sup>	
14 ditto --- 12	36	432	
40 Coils of 4 Inch rope	450	180	
		<u>936<sup>lb</sup></u>	a £ 17 <sup>n</sup> 10 s 16380 <sup>n</sup>
4 Anchors of 30 <sup>ct</sup>		120	
16 ditto --- 15		240	
		<u>360<sup>lb</sup></u>	a £ 7 <sup>n</sup> 10 s 6300
Timb <sup>r</sup> Iron Work, Workmashi <sup>p</sup> Labour <sup>r</sup> s & Carriage			20000
The above is at the Lowest Computation			<u>£ 42,680</u>



(July 28, 1757)

Add to this the great Expence of keeping it in Repair & the Danger of it's being totally demolish'd by a Hurricane.

With Respect to the Machine of large Oaks proposed in the Close of the Letter to be conjoined with iron Chains, it is liable to some of the above objections, particularly we apprehend with all Submission that the Oak of this Country is So heavy, that it will not float even without Iron.

These few Remarks we ~~by some~~ humbly submit to your Excellency's Consideration. And beg Leave to subscribe our selves with all due Respect

Your Excellencys  
Most humble Servants

WILLIAM ROPER

JOHN HUME

JOHN RATTRAY.

Cha<sup>s</sup>town 28 July 1757.

Signed. DAN<sup>l</sup> CRAWFORD

(July 28, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. PAUL DEMERÈ

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 47, Df.]

To Capt Paul Demerè }  
Fort Loudoun }

Cha<sup>s</sup> town 28 de Juillet 1757

Monsieur

En Reponse à la Lettre du Cap<sup>ne</sup> R. Demerè a Mons<sup>r</sup> le Gouverneur; Son Excellence vous envoie les Instructions necessaires relativement au Raport fait par le little Carpenter: Je vous prie,

(July 28, 1757)

Monsieur, de les suivre exactement. Et je vous recommande d'employer tous les moynes que vous trouverés les plus convenables, pour etre informé des affaires des Indiens, de la Nature du Pays qui vous separe des Etablissements, Francois, et surtout du cours des Rivieres leur Etendue, profondeur, Chutes &c. Afin que dans l'Occasion nous puissions avoir là dessus les lumieres necessaires. Les François se servent des Indiens pour Espions, ne pourriés vous point en engager quelques uns à reconnoitre leurs Forts, et à peu pres la force de leurs Garnissons? J'espere d'avoir de vos nouvelles par Monsieur votre frere, et dans peu par M<sup>r</sup> Howarth.

Je vous souhaite bien de la Santé, et suis avec beaucoup de consideration. Votre tres hble &c

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

Charlestown, July 28, 1757.

Sir:

In reply to the letter from Captain R. Deserè to the governor, His Excellency sends you the necessary instructions relative to the report made by the Little Carpenter. I beg you, Sir, to follow them exactly, and I advise you to use all the means that you find most suitable to inform yourself regarding the affairs of the Indians, the nature of the country separating you from the French settlements, and above all the courses of the rivers, their extent, depth, falls etc., so that when needed we shall have the necessary information. The French use the Indians for spies, Could you not induce some of them to reconnoiter their forts and learn the approximate strength of their garrisons? I hope to have news of you from your brother, and shortly from M<sup>r</sup>. Howarth.

I wish you good health,  
and am with great esteem,  
Your most humble etc.,

(August 6, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 48, Df.]

To Governor Dobbs }  
N<sup>o</sup> Carolina }

Charlestown 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757.

Sir,

According to your Excellency's letter to me of the 30 May, which I answer'd the 30<sup>th</sup> June, I suppose the 200 Men of your Province to be ready by this Time, & beg to have them sent here, as soon as possible.

South Carolina beginning only to raise it's Contingent, our Forces in this Province are very inconsiderable by the Disappointment of the 400 Men from Pennsylvania & Virginia. The Frontiers are of great Extent, & the Forts cannot be garrison'd properly 'till I receive reinforcements.

Upon Governor Ellis' repeated Instances I am obliged to send him 100 Men to secure Georgia against the Attempts of the Privateers who infest their Coast, and I remain here with about 500 Men.

I have L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun's Orders to raise as many Volunteers as possible to compleat his Majestys Regular Forces. Besides the Officers already employ'd to recruit in this Province, I send actually four more to North Carolina (Viz<sup>t</sup>) Lieut<sup>s</sup> Bentinck & Phillips to Rowan County, & Lieu<sup>t</sup><sup>s</sup> Hay & Jenkins to New Bern. I beg leave to recommend them to your Protection and Assistance.

In order to prevent any Obstruction in the Execution of the Orders they have receiv'd from me, I hope your Excellency will be pleas'd to enjoyn all the Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and other Civil Officers in your Province to be assisting unto them in providing Quarters, necessary Carriages, & securing Deserters, as there shall be Occasion.

Unacquainted as I am with the Country, I cannot fix upon the most proper Quarters for them to go. But I shall take it as a particular favour, if your Excellency will give them the necessary Directions.

(August 6, 1757)

The Distance making it difficult to send them money to recruit, if more be wanted, I shall take the Liberty to send you Bills of Exchange. Or if it was more convenient to you, I would repay here to your Troops, the Money you would advance to these Officers.

Your Excellency will oblige me to let me know the amount of your Militia, beside the Provincials in pay, & the Number & Condition of your Forts, Artillery and Ammunition.

I am with great Respect &c

[no signature]

P. S: Lieut<sup>s</sup> Bentinck & Phillips shall receive your Letters for the Magistrates &c. directed to the Care of Hugh Waddel, Commanding Officer at Fort Dobbs in Rowan County.

(August 6, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUTENANTS BENTINCK & PHILLIPS

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 49, Df.]

To Lieut<sup>s</sup> Bentinck & }  
Philips of the R: A: R }

Cha<sup>s</sup>town 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757

Gentlemen

The Service requiring a considerable Number of Recruits for his Majestys Forces, you are hereby directed to repair forthwith to that part of North Carolina near Yadkin River, with 2 Serjeants 2 Corporals and one Drummer, & there to raise as many Volunteers as possible.

I write to his Excellency Governor Dobbs, to Send the necessary Orders to the Magistrates, to be assisting unto you.

Besides the general Instructions you have receiv'd from me, & which you are to follow exactly, I shall add here some particular Directions

(August 6, 1757)

When you enlist an indented Serv<sup>t</sup>, you are to give his Master (if required) a Certificate that such a Man was inlisted for the Regiment. But you are not to pay yourself for the remaining time of the Indenture.

In Case you cou'd find proper people to be employed in Recruiting, you are to make an Agreement with them at a fixed Sum for each Man they shall enlist, agreeable to your Instructions.

You are to conform yourselfs strictly to the Act of Parliament, & to have the Men you enlist attested before a Justice of the peace, and the two Sections of the Art: of War, concerning Mutiny & Desertion read to them

After a Man hath been duly enlisted & attested, you are not to discharge him, or Suffer him to be discharged upon any pretext whatsoever. But when you have a Certain Number of Recruits, you are to Send them with a Serjeant or a Corporal to Charles Town.

You are to use your best endeavours to discover Deserters, & to Cause them to be apprehended. And you will apply to His Majestys Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrates to carry into Execution the 53<sup>d</sup> Art. of the Act of Parliament against all persons concerned in harbouring concealing or assisting Deserters, knowing them to be such. Or buying or receiving their Arms, Cloths, or other Furniture belonging to the King.

For each Man brought to you or enlisted by one of your serjeants, Corporals, or Drummer, you are to allow him one Dollar out of the Three pounds agreed for each Man.

The Distance being great, you are to send to Cha<sup>s</sup> Town no less than 40 Men at once, except You had an Opportunity to embark them.

You are to keep your Men under a good Discipline, & to prevent any Complaints, in paying regularly all your Expences.

Besides the Subsistance, y<sup>r</sup> Recruits shall be allowed four pence Sterling p Diem in Lieu of Provisions.

In every Place when you intend to recruit, you are to apply to the Chief Magistrate, before you beat the Drum, and to shew him your Orders.

I desire you to acquaint me of your success by all Opportunities.

(August 6, 1757)

I shall inform his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun of your Zeal and Activity in the performance of this Service

I am  
Gentlemen &ca.

[no signature]

(August 6, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUTENANTS HAY AND JENKINS

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 51, Df.]

To Lieut.<sup>s</sup> Hay & Jenkins }  
of the R: A: R }

Charles Town the 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757.

Gentlemen

The Service requiring that a Considerable Number of Recruits be raised for His Majesty's Regular Forces, you are hereby directed to repair forth with to New Bern in North Carolina, with 2 serjeants, 2 Corporals, and one Drummer and there to raise as many Volunteers as possible.

You are to Apply to his Excellency Governor Dobbs, whom I desire to give you the necessary Directions & orders to the Magistrates of the Province to be assisting unto you,

Besides the general Instructions you have received from me, and which you are to follow exactly, I shall here add some particular Directions. When you enlist any indented Servant, you are to give to his Master (if requir'd) a Certificate that Such a Man was inlisted for the Regiment, but you are not to pay yourself for the remaining Time of the Indenture.

In case you could find proper people to be employed in Recruiting, you are to make an Agreement with them, at a fixed Sum, for each Man they shall enlist agreeable to y<sup>e</sup> Instructions.

You are to conform yourself Strictly to the Act of Parliament, and to have the Men you enlist, attested before a Justice of the Peace, and the two Sections of the Art: of War concerning Mutiny & Desertion read to them.



(August 6, 1757)

After a Man hath been duly inlisted and attested, You are not to discharge him, or suffer him to be discharged upon any pretext whatsoever.

You are to use your best Endeavours to discover Deserters, & to cause them to be apprehended; And you will apply to His Majesty's Justices of the peace, or other Magistrates, to carry into Execution the 53<sup>d</sup> Art: of the Act of Parliament ag<sup>st</sup> all persons concerned in harbouring concealing or assisting Deserters, Knowing them to be such, or buying or receiving their Arms Cloths, or other Furniture belonging to the King.

For each Man brought to you or inlisted by one of your Serjeants, Corporals or Drummer, you are to allow him one Dollar, out of the 3 Pounds agreed for each Man.

When you have got together 40 or 50 Men, you may hire a small Vessel to transport them to Cha<sup>s</sup> Town, in case you could not find another Opportunity, Agreeing with the Master of the Said Vessel, for the Sum to be paid for each Man's passage & Provisions. The Men's Subsistence & Provision Money, from the Day they embark to the day of their Landing is to be employed to support that Expence, & I will make the Overplus good.

The Distance being great, you are to send to Charles Town no less than 40 Men at Once, except you had an Opportunity to embark them.

You are to keep your Men under a good Discipline, & to prevent any Complaints in paying regularly y<sup>r</sup> Expences.

Besides the Subsistence your Recruits shall be allowed 4 pence S<sup>te</sup> p Diem in Lieu of Provisions.

In every Place where you intend to recruit, you are to apply to the Chief Magistrate before you beat the Drum and to Shew him your Orders

I desire you to acquaint me of your Success by all Opportunities.

I shall inform his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun of your Zeal & Activity in the Performance of this Service

I am  
Gentlemen &c.

[no signature]

(August 7, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 54, Df.]

To Governor Dobbs }  
N<sup>o</sup> Carolina. }

Char<sup>s</sup> Town the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1757

Sir.

I had yesterday the favour of your Excellency's Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> July.

It is with great Satisfaction I see your 200 Men almost compleat. I was in hopes that there should be no difficulty in sending them here as soon as they could be raised. But I find that they are stopp'd for want of Money. I wish my L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun had been informed of that Circumstance, at the meeting in Philadelphia. For my part I can do nothing in that Particular, having no power or Direction whatsoever relatively to the pay of the Provincial Troops.

I hear that you could find, by Several Merchants here the Credit you may want, if your Assembly hath provided for the Security of the Payment.

I wrote to your Excellency Yesterday by two Officers Sent to North Carolina to recruit, and propose if it was agreeable to you to furnish them with the Money they should want there for that Service, And that I would repay it here to your Troops.

I must beg leave to tell you that they are extremely wanted, and that in case of any Danger, I should be unable to provide for the Defence of this Province, if deprived of the forces agreed to be sent here: Chiefly at this Juncture that I cannot expect the 400 from Pennsylvania & Virginia, as long as they have the Enemy at their Doors. Your Excellency who knows my Scituation, will certainly be sensible of it, & I hope will be pleased to send me these 200 Men w<sup>th</sup>out loss of Time.

The Distance between your Province and Charles Town is too great to send for them; when the Enemy would be attempting upon us, they would be exposed to be taken at Sea or intercepted by Land.

(August 7, 1757)

The French have 3 Privateers Sounding the Coasts of Georgia. It is likely that they have some Design, which cannot be prevented or discomposed more effectually than in making in Time the best Dispositions we are able to do.

I do not expect any Longer the Highlanders, supposing their Destination to have been altered, as soon as his L<sup>d</sup> Ship's Plan had been known at home. Or that they will be stopp'd to the N<sup>o</sup>ward upon the Supposition that we are strong enough here.

I am very glad that his Majesty hath been pleased to recommend a Supply for the different Colonies, and I am persuaded that Lord Loudoun will have a proper Regard to your Circumstances, & the Expences supported by your Province for the Service

But at the Same time, it occurs to me that in Sending your Contingent of Troops, you acquire still a more unquestionable Title to that Gratification.

Governor Lyttleton will answer the Article your Excellency mentions, about the Dutys upon Pitch & Tar: I wish that you may find here all the facility you can expect for the pay of your Troops.

The Beeves already sent, & the Flour you can embark with the Men, will supply their pay for some Time. And they can besides get a good deal of Money in working on the Fortifications, which with the King's Provisions will be sufficient to maintain them, 'till you can afford their full pay

The News of the Major's better health is extremely agreeable to me. I beg leave to present my best Complim<sup>t</sup>s to him, and flatter myself to have the Pleasure of his Company & Assistance in Case of any Emergency.

I am with great respect &c.

[no signature]

(August 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. SHAW

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 56, Df.]

To Lieut. Shaw Commanding Officer at Fort P<sup>c</sup>e George

Char<sup>s</sup> Town the 10<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757.

Sir

I have receiv'd your last Letter with your Representations upon the Scarcity & high Price of Provisions. I laid the matter before the Governor, who has ordered the Commissary General M<sup>r</sup> Pinkney to Supply your Garrison at the same rates that Provisions sell for in Charles Town. M<sup>r</sup> Pinkney tells me that it will be better that yourself agree with some People there, or the Bearer Peter Krim to furnish you with the Provisions you may want and to deliver them up to you at the Market price in this Town. The Province shall pay all the Expences of Carriages, and your Men having their Pay, and the two pence Sterl<sup>s</sup> allowed by the Province, will be exactly in the Same Situation they were in Town, & have no Occasion to complain.

As it is highly necessary to have a Stock of Provisions in Store at all times, you are to agree with the bearer or any other, to establish a Magazine of Provisions for one Month, of Flour, Salt Meat & Cattle, if you can feed them about the Fort, and in Case you should take some of these Spare Provisions to prevent their being Spoiled, you are to reimplace them, in order to keep always that Magazine compleat.

As I set out today with the Governor for Port Royale, I refer you to M<sup>r</sup> Pinkney's Letter upon this Subject.

I shall be glad to hear from you by all Opportunities, and to convince you that I am most sincerely

Sir &c

[no signature]

P S: If you had any opportunity to raise Men, I beg you would do it.

(August 13, 1757)

LIEUT. CHARLES TAYLOR TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 66, C.]

Copy of a Letter from Lieut Charles Taylor  
to Govern<sup>r</sup> Ellis, dated at Frederica 13 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757.

Sir

In answer to yours of the 14<sup>th</sup> July last I am about to give you now Sir a succinct Acc<sup>t</sup> of the present Situation & Conditions of the Fortifications of Frederica, Ft Simons & Fort William with the Number Size & Condition of the Canon, also the Quantity & Quality of their Appendages.

The Fort at Frederica altogether is so much out of Repair, that it could not, but with the greatest difficulty, withstand the faint & irregular Attempts of an Indian Enemy.

On a Greatly decayd Bastion are 5 pieces of Cannon, 3 of which are 12 pound<sup>rs</sup> the Carriages of the 12 Pound<sup>rs</sup> are so rotten, that were the pieces to be fired, nay moved from their present Situation, the Carriages would give way, & the Canon consequently fall to the Earth. The 2 Nine pounders which I have caused to be placed there, are fit for immediate Service, but the Carriages are much impaired.

About a Quarter of a Mile down the River to the Southward of the Fort is a Battery upon which are 12 pieces of Canon, all 12 pound<sup>rs</sup> but their Carriages are so much consumed, that parts only barely support the pieces.

Near the Fort are 3 brass mortar pieces of different sizes, one of which has a Flaw or Crack in it. There are also 1 Eighteen pound<sup>rs</sup>, 4 Twelve pound<sup>rs</sup> 3 Nine pound<sup>rs</sup> & 6 Six pound<sup>rs</sup> which w<sup>th</sup> 4 Four pound<sup>rs</sup> sent from hence some time ago, for the Service of the midway district makes in all 35 pieces of good Advance Besides there Are 6 pieces of Canon of 6 & 4 pound<sup>rs</sup> that from lying in Water &c are eat up with Rust.

Within the Fort are several Hund<sup>d</sup> Weight of Canon Ball of 18, 12, 9, 6 & 4<sup>lbs</sup> with a great Number of Bombs of diff<sup>t</sup> Sizes also hand Granades; but the powder within the Bombs & Grenades is Spoilt for want of due care being taken of them.



(August 13, 1757)

For the Service of His Majesty there are in the Magazine --  
Viz<sup>t</sup> 5 half Barr<sup>ls</sup> Gunpowd<sup>r</sup> of 50<sup>ct</sup> w<sup>t</sup> each  
850 w<sup>t</sup> of Bullets consisting of 19<sup>z</sup> 3/4 & 1/20<sup>z</sup> Balls  
1 1/2 Ream of Canon Cartridge paper  
1/2 Ream of Musquet ditto.  
9 Ramm<sup>r</sup>s with block-heads for Sponges  
9 D<sup>g</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Copper Ladles & Worms at each End  
6 Pickers & Bitts.  
10<sup>lb</sup> Weight of Damaged Match  
400 Black Flints, Musket Catruges ready made &c -- Several Iron  
Wheels with other Iron Work belonging to the Catridges that are  
rotted

I cannot pass over Frederica without acquainting you Sir  
of the deplorable Situation we are in for Want of Musketts w<sup>th</sup> all  
other Accoutrem<sup>ts</sup> necessary to equip the Soldier. Several of those  
Arms we have are quite unfit for Service, from long use, Salt Water  
&c<sup>a</sup>. I have long ago applyed to Gov<sup>r</sup> Littleton for this one Need-  
ful, but in vain.

When in the Time of Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe the Spainards batterd  
down the Fortifications at Ft<sup>t</sup> Simons, they carryed away & destroyed  
most of the Canon. A few light Peices I am informed were left un-  
hurt, but they are since wash'd away into the Sea, or buried in the  
Sand, So that 'tis uncertain where they are to be found, or if they  
were found they must assuredly be Spoiled.

Little better is the State of Fort William, that that at  
Frederica. This Fort is situated on the south Side of Cumberland's  
Island, about 50 Miles distant from Frederica South West -- It  
has been greatly hurt by a great Hurricane, when an Inundation of  
the Sea demolished the greatest part of its Ramparts &ca. On that  
part which fronts the Inlett, are two Eighteen pound<sup>r</sup>s upon moving  
platforms, neither of which can be fired, from the badness of their  
Carriages. On two opposite Angles are two 4 pound<sup>r</sup>s their Carriages  
are quite decayed. In the Fort house, which is in danger of falling  
by every high Wind, stands 1 six pound<sup>r</sup> that is every Way service-  
able.

There are likewise Seven Swivels planted round the Fort,  
all which may be made fit for Action w<sup>th</sup> a little Repair. In the  
Fort is 100 w<sup>t</sup> of Powder made up into Canon Cartridges.  
240 Canon Balls of different Sizes  
10<sup>lb</sup> w<sup>t</sup> of damaged Matches  
6 Worms  
2 Prickers  
2 Rammers for the Eighteen Pounders  
2 Ladles for ditto  
100 Flints, Musket Catridges &ca.

(August 13, 1757)

This is the Condition of y<sup>e</sup> Southern Frontier, where 40 fine pieces of Canon lay dormant, besides Swivels & Mortar Pieces, when they Seem to be ordained for such a Season as the present.

I am confidently informed Sir, that there are 50 Creek Indians at the River S<sup>t</sup> Juans, & am informed further that a Number of Indians, (I believe an inconsiderable one) are gone from the Settlement of S<sup>t</sup> Illy to join them. They say themselves that they are going with an Intention to fall upon a Fort belonging to the Spain<sup>ds</sup> near S<sup>t</sup> Augustine, Which Fort is garrisoned by Negroes whom they hope to bring away, in order that they may dispose of them to the English as Slaves. But as they are as perfidious as Savage, there can be no reliance upon their designs Depend Sir, that no Alacrity shall be wanting to prevent the Enemy's Hostilities or depredations, that is in the circumscribed Power of

Sir

Your very obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

(Signed) CHARLES TAYLOR

(August 14, 1757)

LIEUT. CHARLES TAYLOR TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 69, C.]

Copy of another Letter from Lieu<sup>t</sup> Taylor to Govern<sup>r</sup> Ellis, dated at Frederica 14<sup>th</sup> August 1757.

Sir

I have just now received advice by a Boat from S<sup>t</sup> Illy River that the Creek Indians that have taken 4 Spainards on their Return to S<sup>t</sup> Augustine Lately came from the Serjeant Major there, to purchase Cattle &c in this Province. Several people have sol-  
lited in favour of the Spainards, but the Savages are deaf to all Entreaties.





(August 14, 1757)

Agreeable to the Contents of mine yesterday, I hear by the same Boat that the Long Warrior (a Chief among the Creeks) is gone w<sup>th</sup> a Number of Indians against the Spainards. You can best foresee Sir if this is likely to lead us into fresh Broils.

I am Sir &c

(Signed) CHARLES TAYLOR

(August 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY DOUQUET TO COL. JOHN STANWIX

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 58, C.]

Letter to Colonel Stanwix  
p post to Phila.

Cha<sup>s</sup>town 25<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757.

Dear Colonel

I hope you have received my Letter of the 23<sup>d</sup> June with the return of that month. I inclose you those of July & August; with the new one agreeable to the form sent by M<sup>r</sup> Barnsley, I transmit the Same to his L<sup>d</sup>Ship.

Nothing extraordinary has happen'd Since my last. the continual Rains have driven us out of the Camp, & our Men are quartered in Town very badly, till the new Barracks are made, which will be in about one Month hence.

They are pretty well in Regard to their health, having only 27 Sick. We have lost few Men by Desertion, & clear'd them to the 24<sup>th</sup> June according to your order. We shall account regularly every 13 Weeks, to be always equal with you.

The Scarcity of Men in this Province has obliged me to send six Officers a Recruiting, four of them to North Carolina at 3 & 400 Miles from this place. if I can compleat the five Companys, it will be all, & with great pains & Expences.

(August 25, 1757)

The Lawyers, Justices of the Peace, & in general the whole people are eternally against us; Lieut<sup>t</sup> Evans has been sent here prisoner from George Town for some Quarrel in recruiting not worth mentioning. I can have no Satisfaction for it, & I hope for no Assistance in that Respect, 'till we receive an Act from England extensive to this Continent. The Impositions of the public houses, the Denial of Quarters, Carriages & Ferryages make it very near impossible to carry on the service. But I suppose that you have enough of the like obstacles to struggle with, not to tire you with the Acc<sup>t</sup> of ours. We shall do the best we can, & what we shall not be able to get, we will do without.

You have given me the best Major I know in the World, I had a very high Opinion of him but he exceeds it every day. He takes all possible Pains to Keep our Men in order & to prevent the sad Effects of Rum. We have got a Number of such drunken dirty fellows that we shall never make anything of them. I suppose that you have met with the same Disappointments we do here, the 2000 Men are still reduced to the five Companys & 170 Virginians, out of the last I send tomorrow 100 Men to Georgia, and the Independents are all scattered in the different Forts, some at 500 Miles. The Commissions for the Officers who are to raise the Regiment of this Province are not issued out this day, and not a single Man in-listed. Governor Dobbs writes that he has no Money to send his two Companys. Such are our present forces.

I have been lately at Port Royal where a Fort is to be built to protect them against Privateers; I shall take the same Journey to the Northward.

Our Artillery is finally in pretty good Order, and we work continually on the Fortifications.

Capt. Jocelyn, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Billings, and Ens<sup>n</sup> Fosch arrived here the 8<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup>. I am very well pleased w<sup>th</sup> this Acquisition.

We have no News at all, every thing is quiet here, I wish you may find it so about you.

I have transmitted to the Secretary at War, and to Gen<sup>l</sup> Napier the Returns of June and July, & to Gen<sup>l</sup> Webb the Return of August. Governor Littleton desires his best Compliments to You.

I am &c.

[no signature]

(August 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL DANIEL WEBB

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 60, C.]

General Webb

p Schooner Elizabeth

Chas<sup>s</sup> town 25<sup>e</sup> Aout 1757.

Will Dunlap to N. Y.

Copy p Brig Argo Campbell to Philadelphia.

Monsieur.

J'eus l'honneur de vous ecrire le 23<sup>e</sup> Juin en vous envoyant les Returns de ce mois. Je joints icy ceux de Juillet et d'Aout, par ou vous verrés, Monsieur, que nos Forces ne sont pas augmentées.

Les 200 hommes de N. Caroline sont à peu pres levés, mais le Gouverneur Dobbs m'ecrit qu'il ne peut les envoyer faute d'argent pour leur paye. Je n'attens plus rien de Pensilvanie ni de Virginie. Et le Regiment, que cette Province doit lever, n'a pas encore un homme et les Comissions des Officiers ne sont pas meme expedées.

J'espere qu'il n'arrivera aucun inconvenient de tous ces delais. Les Ennemis paroissant fort tranquilles & uniquement occupés a reparer leur Forts. Un des Chefs du Cherakee nommé Little-Carpenter a decouvert un nouveau Fort que les Francois battissent Sur L'Ohio, et des Lors un Second Party en a raporté, un Scalp que l'on croit etre d'un Officier. Ce Poste doit etre fort eloigné, etant à 16 Journées de Fort Loudoun, qui est à 500 miles d'Icy, et où nous avons 100 hommes des Comp<sup>e</sup> Independantes, et quelques Provinciaux. Les Virginiens ont bati un Fort à 5 où 6 miles de Fort Loudoun, que My Lord m'avoit recommandé de faire garder, mais outre qu'etant si près de l'autre il est inutile à une telle distance. Il ne vaut rien en lui même, n'ayant Eté construit que pour plaire aux Indiens.

J'ay renforcé la Garnison de Fort Prince George (Kewee) dans le Lower Cherakees a 300 miles d'Icy, qui assure La Communication avec Fort Loudoun, et il y a actuellement 60 Hommes. Ce Fort et tous les autres tant dans cette Province qu'en Georgia, sont tout ouverts, et sans defense. J'employe les Garnisons à les fermer et reparer. La Ville n'etoit pas enmeilleur Etat, mais l'Assemblée ayant voté £ 7000, Sterl: pour etre employés en Fortifications, et à reparer l'Artillerie qui etoit la plupart sans Affut, et enterré dans le Sable. Il y actuellement cent Pieces de Canon en Batterie, nettoyés, eprouvés, et montés, mais la plupart de petit Calibre.

(August 25, 1757)

Le Fort Johnson qui defend le Port Sera agrandi, et aura une nouvelle batterie de 12 Pieces, avec du Logement pour 300 hoñes au Lieu de 40 qu'il contenoit.

On travaille continuellement à fermer la Ville, et cet ouvrage ne sera pas fini d'un an.

Port Royal etant le Port le plus considerable de la province, et qui peut recevoir de Vaisseaux de 60, et 70 Canons, J'y ay eté avec Le Gouverneur, et y ay fait tracer un Fort, pour Lequel l'Assemblée a fait un fonds de £ 1500 Sterl.

Il y a un autre fonds pour en construire un autre à George Town, du Coté du Nord, mais nous avons deja trop d'ouvrage.

Le Gouverneur Ellis fait fermer d'un Retranchment la Ville de Savannah, et batir quatre Forts de Stockadoes dans Sa Province pour la Sureté des Habitans: Je lui envoie 100 hoñes de renfort des Troupes Provinciaux de Virginie, pour les proteger contre les petits Armateurs François qui croisent presque continuellement Sur leur Cote. Ils ont aussi quelq artillerie que Le General Oglethorpe a laissé dans les Sables, dont ils feront Usage.

Les hommes sont si rares dans cette Province que J'auray piene à completer les 5 Comp<sup>e</sup> de R: Am: je envoyé 4 Officiers pour recruter en N. Caroline, qui est beaucoup plus peuplée: Je n'ay encore rien scu apprendre de leurs succès.

La Ville batit de Barragues pour 600 hoñes. Les Pluyes continuelles, nous ont fait quitter le Camps et le Soldat est logé fort mal, en attendant que les Quartiers Soient prêts.

M<sup>r</sup> Atkins qui est chargé de toutes les Affaires Indiennes, n'est pas encore arrivé icy, où il seroit fort necessaire.

My Lord a completté les Emplois vacans dans cette division: Le Capt Jocelyn, Lieu<sup>t</sup> Billings, et Ens: Fasch arriverent icy le 8<sup>e</sup> de ce mois.

Nous n'avons aucune nouvelle des West Indies.

J'ay L'honneur d'etre tres respectusem<sup>t</sup>

Monsieur.

[no signature]

(August 25, 1757)

[TRANSLATION]

Charlestown, August 25, 1757.

Sir:

I had the honor to write you on the 23rd of June when I sent you this month's reports. I am herewith enclosing those of July and August by which you will see, Sir, that our forces have not increased.

The 200 men in North Carolina are nearly recruited, but Governor Dobbs writes me that he cannot send them, not having the money with which to pay them. I expect nothing more from Pennsylvania or Virginia. The regiment this province was to levy has not yet a single man, and the officers' commissions haven't even been sent.

I hope no harm will result from all these delays. The enemy appears to be very quiet, and occupied only in repairing their forts. A chief of the Cherokees, named "Little Carpenter," has discovered a new fort that the French are building on the Ohio. Since then a second party reported that a scalp, supposedly that of an officer, had been taken. This fort must be some distance from here, being 16 days journey from Fort Loudoun which is 500 miles from here, where we have 100 men of the Independent Company and a few provincials. The Virginians have built a fort 5 or 6 miles from Fort Loudoun which My Lord asked me to have guarded; but aside from being so near the other one, it is useless at such a distance. It is of no value in itself having been built only to please the Indians.

I have reinforced the garrison at Fort Prince George (Keowee) in the Lower Cherokees, 300 miles from here. This will insure communication with Fort Loudoun. There are at present 60 men there. This fort as well as the others in this province and Georgia are left open and without defence. I am having the men in the garrisons close and repair them. The town is in no better condition but the assembly has voted 7000 £ sterling to be used in fortifications and to repair the artillery, the most of which are without mountings and are buried in the sand. There are actually 100 cannons in battery there, cleaned, tested and mounted, but most of them are of small caliber.

(August 25, 1757)

Fort Johnson, which defends the post will be enlarged and will have a new battery of 12 pieces, and quarters for 300 men instead of the 40 they had.

They are working constantly to enclose the town, but this will not be finished for a year.

Port Royal being the most important post of the province and one which can harbor vessels of 60 to 70 cannons, I myself have been with the Governor and have had a diagram of the fort made, for which the Assembly has raised a fund of 1500 £ sterling.

There is another fund to build one at George Town, on the north side, but we are already overwhelmed with work.

Governor Ellis is having the town of Savannah entrenched, and is building four stockaded forts in his province to safeguard the inhabitants. I sent him 100 men to reinforce the provincial troops from Virginia, for protection against small privateers who almost continually cross over to their side. There is also some artillery left in the sand by General Oglethorpe, which they will use.

There are so few men in this province, that I shall find it difficult to complete the 5 companies of Royal Americans. I sent 4 officers to North Carolina which is more thickly populated to recruit. I have not yet heard if they have been successful.

The city is constructing barracks for 600 men. The continual rains have driven us from the camp and the soldiers are very badly housed, while they are waiting for their quarters to be finished.

Mr. Atkins, who is in charge of all Indian affairs, has not yet arrived here, where he will be very necessary.

My Lord has filled the vacant posts in this division. Capt. Jocelyn, Lieut. Billings and Ensign Fasch arrived here the 8th of this month.

We have no news from the West Indies.

I have the honor to be,  
most respectfully,  
Sir,

(August 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN

[D. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 71, Df.]

To His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun

Cha.<sup>s</sup> Town the 25<sup>th</sup> August 1757.

My Lord

Since my last of the 23<sup>d</sup> June nothing material has happend in these parts, the Continual Rains we have had this Sumner have obliged me to bring the Americans to Town where they lie under Cover, till their quarters be fitted out.

The Assembly has voted four Thousand pounds Curr<sup>y</sup> to build barracks for five hundred men, & the old ones will do for 200 more. I am not certain yet if we shall get the necessary Furniture in these Quarters, these People being very saving, tho the Province is rich & able to bear that Expence, they're extremely pleased to have soldiers to protect their Plantations, but will feel no inconveniences from them making no great difference between a soldier & a Negro.

Everything goes here as slowly as in any other part of America and patience is the chief Quality for a Man in to carry on Business.

We find that The Men are very scarce in this Province, and generally averse to the Service. I have employ'd two Officers to recruit in this Province, who with great trouble & Expences have raised twelve Men, but they met with so many Obstructions from the people & Magistrates that I dont expect any Success, unless the Parliament would pass an Act calculated entirely for this Continent. I have sent four other Officers to N Carolina, but I am not yet informed of the What progress they have made.

I have heard Nothing of the 200 Men from Pensilvania nor of the 200 from Virginia. Neither has Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs sent the two Companys of his Province. He find's great Difficultys to get Money for their pay, I doubt whether we shall see either of them.



(August 25, 1757)

The Assembly of S<sup>c</sup> Carolina has voted two Months ago a Sum to take into pay, on the same Terms as the Kings regular Troops 500 Men besides the 200 already raised: These Last who had a higher pay before, have been disbanded & no new ones **raised yet**, by which Means the Forces of this Province from 200 Men, are really reduced to Nothing.

The Comissions for the Officers of the new Regiments are issued & the Gov<sup>r</sup> has given the Command of it, ~~whose~~ with the Rank of Lt Coll: to Lieut<sup>r</sup> Howarth of Cap<sup>t</sup> Goldsmiths independant Company.

As he is a good Officer and very fit for that Employment I have agreed to it, 'till y<sup>r</sup> Lordshp's pleasure shall be known.

The Want of these Provincials has put it out of my power to relieve the Independ<sup>t</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup>s on the Frontiers tho' it is extremely necessary to have them down together I have reasons to believe that a good many of their men are to be discharged but of Six Men that they have at Fort Frederick I found four of them entirely unfit for Service by reason of their Infirmities, & old age, the fifth fifty four years old but able to serve, & the Sixth ~~only~~ a good Man.

~~These then company having~~ from this first Establishment ~~they~~ having been destined for the Province of S. C. they receive no Provisions as the other Regular Troops, but in lieu of ~~the~~ thereof ~~they~~ are allowed 2 pence Sterling P day and even now that the Provincial Troops have been put on the same footing with the Regulars, in point of pay & Provisions, no Alteration has been made for the Independants.

I hope that the Gov<sup>r</sup> will prevail on the next Assembly to make provisions for them, but in case he shou'd not succeed, I beg to have your L<sup>d</sup>Ship's Orders upon it as they cannot well lie under that ~~difference~~ distinction, which wou'd might be attended w<sup>th</sup> some inconveniences in the Service

These Companys having been compleated tho with ~~less~~ in-different Men, the Capt<sup>s</sup> complain of want of Funds to ~~reemplace~~ ~~at~~ ~~once~~ all the ~~defectives~~ recruit but I hope to remove that Difficulty & to engage them to find Money and Men as soon as I shall have them together.

(August 25, 1757)

The disbanding of the few Provincial Forces, has obliged me to send up to Fort Prince George the Remaind<sup>r</sup> of the three Companys amounting to about 30 Men to reinforce the Garrison & repair that Fort.

Upon Gover<sup>r</sup> Ellis's repeated Instances, I have sent to him to Savannah one Company of the Virginians to protect his Province against the Insults of Privateers who are almost continually cruizing on that Coast.

The Situation of our Indian Affairs are is very good. the Cherokees Seem to be our Sincere friends, & have made the Path to the French bloody. the Little Carpenter has discovered a new Fort, which they have built on the Ohio, at 16 Journeys from Fort Loudoun; since that Time another Party of Indians have brought a Scalp from thence taken to be the Scalp of an Officer.

The Creeks were very who are a numerous Nation & reputed good Warriors, stand still Neutrals, but it is apprehended were they to declare, it wou'd be against us in favour of the French, being Kept in Subjection by their French Settlements.

M<sup>r</sup> Atkins is not yet come, tho' greatly wanted.

After our Arrival here, I had the Following Reports from the different Forts in S<sup>c</sup> Carolina.

NB. taken from G. Napiers Letter

Your L<sup>d</sup>Ship was informed at Philadelphia that the Province of Virginia had built a Fort in the upper Cherokees whose Garrison I was to reinforce, but that Fort being only seven Miles from Fort Loudoun, I heard from the some officers who have seen it, that it is a meer bubble, constructed to humour the Indians. It is a Square of 30 Paces, w<sup>th</sup> two little Bastions, with and small Gorges of 4 feet & Garrisond by a Single old Cherakee who lives there. Its proximity to Fort Loudoun woud equally render it useless at Such a Distance, even if it was a good place.

This Town was quite defenceless, great Part of the Canons w<sup>th</sup> out Carriages, some buried in the Sand, and the people living in all the security of a profound peace. Such is, My Lord, the Condition in which we found the military State of this Province; Georgia &c. Since our first appearance everything seems to have

(August 25, 1757)

taken a new Life, their Spirits are raised & everybody appears well disposed for the common Defence of the Country, (as far as it does not interfere with their private Interest or Conveniences.)

The Assembly ~~having~~ has granted Ten Thousand Pound Sterl: to be employed in Fortifications.

Fort Johnson, which could Scarce contain forty men ~~shall~~ will be enlarged & Lodgements made for 200, with a new Battery of twelve or fifteen Guns.

The Works in Town towards the Sea, are carry'd on with great Chearfulness, And some out Works will be raised on the Land Side; the Marshes which surround the Town that Way, make its' situation naturally Strong.

We have cleaned, painted & proved all the Artillery, & have actually in Town Ninety One Canons of diff<sup>t</sup> Sizes mounted in Battery, and forty five more, that want only Carriages besides an old Mortar without Shells, some Cohorns, & the Artillery at Fort Johnson.

The Voluntier Strodman who has always served abroad in the Artillery is very useful to us in that part, as Lieut Hess in the Fortifications.

Port Royall being of great importance for its Harbour I have been there with the Govern<sup>r</sup> & directed a new Fort to be built. The Assembly had appropriated fifteen hundred Pounds Sterl: for it, which Sum will be very near Sufficient. It's Situation is extremely convenient & will afford a good defence to the Channel & the Town, the Work will immediatly be put in execution.

The Province desires that another Fort may be erected at George Town, Seventy Miles to the Northward. We shall do it in time.

The diff<sup>t</sup> Forts to the S<sup>o</sup>ward of Georgia are in such dismal Condition that I propose to take a Journey that way, to and see at the same time Fort Moore & Fort Augusta. I shall put in Repair the most important, of these Forts & give over all the rest

Some Artillery left by Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe, lies scatterd & buried in that Province; we shall make the best of it. (Some light Pieces have likewise been discovered in the Sand near Peresburg.)

(August 25, 1757)

We are here in a general Want of all Sort of Stores, chiefly of of Canon Balls & Shells. Instructions in that particular have been given to M<sup>r</sup> Wright the new Agent in London

The Militia of this Province amounts to about six thousand badly armed Men. I have proposed to the Govern<sup>r</sup> some hints that he has approved of as to form in each Regim<sup>t</sup> a Company of Workmen, and another of Guides, A Company of Volunteers ready to march upon any Emergency, and to form in Town a Corps of Artillery, which last Article has already been put in Execution comply'd with.

The Militia of the Town is exercised by our Serjeant Major, & I have proposed that every Regim<sup>t</sup> of Militia shoud send to Cha<sup>s</sup> Town a Man or two, to learn the Exercise

I have had met with no difficulty for the Command, & in every Measure I have agreed perfectly with the Governor.

We had a meeting at Beaufort with Gov<sup>r</sup> Ellis, who takes all possible means to raise the people of Georgia, from the wretched condition they were in.

He is inclosing the Town of Savannah with a good Entrenchm<sup>t</sup> Moores Fort & Fort August. I shall put in the most impertant In that Fort & give them the rest & building Ferts Stockadoe Forts. The Affairs of that Province could not be in better hands, They are earnestly desirous of having a Company of Rangers in the Kings Pay & I beleive for what I know that Establishm<sup>t</sup> woud be of very good great Service in this Country, where the People are and accustomed to run thro' the Thickest Woods on horse back.

The Governor is framing an Act to be proposed to in the next Assembly of this Province, ~~the Govern<sup>r</sup> will forward an act~~ for the Regulation of ~~different~~ some points of Consequence for the Service such as Ferryage Quarters & Carriage for the Troops & ~~to settle~~ the Price to be paid for Provisions by the Soldiers, when sent upon Parties or recruiting, the People having so immoderately imposed upon us, that there is no carrying on the service at such a Rate.

Capt<sup>t</sup> Jocelyn, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Billings & Ensign Fasch arrived here the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant, & have completed the Vacancys of the Division. I am extremely pleased with that Acquisition, and most particularly obliged to y<sup>r</sup> LdSp for the favour conferrd on young Fasch.

(August 25, 1757)

I have sent regularly the Returns to General Webb, and to the Secretary at War & Gen<sup>l</sup> Napier in England.

I understand that the Virginia Regiment has two hund<sup>d</sup> Men over & above it's Complim<sup>t</sup>. ~~The Recruits~~ there being so few Recruits to be got here, I beg leave to propose to your L<sup>d</sup>Ship that in Case the two Companys shoud be ~~sent~~ order'd back to their Province, we might enlist Such of them as would chuse to enter into the Americans.

I mention only these Troops because as they belong to your L<sup>d</sup>Ships Government; but the same could be extended to all the provincial Troops ~~when sent home~~, when on being recalld home and they would find it easy to compleat themselves again.

Govern<sup>r</sup> Ellis received lately a Letter from your Lordship by a Vessel from N York; there were other Dispatches for Gov<sup>r</sup> Littleton, which Were sent to him by Express from Savannah, but unluckly that paquet has been lost in the River by an Accident. I do not know if there were any Orders for me. By a Vessel from Bristol, we hear that she Sail'd from Ireland in Company of the Falkland Man of War & Ten Transports, having on board the Battallion of Highlanders Comanded by Lieut<sup>t</sup> Col. Montgomery, bound to this Place. She left them 5 Weeks ago, & they are expected daily. That Strong Reinforcement is more than sufficient to make up all our defficiencies in Provincial Troops. I shall inform your L<sup>d</sup>Ship of their Arrival by the first Opportunity.

I see by Col. Young & Coll Haldimands Letters, that Col Prevost has wrote to England, to obtain Leave to resign his Commission. I was not a little surprized at it, but if it is the Case, I take the Liberty to recommend myself very respectfully to your L<sup>d</sup>Ship's ~~petition~~ for the Command of that Battalio the only Way of Preferment left open to us in the Service.

I am with the utmost Respect

My Lord

[no signature]

(August 26, 1757)

CCL. HENRY BOUCQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 63, Df.]

To Governor Ellis  
p Lt Stuart

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1757

Sir

I send you one Company of the Provincial Troops of Virginia, as you have desired. Capt Mercer being sick, Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stuart hath the Command of the Same. I beg leave to recommend him to you, as well as the two other Officers. I have ordered him to follow all your Directions concerning these Troops, that they may be employ'd in any part of your province that you shall think proper. Mr Head, our Contractor, hath taken proper Measures to supply them with provisions. As to Quarters, Wood & Candles, we have agreed that they should be supplied by your Province.

By a ship from Bristol, we hear that the Battallion of Highlanders commanded by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col: Montgomery, is upon our Coasts, & is expected here every day. With such an Augmentation of forces, I shall be able to assist you more effectually; and if you cou'd conveniently Quarter the other Companys of the Virginia Regiment, I would send them to you, to have them together under the Command of L. Col Stevens (but this point between us.)

Amongst our Recruits raised in this Province, we find a Man accused of having committed a Murder in Georgia, his Name is Peter Slowman; I beg you would enquire into the Fact. The Man is arrested, and I shall deliver him up to anybody you will be pleas'd to appoint to receive him.

I hear that amongst the Cannons left in Georgia by Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe, there are Several 18 pound<sup>rs</sup>, chiefly at Frederica. I should be obliged to you to let me know exactly the Number you have in all. And as Cannons of that Size, should rather be inconvenient to You, I would propose to exchange them for 9 and 12 pounders, Which are of a more convenient Size for your Stockado Forts, will produce the same Effect, and exhaust less powder. As we are in great want of large Cannons here, I could employ them very usefully in our Batteries Toward the sea.

(August 26, 1757)

I hope you did return safe to y<sup>e</sup> Capital, That Journey proved very agreeable to me by having the pleasure of your acquaintance. I wish I could find an Opportunity to convince you of my great Regard for you, and Sincere Wishes for the Success of all your useful Designs.

I am with the utmost Consideration.

Sir &c.

[no signature]

(August 29, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[D. L., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 64, c.]

To Governor Ellis

forward<sup>d</sup> by his Excell<sup>y</sup> G<sup>t</sup> L:            Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 29<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757

Dear Sir

I received the 27<sup>th</sup> your Letter of the 10 Inst & am very glad to know your safe Arrival at home. I wrote you by Lieut Stuart who commands the 100 Men I have sent You: They embarked the 27<sup>th</sup> in 2 good Schooners & shall go about 7 Leagues by Sea. I hope they will meet with no Danger & arrive Safe at Savannah.

I acquainted you that we expect every Moment the Regiment of Highland<sup>r</sup>s & that by this Reinforcement, I should be enabled to Send more Troops if wanted. I case you chuse to have the Remainder of the Virginia Regiment about 90 Men, I will send them, but I beg you not to mention the Offers.

(August 29, 1757)

The Sad Condition of your Forts induces me to take a Journey there, when there, when I see Coll Montgomery arriv'd, and our Works here go on.

I propose to begin by Fort Augusta and come down the River to Savannah, where I expect the Pleasure to see you, then proceed to the Southward.

The Approbation L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun gives to your Tenders, is very agreeable to me I hope to see Soon proper Measures taken to forward that important Service.

You are very good Sir to have remember'd the Art: of Recruits; if your Officer could by himself, or any other people, procure me some Men, & conform to the Rules I take the Liberty to inclose, I wou'd pay him Two or even Three pounds Sterling for each of such good Men, beside the Subsistence from the day they are enlisted. Their Subsistence or Pay is 6 Stg p diem, besides Clothing & the Kings Provisions. If he cannot undertake it, I will send an Officer & some Men, to any part of the Country, he would direct them to go.

I have had no Letters yet from Lord Loudoun, & no News from the Northward.

A New York Vessel is just arrived but had a Six Weeks passage

I beg you will be persuaded that in every Opportunity, I shall give to your Province all the Assistance in my power. It wou'd be a great Satisfaction to me, if I could contribute in the least to the Welfare & Safety of a Country that You are raising from a Wretched condition, to a state of plenty & happiness

I am most Sincerely &c

[no signature]



(August 29, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL DANIEL WEBB

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 70, Df.]

To Gen<sup>l</sup> Webb  
p Brig Argo Capt  
Capbell to Philadelp<sup>a</sup>

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 29<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1757.

Sir

I had the honour to send you the Returns for July & August by the Schooner Elizabeth Capt. Will: Dunlap bound to New York. I inclose here a Copy of my Letter, and I add to it that three days ago we have heard by a Vessel from Bristol in England that she sailed part of the Voyage from Ireland in Company of a Man of War & 12 Transports bound for this Place, having on board the new Batallion of Highlanders commanded by Lt Col Montgomery. We expect them daily & shall have a good deal of Trouble to quarter them conveniently.

Governor Ellis hath received lately a Letter from Lord Loudoun of the 19<sup>th</sup> June on board the Sutherland. There was another Packet for Gov<sup>r</sup> Littleton which was sent to him by Express from Savannah, but unluckily that Paquet was lost in the River by an Accident.

I do not know if there was any order for me. We are very uneasy about it, by the difficulty of hearing from His Lordship at such a distance.

This Schooner sailing tomorrow for Philadelphia, I shall take the first Opportunity to inform you of the Arrival of these Troops.

If matters stand here as quietly as they really are actually, I do believe that the Provincials could be spared and sent back to their Province after the Campaign.

I shou'd be very glad to receive your Orders, and am very respectfully

Sir &c.

[no signature]

(August 29, 1759)

ENSIGN JOHN BOGGS TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM LITTLETON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 81, c.]

Extract of a letter written by Ens. John Bogges to His Excellency  
Governor Littleton from Fort Prince George (Keevee)

Aug<sup>st</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1757.

Sir, Since M<sup>r</sup> Shaw has relieved me, I am ordered to Fort Loudoun as P<sup>r</sup> ~~order~~ of Col. Bouquets authority. I find officers are little esteemed in this Service, to be Sent like Pedlars, or Pack Horsemen without proper guard, thro' this Wood Bind Country; Look upon it, both in this light a very Hard and Excessive ill usage to be forced to the hazard of being Robed, & Scalped: This cannot be the Intention of the Service, for a man to be Killed out of his Character. therefore I hope your Excellency will be So good as to represent this to Coll. Bouquet; that here may be Some other method ordered which officers are relieved for I declare I am quite averse to Such Treatments; I have aplied to Capt<sup>t</sup> Demere and He informs me that he Cannot Spare any, being very apprehensive of the Enniny, the Tillies People continue very Insolent, and harbour the Shawanese.

[no signature]



(September 6, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. SHAW

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 82A, Df.]

Order Sent to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Shaw Commanding Officer at Fort  
Prince George (Keevee) Charles Town 6<sup>th</sup> September 1757.

Sir

after the peremptory Order I did Send by You to Ens<sup>n</sup> Bogges,  
to repair forthwith to fort Loudoun I was not a little surprised to  
hear from the Governor, that he is still w<sup>th</sup> you, having thought  
unnecessary to write to me I should have expected from your Knowl-  
edge of the Service that you would have obliged him to obey, or  
at least inform'd me of his refusal

Since I am constrain'd to repeat it, I direct you hereby  
to order Ens<sup>n</sup> John Bogges to sett out for Fort Loudoun 24 hours  
after the receipt of this Order, and in Case he Should not obey it  
strictly, you are to send him imediately Prisoner To Charlestown

I Shall take Convenient time and Opportunity, to have that  
Gentleman's behavioar inquired into by a General Court Martial

I am

[no signature]

(September 10, 1757)

FORM OF WARRANT

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 82B, D.]

FORM

Whereas Lieut<sup>t</sup> Billing of the R. A. R. is going Express on His  
Majesty's Services You are hereby desired to be aiding and assist-  
ing in procuring a Horse or Horses for him in order to prosecute  
his Journey He paying for the Same according to the usual Rate

Given under my Hand at CharlesTown this 10<sup>th</sup> day of September 1757

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace or other Civil officers  
whom it may concern

(no date)


DIRECTIONS FOR ADJUSTING QUADRANT

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21631, f. 83, N.]

[no date]

Some Directions how to adjust the Quadrant

When you have taken Quadrant out of the Case & Screwed the Pillar into the Cross foot, then sett the level on the Cross on the top of the Pillar work with bent Cocks to keep it from falling having a square plate rounding peice one way & a  $\delta$  square adjusting Screw with rounded head that the Level may Stand Steady on, then turn the Quadrant about so that the side of the Quad<sup>t</sup> stands parralell to one of the Crosses of the Foot then screw or unscrew the adjusting Screws in the said legs of the Cross till the bubble stands between y<sup>e</sup> Marks on the Glass then turn the Quadrant 90 degrees and adjust the bubble in the Middle in like manner, then turn to the former and Adjust it level again then it will turn round nearly Level.

Hang on the Plummit to the small screw on the back of the Centre plate and Stretch it over the top resting it in a Notch for that purpose & the Plummit in a Tumbler of Water for that purpose to keep it Steady then set the line of the Quadrant just clear of the Wire by means of the two mill'd heads Screws behind the Center of Gravity of the Quad<sup>t</sup> then with a Glass Examine wether the wire intersects a dot thus  with a dart pointing to It at the bottom of the limb of the Quad<sup>t</sup> which if not, Screw or unscrew as required the adjusting screw over the Right hand Screw which holds the Quad<sup>t</sup> to the Pedestal till it intersects, the Examine the dot with a dart Pointing to It in like manner Level to the Centre of the Quad<sup>t</sup>, which if the wire dont Intersect screw or unscrew the side small screw almost at the top of the Square Plate till it does, these two dots intersecting the wire at the same time the Quad<sup>t</sup> is fit for takeing of Altitudes.

To Examine and adjust the Line of Collimation. Now the Plumb line is adjusted look thro the Telescope while the hairs Stands at 0 degrees at a good remote Object that Cuts the Horizontal hairs, then unscrew the two short Brass Screws which holds the Quad<sup>t</sup> to the

[no date]

Pedestal & the Mill'd head Screw at the Top of the back of the Quadrant, then invert the Quad<sup>t</sup> & put the two brass screws with thick Collects insted of the two short Brass screws to the Quadrant and Screw it to the Pedestal in the inverted Position then turn the Quad<sup>t</sup> to point at the same Object, and put the notch'd bitt of brass over the dot with a Dart pointing thereto on the Arch hanging the Silver Wire thereto on the fine notch for that purpose on it, making the Silver Wire intersect that Dot & the Dot on the Square Center plate as in the former Experiment and at the Same time taking Care that the Silver Wire is Clear of the Center Plate which may be remedied as in the former Experiment when these things are done look at the former Object or mark to see if It intersects which if not then Screw or unscrew the two Steel Screws of the Telescope which Draws the Cross hairs up or down one half of the Difference and the other half by the long Adjusting Screw on the Arch, then Examine what Minute or Second the Nonius points to then turn the Quad<sup>t</sup> Direct and Screw it with the two Steel Screws & Examine the Silver Wire in like manner & look at the Mark or Object to see if it Stand as much on the other Side of 0 degrees if not repeat the same till it does come Exact.

Theres a Key with Glasses of different degrees of Darkness to hold before the Eye peice of the Telescope when looking at the Sun and an Oval Illuminator for the object End of Telescope which by holding a Candle at Certain distances you may give what quantity of light the Stars Will bear. And likewise when you look at the Zenith or near you may Slide the Eye cover and put the Cover with a Mettal at half right Angles on and You may Observe without Leaning.

To take angles Horizontal you must unscrew the Mill'd head Screw on the Center of the Quad<sup>t</sup> and Slide the Spring at the Nonius plate; and then the Long Screw may be drawn on one side & the Telescope may be Slid of the Arch & lifted of the Center, & the other Index put on in the Same Manner, then unscrew the two Screws at the back of the Center of the gravity of the Quad<sup>t</sup> and turn the Quad<sup>t</sup> up Horizontal put the 2 Screws in again & Sett the Level on the face of the Quadrant & Screw it Level, then put the Telescope with Axis on and You may take angles as far as 90 Degrees and by inverting the Telescope ~~and~~ for end you may take angles of any Number of Degrees of the Circle whatever at one fixing which is a improvement of the Quad<sup>t</sup> making it equal to a Circle.

(March 15, 1757)

MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD AT PHILADELPHIA

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 38, C.]

Minutes taken at a Meeting of the Governors of N.<sup>th</sup> Carolina Virginia, Maryland & Pensilvania, with the Earl of Loudoun Cormander in Chief of His Majestys Forces in North America, begun at Philadelphia March 15<sup>th</sup> & continued by several Adjournments to March 1757.

The Meeting having been informed by the Earl of Loudoun, that there was a Plan, approved by His Majesty, of employing the greatest Part of the Troops this Campaign to the Northward, & that he had invited them to this Meeting, in order to concert in Conjunction w<sup>th</sup> them a Plan for the Defence of the Southern Provinces, whilst the other Operations were carrying on. His Lordship further acquainted them, that he was willing to Leave for the Defence of the southern Provinces, one Battalion to be compleated to One Thousand Men, & the Three Independent Companies in South Carolina, of One Hundred Men each, which may amount to 2000 Effective Men

And that He thought it necessary for the Security of the Whole that the several Provinces shoud furnish by the following Proportion.

	Men
Pennsylvania -----	1400
Maryland -----	500
Virginia -----	1000
North Carolina -----	400
South Carolina -----	500
W <sup>ch</sup> Joined to the King's Troops	<u>1200</u>
Make in the Whole	<u>5000</u>

And the several Governors do engage to use their best Endeavours with their several Provinces to raise & Support the above Number, to act in Conjunction with the regular Forces, or under the Command of His Majestys Gen<sup>l</sup> or the Officer properly authorized, according to His Majestys Regulation.

The Meeting taking into Consideration the situation of the Several Provinces & the Intelligence received from different parts, it appears to them, that there is Danger of the Enemy's making an Attack on the Province of South Carolina, either by Sea from St

(March 15, 1757)

Domingo, or from the Alabama Fort in the Creek Indians, or the head of the Mobile, for which reason they have agreed, that there ought to be Two Thousand Men employed in the Defence of that valuable Province of South Carolina, And to Secure Georgia, & that they should be composed as follows.

	Men
Five Companies of Regular Troops -----	500
Three Independent Companies -----	200
Provincial Troops raised by the } Province of South Carolina	500
Provincial Troops from N <sup>th</sup> Carolina ----	200
Provincial Troops from Virginia -----	400
Provincial Troops from Pennsylvania ----	<u>200</u>
Making in the Whole -----	<u>2000</u>

That the said Troops should be put under the Command of Lieut Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet, & transported to Chas<sup>s</sup> Town in South Carolina, as soon as possible. The Regular Troops & the 200 Provincial Troops of Pennsylvania by Sea from hence. The 400 Provincial Troops of Virginia by Sea from : And the 200 Troops from North Carolina to march by Land.

The Earl of Loudoun on the part of the Crown agrees that He will at the King's Expence, supply the 200 Men from North Carolina, the 400 Men from Virginia & the 200 from Pennsylvania, with the King's Provisions, from the Time they arrive in S<sup>th</sup> Carolina, during the Time He keeps them there, but that He expects the Several Provinces, from whence they are detach'd, should transport them there, at the Expence of the Province from where they are sent, And to prevent any Mistake hereafter arising, in relation to any Demand that may be made, It is agreed that the several Provinces shall maintain the Remainder of the Troops, raised by them for the Service, in every Article, as on this Occasion They are entirely employed in the Defence, and for the security of their respective Provinces.

And it is further agreed the We the Governors, shall in our respective Provinces, take a particular Care to form Such Regulations, & to see them properly executed, that in all Time coming, Carriages for transporting the Baggage of His Majestys Troops, Shall be prepared at stated reasonable Rates, And that all the Troops of whatever Denomination, Either passing thro' our Provinces, or while in fixt Quarters therein, shall in time of Peace be properly Quarter'd, & in time of War, whatever Number of Troops the Co<sup>m</sup>ander in



(March 15, 1757)

Chief may judge Necessary for Defence, or carrying on the General Service, shall be quarterd according to Custom, on the Exigence of Service

ARTHUR DOBBS

WILLIAM DENNY

ROB<sup>t</sup> DINWIDDIE

HON<sup>o</sup> SHARPER.

The Above resolutions are agreed to by the Several Governors & sign'd by us in presence of the Earl of Loudoun His Majesty's Commander in Chief

LCUDOUN

Copy

(April 24, 1757)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO COL. HENRY BOUQUET

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 40, A. L. S.]

[New York, April 24, 1757.]

Orders to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet of His Majesty's  
Sixty Second or Royal American Regiment.

You are hereby orderd to embark at Philadelphia in the Vessels you have provided in consequence of my Orders to You, with the following Five Companies of the First Battalion of the Royal American Regiment. Viz<sup>t</sup>, your own Company, and those commandd by Captain Tulleken, Harding, Lander &

And are at the same time to apply to Governor Denny, to dispatch along with You, the Two Hundred Men of the Pensilvania Provincial Troops, destin'd for this Expedition. You will likewise

(April 24, 1757)

take with You all the Work Tools and other Materials orderd for that Expedition, And proceed with them under the Convoy of the Garland Man of War, Cap<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot Com<sup>d</sup>

You are also to take with you from Virginia, the four Hundred Men of the Provincial Troops of that Dominion, destined for this Service, with One hundred Barrels of Gun powder & Three Ton of Lead, which Lieut<sup>t</sup> Governor Dinwiddie has engaged to furnish in exchange for the like Quantity, to be delivered from the King's Stores at Fort Cumberland or Fort Loudoun

From Virginia you shall proceed to Chas<sup>t</sup> Town in South Carolina, where you will take The Command of all the Troops raised or to be raised for the security or Defence of the Southern Provinces in that Neighbourhood, or for annoying the Enemy, Which at present are proposed to consist of the above named Five Companies of the Royal Americans, The Two hundred Men from Pensilvania, The Four hundred Men from Virginia, And the Kings Three Independent Companies in South Carolina; Two hundred Men from North Carolina, who are orderd to march by Land to South Carolina, who are to maintain them as you will See by a Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Meeting at Philadelphia, herewith transmitted to You; in Which, and a Copy of my Letter to Governor Lyttleton, likewise transmitted, You will see the general Plan of the Troops as it occurs to me, subject to y<sup>r</sup> Alterations, as the Situation & Circumstances of Affairs may require

With Respect to Quarters & Hospitals, you are to direct yourself according to the Acts of Parliam<sup>t</sup> now in force, & where such do not direct You, the Agreement made at Philadelphia is to be y<sup>r</sup> Rule: But where the Necessity of the Service requires, You are to act as your own Prudence shall direct you, having a proper regard to the Ease & Safety of His Majesty's Subjects, as far as is consistent with the Good of the Service.

In all cases when it is impossible, from the Distance, to have particular Instructions from me, you are to consult with the respective Governors, and act in Conformity thereto, as far as in your Judgment and prudence, you shall judge proper for carrying on His Majesty's Service.

The Contractors for Provisions, are obliged to have in the several places appointed, a sufficient Quantity of Provisions, for the Troops destin'd for the different Services, but when found necessary to transport them further, you are to hire Carriages, which are to be paid according to the Regulations of the different provinces,

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or if no such Regulations Subsist, according to the best & cheapest bargain you can make, & this to serve for a Rule, for all Carriages you may have Occasion to employ.

As to the Quantity of provisions to be issued, either fresh or Salt, the following is the Regulation.

The Allowance of each person victualled by the Contractors for one Week is as follows.

7lb of bread -----	or in lieu thereof -----	7 lb Flour
7lb Beef -----	or in lieu thereof -----	4 lb Pork
3 Pints peas, 1 lb Cheese, or in lieu thereof	6 oz <sup>s</sup> butter	
1 lb Flour -----	or in lieu thereof -----	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Rice

As to holding General Courts Martials; all the Regular Troops are to be tryd by Courts Martial, composed of the Officers belonging to the Army, except where there may not be a sufficient Number of such, in which Case, You are to compleat the necessary Number from the Provincial Officers.

The Provincial Troops, for small Crimes, are to be tried by Courts Martial composed of their own Officers, but in Case of Crimes of a higher Nature, they are to be tried by Courts Martial, composed of Officers of the Regular Troops, w<sup>th</sup> some of the Provincials mixed w<sup>th</sup> them.

And I herewith send You a power of holding Courts Martial, as far extended, as His Majesty has thought proper to extend to Governor Laurence, who commands three Regiments in Nova Scotia.

Doctor McLeane is to attend you as 1<sup>st</sup> Surgeon with a Mate: the Provincials have Surgeons of their own, but in Cases of Necessity, it is required, that You & they will be aiding & assisting to each Other

No Cartel can be settled with an Enemy who never observe any, Except their own Advantage is concerned.

As to Indian Affairs, His Majesty has been pleased to appoint M<sup>r</sup> Atkin, and has given him proper powers for that Effect, so that his Advice and Concurrence is necessary to settle with them; And where Access cannot be had to consult with him, they, the Indians, must be referrd to a Conference with him. I have sent you Bills to the Extent of £ 5062<sup>n</sup> -- to be transacted at Cha<sup>s</sup> Town (for Subsistence, Contingents and Recruiting) where they may be Sold to

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advantage which You are to keep an Account of

As to the Money to be given to the Officers that shall be sent upon Detachment, you are the best Judge of the Quantity, always remembering, that as these Detachments have the King's Provisions, and None or few Opportunities of expending Money, less Sums may be requisite to send out with them, taking care always to account with them when they are calld in.

Workers are to be paid according to the fixed prices of the provinces, or according to the best bargain you can Make, and I herewith send You the prices fixed by the Standing Order for Soldiers when employed

As to the Time of keeping the Regular Troops in the Field, or detaining the Provincials, the Edigences of the Service, is the only Rule that can be laid down

(Signd) LOUDOUN.

New York 24<sup>th</sup> April 1757.

(April 24, 1757)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM LYTTLETON

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 43, C.]

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Gov<sup>r</sup> Lyttleton.

New York April 24<sup>th</sup> 1757

Sir

I was extremely sorry we could not have the pleasure & Advantage of your Assistance at the Meeting of the Governors of the Southern Provinces at Philadelp<sup>a</sup> but since the Distance made that

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impossible, you will see that we have had the greatest Attention to y<sup>r</sup> Province, and as far as we possibly cou'd Spare Men, have given you a force to defend it.

Inclosed you have one Copy of the Minutes where the whole force raised for the Southern Province is mention'd.

As the Objection your Province has generally made to raising any considerable Number of Men, is on Account of the great Number of Blacks; that they are afraid of their Rising, if they shoud move many of their White Men to their Frontiers: that Objection is now removed, as the Additional Force sent is sufficient to keep them in Awe

I have sent Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet to command the Troops on this Occasion, who is a very good Officer, & one that I flatter myself you will be perfectly pleased with, And I must beg leave to recommend him to You in the most Earnest Manner As it is impossible at this Distance to fix a plan absolutely, the One I have recommended to him for his Outset, but to be subject to his Alteration, according to the Circumstances & Situation of Affairs, is, that the Five hundred Men to be raised in South Carolina shou'd be posted on the Frontiers & in your advanced Posts; that the other provincial Troops shoud be posted within them according to the Situation of the Country, and where the Danger may be apprehended by the Intelligence You may receive, and so as either to support them or defend other Posts.

As to the Regular Forces, it appears to me (unacquainted as I am with the Country) that they ought to be kept near Cha<sup>s</sup> Town, as that is the place of greatest Importance.

I think advancing the South Carolina Troops is the most reasonable, both because they must be best acquainted with your Frontiers and as it wou'd be improper for me to put the Mother Country to the extraordinary Expence of transporting Provisions at that Distance, Except there were an absolute Necessity for it, & as your Province is rich, & at the same time can, from being in Use of furnishing from the Neighbourhood of those Parts, do it much cheaper than we can with the Kings provisions from Charles Town And for the same Reason, I desire to advance the other Provincial Troops no further than is Necessary to prevent that Extraordinary Expence which must attend the providing them at a Distance.

(April 24, 1757)

And as Cha<sup>s</sup> Town is of the greatest Consequence, I think that Lt Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet with the Regulars shoud be posted in the Neighbourhood of it both for its Security & to distribute his Orders to the most distant parts, & to give them all necessary Relief and Assistance in Case of any Attack on them.

You will perceive that I have ordered a 100 Men of the Virginia Troops into the Forts built by that Dominion in the Cherokee Country, for the Security of that Post, & as it is as I am informed, within Nine Miles of the Fort built by your Province at Chota, I think you shoud reinforce that Fort by part of your People, as what can be spared from Virginia, is not Sufficient to Secure that Fortress, which is in your Province & tends principally to your Security, which if it shoud fall into the Enemy's hands will be a Strength for them to annoy us from.

And as the Force is sent there entirely for the Protection of the valuable & rich province of South Carolina, I do expect they will Supply that Garrison with Provisions at their own Expence.

And I must further beg of you to give all necessary Assistance to Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet, both by giving him all Intelligence, & giving him all possible Aid in Supplying him with whatever may be necessary for carrying on the Service

I have sent Lt Atkin to You, whom the King has been pleased to Appoint to the Management of all the Southern Indians. He is a Counsellor of your own Province & I hope will be agreeable to You; I shall give him all necessary Assistance from hence, & I cannot doubt your Province will supply him with what may be wanted for carrying on that, so necessary, not only for the Prosperity, but even the Safety of all the Southern Provinces.

I have talked with the Governors of all the other Southern Provinces on this Subject, who will use their Influence with their Assemblys for this purpose, & I am sure from your Knowledge in public Affairs, You will see the Necessity there is of bringing the Assemblys of the different Provinces in America to bear a Share in the Defence of the Whole which the Mother Country is expending such large sums on at present

[no signature]

(May 5, 1757)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 45, C.]

Copy of the Earl of Loudoun's Circular Letter  
to the Governors of North & South Carolina & Georgia

New York May 5<sup>th</sup> 1757.

Sir /

As I have received a Copy of a Letter from One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to You Signifying His Majesty's Pleasure that You shou'd apply to your Councils & Assembly in the Strongest Manner to raise with the utmost Expedition as large a Number of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the ensuing Campaigns, over & above what they shall judge necessary for the immediate defence of their own Province

And as I am now preparing agreeable to His Majesty's Order to me, to leave this province, w<sup>th</sup> the Transports in order to join the Fleet & succours from Europe, Tis necessary to acquaint You, that I shall leave Major General Webb to command at Albany & the Forts with a Body of His Majesty's Regular Forces, together with the Troops raised by the Northern Colonies, who will have the principal Command during my Absence

And that in Consequence of the plan settled at the Meeting I had with the Governors of the southern Provinces at Philadelphia, I leave Col<sup>o</sup> Stanwix with five Companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Royal Amer: Regiment to take post in the back part of Pensilvania & to have the Command of the remaining parts of the Pensilvania Troops: The Troops raised in Maryland & the remaining part of the Troops, raised in Virginia

And that I detach Lt Col<sup>o</sup> Douquet with the other 5 Comp<sup>s</sup> of that Battalion to South Carolina who carrys with him 200 of the Pensilvania Troops: 400 of the Virginia Troops, & have ordered 200 of the Troops raised by North Carolina, to meet him in South Carolina, where he is to take the Command of His Majesty's Three Independant Companys & Likewise of the Troops raised by the Province of South Carolina, for the Security of that and the most Southernly Provinces.

(May 5, 1757)

And in order to prevent any Dispute hereafter, it will be necessary here to remind you, that at that Meeting it was settled & is agreeable to His Majesty's Orders from His Principal Secretary of State, that I should Supply the provincial Troops, detachd fr<sup>m</sup> Pennsylvania Virginia & North Carolina, to South Carolina; but that the Provincial Troops who remain & are employed for the defence of their Respective Provinces, should be entirely Supported & maintaind by the Province, by whom they are raised.

As the Plan we had Settled before the Arrival of His Majesty's Orders by His Principal Secretary of State, I hope if punctually & speedily executed on Your part, will prevent any immediate Danger, I must recommend it to You, in the most earnest Manner, That you will immediatly in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders signify'd to You, sett about raising & getting in Readiness a considerable Force, to be ready to join and Support the Troops already agreed upon to be raised for the Public Service.

And that You will in the mean Time give Orders that the Militia of your Province should be properly armed & furnishd with Amunition, & have a standing order to march to the Aid & Assistance of the Forces already appointed, on the Requisition of the Commander of them And that this Order should be more particularly given & enforced in such Parts of your Provinces, as are most situated to those Forces, or the passes thro' which the Enemy can Enter, w<sup>th</sup>out waiting for any further orders fr<sup>m</sup> you

From your Zeal for the Public Service I cannot doubt of your complying with this Recommendation, & hope if the necessary Orders are given, & strictly obey'd by them, to receive the Same benefit from y<sup>r</sup> Militia that we did lately on the Enemy's Attempt on Fort M<sup>o</sup> Henry from the Militia of the upper part of this Country

I shall send a Copy of this to Lt Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet, to whom by Cha<sup>s</sup> Town South Carolina, I desire you will communicate, the Orders you give, & to whom, that He may know what Officer of y<sup>r</sup> Militia to call upon, on any Emergency, & that you will likewise transmit a Copy to me at New York

I am with great Regard  
Sir &ca

[no signature]

To the Gov<sup>r</sup>s of North & South Carolina & Georgia.



(September 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 1, Df.]

Charles Town 10<sup>th</sup> September 1757.

To His Excellency  
Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs by Express

Sir.

The Highland Battalion commanded by Lt Colonel Montgomery being arrived here, I believe that for the present time, we could Save you the Trouble and Expence of sending us your 200 Men. I do not know what Lord Loudoun will do with all the Regulars who are here, but I suppose that He will order some of them back to the M<sup>o</sup>ward next Winter, or rather in the Spring, in which case your Troops could still be wanted. For the present I think it will be sufficient to Keep them in readiness at any Event.

We have no News except what your Excellency may see in the News papers, The last Vessels from Europe having had very long Passages.

I take the Liberty to recommend to your Excellencys Protection the Officers and Men, I was forced to send to your Province, by the great Scarcity of Men in these Parts, and our Want of Recruits to compleat the Americans. I beg your Excellency will issue the necessary Orders that they may get Quarters: and as they complain extremely that they have been imposed upon in an exorbitant manner, for the price of Provisions, I wish that some Regulations could be made in your Province in that regard, agreable to the Act of Parliament, without which it will be impossible to carry on the Service in this Continent.

Since your Troops are not to come here for the present, I desire your Excellency wou'd let me know who I could repay the Money that may be advanced to our Officers for the Recruits.

I beg leave to offer my Service to Major Dobbs, and remain very respectfully

Sir

Your most obedient &ca.

[no signature]

(September 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. SHAW

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 2A, Df.]

Char<sup>s</sup> Town 10<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Lieut<sup>t</sup> Shaw Commanding }  
Officer at Fort Prince George }

Sir

I have received your Letters and am very sorry for your Indisposition, I hope you will soon recover your health, but if it should happen otherwise, I shall send an Officer to relieve you if you chuse it.

I have given you Directions to furnish from your Garrison all the necessary Escorts to Fort Loudoun, & desired you to agree with Capt Demerè of the most convenient way to do it. Notwithstanding I see that M<sup>r</sup>s Bogges is not gone up agreeable to his Orders for want of an Escort, I did not imagine that that Officer should want one, when the Traders go every day up and down unmolested. You are the best Judge of it, and if you find that an Escort is necessary for his Safety let him have one, but I understand that the Orders be executed punctually.

I have done all what was in my power to see your Garrison properly supply'd with provisions and obtained that they should be delivered to them at your Fort, at the same rate as they are bought here in Town. The Province paying all the Expences of Carriages.

You have moreover been authorized by the Governor to give a Gill of Rum to each Man who works in the Fort. These Considerations should have engaged them to behave better than you acquaint me they have done, they must not imagine that they have their Liberty to work or not, All the King's Troops are obliged to do it when order'd.

Nevertheless in regard to your Representation, I have apply'd again to the Governor and obtained an Allowance of two Gills of Rum p<sup>r</sup> day, to each Man employed in repairing the Fort. These two Gills can be delivered at Fort Prince George at the rate of Three pence half penny Sterling, and shall be paid by the province.

(September 10, 1757)

I hope that you will now hear of no more Complaints. Therefore I direct you to oblige them to work, and if any of them shou'd refuse it, you are to confine him, and I shall have him punished for his Disobedience.

You are to go on in Stockading the Fort, 'till you receive further Directions.

After your Men shall have cut down, and put in piles, a good Quantity of Punchons in the Woods, you may hire horses or Carts, to carry them to the Fort, and draw upon the Commissary for their pay.

For the Guard house, Well and Barracks, a Carpenter shall be sent up to you with the necessary Ropes and Chains. I expect that you will find no more Difficulties in carrying that Work on.

The Highland Batallion commanded by Colonel Montgomery is arrived, and the Carolina Regiment is raising. I hope to be able to relieve you before Winter and wish You a better health.

I am very sincerely  
Sir. &ca

[no signature]

(September 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. PAUL DEMERE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 2B, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup>town 10 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Capt Paul Demere }

Sir.

I have received your Letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> August, and am much obliged to you for the Rolls of your Men, and the List of your Stores.

(September 10, 1757)

I wish that you may succeed in Keeping the Indians in our Interest, and engage them to go to War. Si le Charpentier veut y aller de bonne foy, il paroît fort intelligent, et pourra vous rendre un bon Compte des Etablissement des Ennemis, et de la Nature et distance de la Route pour s'y rendre.\*

I have nothing to add to the Governor's Letter. I hope that we shall receive some Satisfaction from the people of Tellirs, or discover the Sentiments of the Nation on their Account. It will be very necessary to have particular knowledge of their Number Strength, and Situation, to be able to take proper Measures to punish their Insolence, if they continue to be troublesome to us.

I wish you a good health and all the Satisfaction that the place may afford, being very sincerely

Sir &ca.

[no signature]

Ens: Bogges is ordered again to go immediately to F<sup>t</sup> Loudoun.

(September 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL DANIEL WEBB

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 3A, Df. f]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 10<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757.

To General Webb by Land.

Sir.

I have the honour to inform you that the first Battalion of Highlanders commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Colonel Montgomery landed here in the beginning of this Month.

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\* [Translation] If the Carpenter is willing to go there in good faith, he seems very intelligent and should be able to give you a good account of the location of the enemies and the nature and distance of the route for getting there.

(September 10, 1757)

You will see by the inclosed Return that they have 106 Supernumary Men.

They were very healthy when they arrived; but grew extremely sickly.

Their Transports being under CharterParty to be convoyed to the Thames, refuse to be discharged here, & will stay in this harbour 'till a Man of War may be had for that Service, Which Delay will be attended with a great Expence to the Government.

I sent you the Returns of the Forces here inclosed in my Letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> August by the Schooner Elizabeth from N. York, and a Duplicate of the 29<sup>th</sup> ditto by the Brigantine Argo to Philadelphia. Nothing new hath happened here since.

I am very respectfully  
Sir &c

[no signature]

P: S: On the Arrival of this Battalion, I have sent an Express to Governor Dobbs, to desire him not to send here the 200 Men of his Provincial Troops.

(September 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21532, f. 3B, Df.]

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town the 10<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757

To MyL<sup>d</sup> Loudoun, by Land  
Duplicate p Cap<sup>t</sup> Edward Speedwell

My Lord

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the first Highland Battalion commanded by Lt Col: Montgomery Landed here the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant

(September 10, 1757)

Your Lordship will see by the Inclosed Return that they have 106 Supernumary Men. They were very healthy when they arrived, but grow very sickly.

That Battalion is on a very good Order, & will soon be formed under the Direction of such good Officers as the Colonel and Major Grant.

M<sup>r</sup> Wick<sup>s</sup> Sutherland Ensign in the Americans has got in their [Bag] Batt<sup>n</sup> a Lieu<sup>t</sup>s Commission, date of the 8<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> and is the 3<sup>d</sup>

Nine out of the ten of their Transports being under Charter party to be convoyed back to the Thames refuse to be discharged here, till a Man of War may be had for that Service, which delay will be attended with a great Expence to the Government. They have brought 150 barrils of Gun Powder, and the same sort of Beds that we imported from England.

Upon their Arrival I have sent an Express to Governor Dobbs, to desire him Not to send here the 200 Men of his Provincials, but to keep them in his Province, where he has more facility to pay them.

The Whole Country is so unhealthy at this Season, that all the Officers I had sent out recruiting are fallen sick, as well as the Men. And I am obliged to recall them after very little Success & great Expences.

I transmitted to your L<sup>d</sup>Ship the Returns of the Forces here for July & August in my last of the 25 Aug<sup>st</sup> of which a Duplicate shall go by the first Vessel to Philadelphia or N York.

Nothing material has happen'd here since.

I am &ca

[no signature]

(September 15, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 4A, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 15<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757.

To Governor Dobbs  
by land.

Sir

I received yesterday the favour of yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> August, and am extremely obliged to your Excellency for your Care of our Recruiting Officers. I have order'd Lieut<sup>t</sup> Hay to Newbern, and as I see that his Party is sickly and the Expences very great for want of proper Regulations on this Continent to fix the Rate of Provisions, I do not intend they shall go any farther, but to stay at Newbern or thereabouts till the beginning of November next.

I had the honour to write to your Excellency the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup> by Lieut<sup>t</sup> Billing, to inform you that in Consequence of the Arrival of the Highland Batallion here, your Provincial Troops might remain in your Province, and I am glad to see by your letter that he will arrive time enough to prevent their embarking. I refer myself to that Letter in that Respect.

The News of the £ 50,000<sup>n</sup> Granted for the Benefit of Virginia & the two Carolinas is very agreeable to me; Such a Gratification was highly necessary to enable the said Provinces, to support the extraordinary Expences, the Service requires from them.

As it is necessary that I may be exactly acquainted with the military State of the Southern Provinces, I took the Liberty to ask from y<sup>r</sup> Excellency in my Letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> August, to let me know the Amount of your Militia and Provincial Troops, with the Condition of your Forts, and the Quantity of Artillery Arms and Amunition, Which I beg your Excellency will let me have

I am with great respect  
Sir &ca.

[no signature]

(September 17, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 5, Df.]

Charles Town 17. Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757.

To Governor Ellis  
p Tucker

Dear Sir

I had the favour of your Letters of the 31 ult.<sup>o</sup> & the 5<sup>th</sup> In.<sup>st</sup> I thank you for the good Care that you was pleas'd to take of the Troops, & I hope you shall be satisfyd of their behaviour. I explain'd myself improperly in writing to you about Wood & Candles, my Intention was not to make any alteration in what we had agreed upon, but you must be so good as to make some allowance for my writing in a Language I am so little master of, or give me leave to express myself in French. As I shall remain in my present State you may depend upon me that I shall put your province to no Expence whatsoever, and if You find that some little Necessaries are absolutely wanted like Candles for the Guard Room or the like, I am ready at any time to pay for it.

I have no Fund to provide Rum for any Troops, so your Garrison is to do without it.

The Arrival of the Highland Battalion tho' very agreeable, is accompany'd with a great deal of Trouble to me in Regard to their Quarters. I shall always prefer to make two Campaigns, than to settle the Quarters in any of our American Towns.

The general Situation of Affairs cannot be worse for us, the Loss of Fort W.<sup>m</sup> Henry, and of it's Garrison (that cannot serve for 18 Months) is very afflicting, but nothing like the Disappointment of our great Expedition, by the Superior forces of the Enemy, which hath occasiond the Return of Lord Loudoun to N.York.

By the examination taken in regard to Sloagman all the appearances are against him, but it will still prove very difficult to bring him to a Confession. I have transmitted those papers to our Chief Justice who hath promised me to take that Man from me to be kept in the public Jayl, till you send for him if you choose to prosecute him.



(September 17, 1757)

The Exchange of Artillery is very agreeable to Gov<sup>r</sup> Littleton & to me. I desired his Excellency to write you something about it. I think that with the first Opportunity you could send us, (at the Expence of S<sup>o</sup> Carolina) the pieces you intend for us, but previously I believe that they should be proved on the Spot, to avoid any useless Expence in case they should burst, which is likely to happen by the little care that has been taken of them.

As I hope to be at the End of the next Month in y<sup>r</sup> Province I delay 'till then to settle with you what shall be more convenient for the Security of the Frontiers.

The Disappointment I met with in Regard to the Provincial Troops of S<sup>o</sup> Carolina put it out of my power to dispose of the Independent Companys, actually employed in our different Forts, and at too great a Distance to be relieved by the Regular Troops, that I am to keep together by my Instructions.

But I find by You that their Establishment is more suitable to the State of Georgia than that of the other Troops, and as soon as it will be possible, I am disposed to employ them that way.

I do believe that to send you more Troops for the present wou'd rather be burthensome to your Town, but at any time that you desire to have any reinforcement, you shall have them without Delay.

In going to Fort Augusta, I will leave an Officer there, to endeavour to get some Men by means of the Capt<sup>n</sup> you intend to apply to for that Service. The partys I had to the N. Ward having had no success by the Intemperature of the Season, that hath made them all sickly, It is a new Reason to try another Way, our Men decreasing very fast by Death & Desertion. I give you a thousand Thanks for your kind offices in that Regard. I shall be extremely pleased to see the Considerable Progress you have made in your Fortifications, tho' it will be a Reproach of our Holpfulness

Sed non omnibus licet adire Corinthum.\*

I am with the most sincere Regard  
Sir &ca

[no signature]

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\* [Translation] But not all are permitted to go to Corinth.

(September 17, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. SHAW

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 6, Df.]

To Lieut<sup>t</sup> Shaw

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 17<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1757.

Sir

I have your Letters of the first Sept<sup>r</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Ditto where I am extremely sorry to see the bad State of y<sup>r</sup> health. I send Ensign M<sup>c</sup>Intosh to relieve you, and you may give up to him the Command of your Fort & Garrison, with the Account of the public Stores &ca. I wish that the Distance w<sup>d</sup> have admitted to relieve you sooner; but as the command you are entrusted w<sup>h</sup> is of great Importance in the present Juncture of Affairs, I beg you (if your health will admit of it) to stay in the Fort & to keep Ensign M<sup>c</sup>Intosh to help you: And if you do not find yourself able to remain any longer, you will give to him all the Directions necessary to carry on the Stockading, and other business of the Service.

The Act of Parliament mentions nothing about the pay of Soldiers when employ'd in Working, and Lord Loudoun (as I told you here) never paid those employed to build F<sup>t</sup> Edward and W Henry, allowing them only two Jils of Rum p day for their Labour. I have done my utmost to obtain more for your Men, but without Success, So that they must be satisfy'd to be used like the other Regulars in the Army. As soon as Circumstances will permit I will relieve them, but I expect that they perform their Duty strictly. The Governor has given order that the Materials wanted to carry on the Works in your Forts shou'd be sent up. You know Sir that the Situation of Affairs, & that We cannot have all the facility we Cou'd wish, to carry on the Service, but we must endeavour to do what remains in our power to forward it

Capt Demeré is arrived, and has acquainted me of the Reasons of his clearing the two Deserters. As long as the Indians behave decently, I shall approve of all reasonable Measures taken to keep up the Friendship with them; but I will not that they obtain any favour when they ask it with Authority. We are to be their friends, and not their Slaves; Let it be your utmost Rule to entertain Peace & Friendship with them, but don't allow them to give us Laws. I hope this cool Weather will put an End to your Indisposition.

I am with great Regard &ca

[no signature]

(September 29, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 7, Df.]

To Governor Dobbs

Sep<sup>r</sup>. 29<sup>th</sup> 1757

Sir

I received Yesterday the favour of y<sup>r</sup> Excell<sup>y</sup>'s Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>. I hope that my two Letters of the 10<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> are arrived in Time to prevent the Embarkation of your Troops. I shoud be sorry if they had miscarry'd, chiefly after Y. E. has been pleased to acquaint me that your Men are only listed for 6 Months. I beg leave to observe that such a Term is too short, & that the Service that can be had of these Troops will never be equal to the Expence of raising and cloathing them.

The Provinces of Pensilvania, Virginia and South Carolina had formerly the same method, but having found the Inconveniences of it, they inlist now for the whole War. And for my part I woud rather have no Troops than to be at the Trouble & expence to form them, & when the could begin to be able to perform their Duty, be oblig'd to disband them.

By the Situation of N Carolina, I see no appearance that any Troops will be employed there. But as the Case may happen I leave it to your Excellency's Consideration if it wou'd not be a proper precaution to make such Laws and Regulations as shou'd be necessary to carry on the Service, & answer the same purposes of the Act of Parliament, which being not calculated for this Continent, cannot be applyd without some Alterations.

The Difficulties which occur every day to me in this Province for want of such Regulations, make me sensible of their Necessity, and I expect that the new Assembly will provide for it.

In Case Y. E. woud disband your two Companys actually, or after the Six Months they have agreed to serve, I shoud take it as a particular favour, if our Recruiting Officers were allowed to enlist those of them, who would enter in the Americans. It is not in my power to change the Conditions, and I can inlist no Man for less than four Years.

I am convinc'd by the bad success of the different partys I had sent out, that it very near impossible to get Recruits in these Parts, tho' they are very necessary to fill up the continual

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Losses we suffer by Death & Desertion. It would be useless to spend more money about it, & I have ordered Lieut<sup>s</sup> Hay & Jenkins to come back, as soon as they see no appearance of better Success.

Since the last bad News from the Northward relating to the Loss of F W Henry, and the arrival of his L<sup>d</sup>Ship at N York, we have heard Nothing from those parts or Europe.

Our Troops here are very sickly; The Highland Battalion having over four hundred Sick

I am with great respect &ca

[no signature]

(October 15, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL NAPIER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 8A, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 15<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>br</sup> 1757

To Gen<sup>l</sup> Napier

By the black Prince Cap<sup>t</sup> Bostock Via Lisbon

Sir

I had the Honour to transmit you in July last by the Arundelian of War the returns for June & July with my Remarks upon the Military State of this province

I inclose here the Returns for August & September. There is Nothing new in these Parts. We go on w<sup>th</sup> our Fortifications as fast as the Circumstances will admit.

The Highlanders landed here the 7<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> they are very Sickly, but the Air beginning to cool, and the Winter being pretty Sharp in this Country, I hope that they will soon recover.



(October 15, 1757)

I hear that Col Dusseaux died the 9<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> & that Col Prevost has written to His Royal Highness to obtain Leave to resign his Commission. By which, Two of the American Battalions being vacant, I take the Liberty to apply to You on this Occasion, to recommand me to His Royal Highness's high Protection.

Limited by the Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> to this Regiment, We have no other hopes of Preferment Left to us. I have no favour or Protection to expect to expect from any body in England, But I know that Assiduity & Zeal for the Service are the best Recommendations with His Royal Highness.

You have been our constant Patron in England. I flatter myself that You will not forget us in America.

I am very respectfully  
Sir &ca

[no signature]

(October 15, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LORD BARRINGTON

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 8B, Df.]

To L<sup>d</sup> Barrington  
By Cap<sup>t</sup> Bostock Via Lisbon

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town S. C. the 15<sup>th</sup> 8ber 1757.

My Lord.

I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Returns of the Troops here for June and July by the Arundel Man of War

I inclose those of August & September. The First highland Battalion commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Col. Montgomery Landed here in the beginning of 7ber. They are very sickly, but the Winter being pretty cold here, I hope they will soon recover.

I am with great Respect  
My Lord &ca

[no signature]

(October 16, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN HUNTER

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 9, Df.]

To Col Hunter

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town S. C. 16<sup>th</sup> October 1757

Dear Sir

I had the 11<sup>th</sup> Instant the favour of your Letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> September, & was extremely glad to hear of your happy Recovery: I am very anxious about you, having no Ans<sup>r</sup> from you & knowing your Punctuality.

I wish you had seen that Lett<sup>r</sup> before you advisd his L<sup>d</sup>-Ship that Bills were more advantageous than Specie, for the pay of the Forces here. You have put me by it to some Inconveniences, as the Circumstances are still the same as when we landed. Nobody will undertake the negotiating of the Bills for less than 2 p<sup>r</sup> C. It has been by mere chance that I have found at different Times the necessary Money for the Pay of the Americans, but that precarious Way will not do for the future, having now to Subsist Col: Montgomerys Battalion. I can pay the whole to Christmas next, but then I do not know where to place a Single Bill. As you have two Months before you, I hope this Letter will come in your hands in time to provide for it.

The Market of Indigo will soon break out, & there is then such a Quantity of Bills there, that there will be no negotiating of ours, 'till in the Spring.

I have reason to think that the chief Merchants in Town have agreed together not to take these Bills under 2 p<sup>r</sup> C<sup>t</sup> & after 4 Months experience I see nothing more to be done than to take one of the following Measures.

That you, or M<sup>r</sup> Mortier, or any body acquainted with this place do write to some Merch<sup>t</sup> to engage him to undertake the said negotiating of Bills at 1 p<sup>r</sup> C<sup>t</sup>: you may perhaps succeed, where I cannot.

Or to send a sufficient Quantity of Specie to pay till proper Opportunity offers, to sell the Bill when a Vessel sails for England.





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Or finally to allow 2 pC<sup>t</sup> for negotiating & in that Case M<sup>r</sup> Benj Smith has offer'd me to undertake it, & he is the only Man of Credit I could find that would do it.

You must be sensible that if the Bills could be sold, I would not take the Trouble & Risk of receiving & keeping Money.

I wish I cou'd have spard you that Incumbrance, & to the Public the Expencc of sending Specie, but it is not in my Power.

I refer you to my first Letter for the Value of the different Coins here, as there has been no alteration since.

The considerable Number of Ships from this place taken by the French, obliges the Merchants to take six Bills in each Sett, you know that I have only four, which is a Discredit to them: So if you could send me a 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Copy, (tho not engraved) that might forward the Sale of them. I was obliged to do it myself but it would be of no Value.

I inclose you the Two Receipts you desire, but as in your Letter You do not mention, if you remain at N. York, or have set out for Hampton, I have by Precaution sent a Third of these Receipts to his L<sup>o</sup>p by Sea, & shall transmit him the 4<sup>th</sup> by Land, that they may be deliverd without Loss of Time to the Deputy pay Master General.

I have sold all the first Bills I received from you at Hampton at 700 pC<sup>t</sup> except one of        but as I must pay the Contingent & recruiting Expencc in true Sterling & the Troops only at 4/8 p Dollar, the Profit remaining is to be found in my Acc<sup>t</sup> sent to his L<sup>o</sup>p, of which I send You an Abstract.

For the future I believe that You should send me two sorts of Receipts, one Specifying the Dollar at 4/8 for the Subsistance of the Troops, and the other in true sterling for Contingencies, which I cannot pay at that Rate.

Lord Loudoun has orderd me to send back the Virginia Troops as soon as they could be spared here. I find that I cannot well do without Them 'till January next & if they are to go at that time, Transports must be hired for them in Virginia at the Expencc of that Province, as there are none to be had here at any Rate.

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They could be Loaded with Provisions for this Place, & your Troops might be paid out of the produce of the Cargo.

I suppose that you will receive some Directions about it from his Lop or the Governor, & when you have occasion to write to them, I beg you will mention something of it, & give me early Notice of their Intention that I may send in time for the Company which is in Georgia.

The Irregularity of the Posts makes it very difficult to concert Measures with You; I wish your Governor & his Neighbours would settle something for their better Regulation, at least during the War, or keep a Pilot Boat to go coasting from N York to Charles Town, by which means we would have a double Chance for our Letters.

We have no News here, all is quiet about us; We have not been used well, having not yet got Quarters nor any furnitures for the Troops. As the new Assembly is sitting, I expect a proper Resolution on that Subject.

We have Lost a good Number of Men by Death and Desertion, owing in part to the bad Accomodations given us. The heat is now over, I shoud be very sorry to have another to pass here: The whole Province is sick; I have kept my health extremely well, but I dont Like the Country for all that.

I hope your Lady and Family are well, & beg you will make my Compliments acceptable to them. If Cap<sup>t</sup> Arbuthnot is not yet gone, I wish him a good Passage, I expect to see him settled in Virginia with his Family, I am now a fit Man to keep Company with him, & furnish him with some new Strokes to demolish his good friends the Carolinians.

I have been extremely glad to receive Letters from you, & chiefly to confirm your entire Recovery. Your two Companies have near 3 months pay due to them. If you can forward their pay, I recommend them to your good Care.

I am with the greatest Respect  
Dear Sir &ca.

[no signature]

(October 16, 1757)

COL. HENRY DOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 11, Df.]

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town the 16<sup>th</sup> October 1757.

To My Lord Loudoun  
By the Pricella Cap<sup>t</sup> Roney.  
Duplicat<sup>e</sup> p J<sup>r</sup> Blagge

My Lord

I received the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Sutherland the honour of your Lordship's Dispatches of the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> 7ber

Col Montgomery answers to what relates to his Battallion, and Major Grant has given me the inclosed Acc<sup>t</sup>s agreeable to your L<sup>ds</sup> direction.

Tho' they saild from Ireland with 113 Supern: they have already lost so many Men that they want all what remains to compleat the Batt<sup>n</sup> @ 1000 private

The Air begins now to cool, and the Winter being pretty sharp in this Country, I hope their sick men will soon recover, and season themselves by & by to the Climate.

Excepting Quarters, which was not in our power to provide conveniently, they are well taken care of having good fresh Provisions, a Gill of Rum p day to mix with water; Pepper Salt Vinegar &ca.

Proper care shall be taken<sup>d</sup> of the Cloathing, 200 Firelocks, Bayonets & Cartridge Boxes, intended for the draughts 'till your L<sup>ds</sup> will be pleased to dispose of them.

I inclose a Return of the Cloathing received for The five Companies, which has been a Little damaged.

I hope your L<sup>ds</sup> hath received the Returns of July & August inclosed in my Letters of the 25<sup>th</sup> August & 10 September, with the Return of the Highland Battallion. I have receiv'd the new Bills for £ 5000<sup>n</sup> ster: the Doll<sup>r</sup> at 4/8<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hunter desires me to send him by the Post 2 Receipts of that Sum, which I do accordingly directed to Hanton, but as he does not mention whether he shall be

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there or at New York, I take the Liberty to transmit here the third to be given to M<sup>r</sup> Mortier, if your L<sup>o</sup>p thinks it necessary.

I am sorry M<sup>r</sup> Hunter had not received the Letter I wrote to him in June last, before he desired y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>o</sup>p to order Bills instead of Specie. This put me to some Inconveniences as I find nobody here who will negotiate the Bills for less than 2 p<sup>ct</sup> which woud not be the Case, if I had received part in Specie, having reasons to suspect that the Chief Merch<sup>ts</sup> have agreed to force me to comply w<sup>th</sup> their Terms.

I have kept up to this day the Exch<sup>g</sup> at 700 p<sup>ct</sup> but with so much Trouble, and in such a precarious way, that there is no dependance upon it for the future.

M<sup>r</sup> B. Smith the Speaker is the only Man I could find who would engage even at 2 p<sup>ct</sup> to find constantly the Money. After 4 Months Experience, I do not see any other Way for the Contractors than to allow the said 2 P Cent, or to send half of the Sums in Specie to give time to sell the Bills occasionally.

If they would write themselves to some Merch<sup>ts</sup> here, they might perhaps induce them to undertake it at 1 pCent, but I declare that I can find no body that will do it. I Mention all this to M<sup>r</sup> Hunter, who must be sensible that if the Bills could be negotiated for 1 p<sup>ct</sup> I would not take upon me the trouble and Risk of receiving & keeping Money.

The Highlanders having drawn from Ireland upon M<sup>r</sup> Calcraft for several Articles in advance of their Subsistance to the 23<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> I shall begin to pay them the 24<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> on the same Manner as the Americans at 4/8<sup>d</sup> the Dollar.

I have by chance found this day money to pay the whole to Christmas next, and as the Market of Indigo will soon break out, Bills will be here in such a Quantity plenty that there will be no negotiating of ours 'till in the Spring when that Shower shall be over.

Your L<sup>o</sup>p has been pleased to order the Virginia Troops to be sent back as soon as they could be spared. I wish it was possible to ease actually the Government of the Expen<sup>ce</sup> of their provisions, but I beg leave to represent that we cannot well do without them 'till January next, Tho' there is a Considerable Number of Regulars here. The Highlanders are quite raw men, and will not be able to be employed before that time, Chiefly as they have so great a Number of sick. and among them several Serjeants & Corporals.

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The Three Independent Companies are on the Frontiers; and the provincial Regiment has not yet 70 Men. Therefore the real forces consist for the present of the Americans only, reduc'd by sickness to 300 Men fit for duty. I have informed your L<sup>o</sup>p that I had sent 100 Men to Georgia, and a 100 More are wanted at Port Royal to work on the new Fort; and with the Militia thereabouts, jointly protect that harbour against Privateers.

It is not well possible to carry on the Service in this wide Country without Provincials, it would be the ruin of the Troops, if they were scattered 4 & 500 Miles on the Frontiers, besides the immense expence of supporting them with Provisions at that distance.

By the measures taken here I see plainly that their provincial Regiment can never be raised, unless the Assembly will agree to the proposition I have made to the Governor, and pass a Law to oblige the Militia to serve by Lot 2 or 3 years in the Provincials, But I do not expect to see it done.

The Winchelsea having parted with the sloop in a storm & carryed away her Masts, arrived Here the 11<sup>th</sup> extremely disabled. Cap<sup>t</sup> Hale tells me that he doubts if he shall be able to refit her in three months, by the difficulty of getting here Masts & Shrouds.

If your L<sup>o</sup>p think proper to send back the Virginians in January, Transports must be hired for them in Virginia, as there are none to be had here, at any rate. I believe Col Hunter could easily provide them from Hamton and give me early notice of it, that I might send in Time for those in Georgia. This method would prevent any difficulty for the pay of these Transports, which otherwise I apprehend would be the Case; no Money been ever seen from that province, even for the pay of their Troops. They could load these Sloops with Provisions for this Place and pay with the Cargo the 3 Month's pay actually due to their Men.

The irregularity of the port makes it impossible to concert any measure from this place. I have been above 3 Months before I could receive an Answer from Governor Dinwiddie, and no express can make any dispatch till proper stages are fixed, with one horse in each, by which means the Letters could go in 15 days, to N.York, & in less time if the Couriers were changed in each province.

The Accounts I have the honour to transmit to your L<sup>o</sup>p are supported by a Voucher that will I hope be sufficient, I keep all the original papers with me, 'till I may deliver them safely.

(October 16, 1757)

I have been as saving as possible for the Govern<sup>t</sup> having made no Scruple to charge the Province with what I could of public Expences, such as Carriages of provisions when in Camp, Ferriages, Expresses sent to the Forts, Reparation of Artillery Con, and If I could succeed they should even pay for the Carriages that might be wanted for the Service in the Province; I have noted so upon conviction that they are able to bear these Expences, and the more so when I saw how averse they were to spend their Money, in providing Quarters & Necessarys for the Troops. I am sensible, that if your L<sup>o</sup>p disaproves of my conduct in that Respect, it will be easy to indemnify them.

Georgia is in a quite different Situation, and tho' extremely poor, they have done a good deal, influenced by their Governor, who is still indefatigable in providing for their Safety and Welfare. As they are a Frontier to the two powers in N America, & utterly unable by themselves to repair their decayed Forts, I take the Liberty to submit to your L<sup>o</sup>p's consideration, if it should not be necessary to have the said Forts repaired, and the Garrisons supply'd with provisions and Utensils at the Governm<sup>t</sup>s Expence.

Augusta & Frederica are the most considerable of these Forts, but by report in such a bad Condition, that it woud perhaps be cheaper to build new ones than to repair them.

Fort William is only an advanc'd Post kept to ascertain our right of Possession over the Lands, as the Limits are not well fix'd with the Spaniards. I intended to take a Journey that Way to enable me to give a full Account of it, but as it would take one Month, I dare not in the present Circumstances absent myself so long till I receive further Orders from your lordship.

I have try'd all possible methods to raise men, in these provinces, and with great expences have had little Success, there are men enough scatter'd in the back part of the two Carolinas, but they find such Encouragem<sup>t</sup> and high Wages for their Labour, that they despise our pay, & those who enlist being the worst desert very soon.

The Country is so unhealthy out of the town, that the Partys sent out are all fallen sick. I was obliged to send the late 150 miles off to attend some of them. Lieut<sup>s</sup> Evans & Bentinck are come back half dead, and are not yet recover'd; I heard nothing of Lieut<sup>s</sup> Phillips, and I expect soon Lieut<sup>s</sup> Hay & Jenkins from North Carolina, where there is little or nothing to be done partly owing to the odd Terms upon which their Provincial Troops have been raised.

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After I had sent L<sup>t</sup> Billings to Governor Dobbs to prevent the Imbarkation of the two Companies, I received a Letter from His Excellency who says, "On Thursday Lieu<sup>t</sup>s Hay & Jenkins came here "from Wilmington to try what success they may have to the Northward, "for they have not yet got above 3 or 4 at Wilmington and expect "few or none upon the enlisting Money allowed (£ 3. Ster:) for we "having been obliged to give £ 5<sup>s</sup> our Currency to each, and to en- "list them only for 6 months, The men expect as much, & will not "enlist to be under regular Discipline for 4 years. So that if they "should not meet with success, you will consider whetherto keep them "here at expences, for we have no Law in this Province to furnish "Quarters, nor Carriages, nor to allow of Ferrriage." Thus far Governor Dobb<sup>s</sup>'s Letter. In my Answer I represent to him the bad Consequences of enlisting for so short a time, their Services not answering the expences of recruiting, pay & Cloathing.

I hint too the necessity of having some Regulations made concerning the Quarters, Carriages &c in case any Troops should march in or thro' that Province, and ask the favour if he should disband the two Companies, to permit our Officers to enlist among them. When the Sickly Season is over, I shall make another Attempt, but I do not expect to be able to compleat the five Companies; all I can hope for, is to repair their continual Losses.

The Air has been so much infected, that even the horses died. Lieu<sup>t</sup> Bentinck has lost four, and Ensign Jenkins six. These misfortunes and the abominable impositions of the Inhabitants upon military people, for want of any Sort of Regulations, renders it impossible for an Officer to be employed in recruiting upon his simple pay, & they are all indebted to me.

I have made Governor Lyttleton sensible of the Urgent necessity of putting a Stop to such a Robbery, by a Law to fix the Rate to be payd by the Troops for diet, when the Circumstances do not permit to send provisions with them, and I offer to pay 6<sup>d</sup> Ster p diem, 2<sup>d</sup> more than in England, which the man can afford as they receive in that case 4<sup>d</sup> for their provisions.

I have desired also that the several Clauses of the Act of Parliament relating to Deserters harbourers &ca be put in force, as also to establish by Law the Quarters for the Troops marching in the province, And to fix the Rates of Carriages and horses, with power to impress them by Warrant, and to enact that the Troops shall be ferry'd over Gratis.

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The New Assembly is at Last sitting, & will I hope agree to these So necessary Measures.

The greatest difficulty consists still in settling the Quarters in Town, the eternal Struggle in America. My reiterated and pressing Sollicitations on that head have produced no other effect yet than to put sometimes people out of humour, and our men are still without any sort of furniture, not even Straw for the Americans, what could be got, having been given to the Highlanders

Since the Arrival of that Battalion I have felt more sensibly the inconveniences I foresaw, when your L<sup>o</sup>p was pleased to honour me with this Command, that too great a Tenderness for the people, & too Strict an adherence to forms in such Circumstances might be of great prejudice to the Troops.

This Town is large & not much crowded with white people, the public houses being few and bad; if the Men had been divided among the inhabitants, 'till other Quarters could have been provided for them, nobody would have suffer'd much by it, and we should naturally have saved half of the Men lost by Death or Desertion.

The Barraks are not yet finish'd for want of Materials. This day the Highlanders have 187 men quarter'd in private houses at the very instance of the Inhabitants; Five hundred more are to go in the Barracks, and the rest remain in scatter'd houses, some of w<sup>ch</sup> will be tolerable if repaired and furnished

The Americans are part in public houses, & the Remainder in bad Quarters.

The Virginia Company is out of Town I woud not be understood by this to throw blame any where, & should be sorry that anything should alter the good understanding I have maintain'd here, and without which the Service would still suffer more, but so much I must say in my own Justification, that it is not by any neglect or want of care in me, that the Troops are not yet Quarter'd as they should be.

The Governor has made that point the first business of the Assembly, & I expect in a few days a proper Resolution upon it.

I advised the Highlanders to make use of the beds they had on board 'till their Quarters could be ready, but they declined it, being half rotten & not clean



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We have been obliged to hold a General Court Martial, & as there is actually no Opportunity here for England, I take the Liberty to inclose the Proceedings here, that Mr Appy may transmit them to the Judge Advocate General in London.

I lay before your L<sup>o</sup>p the plan of this Town & harbour, with the Fortifications that I have directed Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hess to draw.

We have endeavour'd to dispose the works in the best manner, so as to require a small Number of men for their Defence.

The Marshes are impracticable near the Rivers, the Part on the Left defended by one Redoubt and two Towers; The Right by two Redouts, and the only weak part of the Neck will be sufficiently covered by the horn work, supported by the four Redouts; and the Intrenchment behind. It was necessary to carry out the Works at that distance, by the following Considerations -----

- 1<sup>st</sup> To take the Advantage of that Situation, which can be compleatly fortify'd with few Works.
- 2<sup>d</sup> To leave a proper place for new buildings, as the Town is daily increasing.
3. To reduce the Enemy to make his Attacks at such a Distance, that the Town might suffer little by a Siege.
4. To have room for another Inclosure made of part of the old decayed Rampart, & the new Intrenchm<sup>t</sup> pointed in the Draught.

This Plan has been approved of here by the Gov<sup>r</sup> and the Commissioners of Fortifications, and shall immediatly be put in Execution.

The enlarging of Fort Johnson makes an odd Figure in the Draught, but is owing to the Ground all surrounded with Marshes.

Notwithstanding the general Danger of the Province, as long as the Town lies open, it has never been possible to get a Sufficient Number of Negroes upon the Works, tho' they are pay'd at 7/6 this Currency p day. Private Interest is always the first point here, and public Spirit is no more the Second.

The Weather being now moderate, Col Montgomery and I have propos'd to employ Soldiers on the new Works, in order to lessen the Expence of the Public, & tho' the Commissioners had offer'd in

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Summer to Pay them at the usual Rate of 7/6<sup>d</sup> & afterwards at 5/  
we have agreed that they should work 6 hours every day for 3/6<sup>d</sup> or  
6<sup>d</sup> Ster: to which they add a Gill of Rum.

I am very far to think myself a Competent Judge of Forti-  
fications, but I have done nothing without mature Reflection. My  
Design has been to make the best of the situation, and with a few  
Works and a moderate Expence make this town sufficiently strong to  
be easily defended with a small Garrison.

Your Lordship is the proper Judge how far this Plan may  
answer the End proposed.

I ask pardon for this tedious long Letter & am with the  
utmost Respect

My Lord &ca

[no signature]

P S: Captain Lander hath married today Miss Simson, reckoned the  
prettiest Girl in Town.

NB. There was another Letter Sent to his L<sup>o</sup>p the 22<sup>d</sup> of S<sup>ber</sup> of  
which I Kept no Copy.

(October 18, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 17, Df.]

Chaſtown 18 Octob<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Col Stanwix  
By the Fricolla

Dear Colonel

I hope you have received my Letters with the Returns of  
June July & August. I transmit you here that of September.

(October 18, 1757)

We have been very unsuccessful in our Recruits All the partys sent out being fallen sick, the few men we got, run away as soon as they are closed, & I begin to despair of compleating the five Companies.

I expect daily Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hay & Jenkins with some Men from N Carolina. I have sent after the Arrival of the Highlanders Lieu<sup>t</sup> Billing to Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs, to stop the Imbarkation of the two Companies, and as they were inlisted for 6 Months only, I beg his Excellency to permit him to get some of them, in case they should be disbanded.

His L<sup>o</sup>p sent me an order to draaft in the Americans all the Supernum: of the Highland Battalion, and I have received 200 Setts of Arms & 175 Suits of Cloaths for them. But there was no occasion for it; their men dying so fast here that they have already not a man to spare after they have compleated at 1000 Private, tho' they had 113 Supern: on board when they left Ireland.

I have received also the Cloathing for the five Companies, of which I inclose you a Return, as likewise of the Remainder of our Stores. Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ourry has left in Philadelphia some Cloathing belonging to us; he cannot give me any Acc<sup>t</sup> of it, but says that it has been forgotten in the Regiments Store in Town. I beg you wou'd give order to inquire into it.

Our Men are not yet quarter'd, I have had more trouble about it here, than we had at Philadelphia. The New Assembly is actually sitting, & I expect in a few Days a proper Resolution upon that head.

I am heartily tired of these eternal Disputes, which makes the Service so disagreeable in America.

The Transports of the Highlanders are still here waiting for a Man of War to convoy them home agreeable to their charter Party. We expect his L<sup>o</sup>p's orders upon it. I wish we cou'd get order to rejoin you, and get rid of this unwholesome Country.

Now that the heat is over we shall begin to Work on the Fortifications & to employ Soldiers, who will be payd at 6<sup>d</sup> Stg. p day, one Gill of Rum, & work six hours.

We propose to keep the new Cloathing till in the Spring, & to have the Coats fitted out this Winter

(October 18, 1757)

Two Days ago Cap<sup>t</sup> Lander married Miss Simpson one of our Beauties, I hope it will spread no farther as there is no great Temptation.

All our Officers are well, Doctor MacLeane has been very useful to us.

I am with the utmost Regard  
Dear Colonel &c

[no signature]

P S: I have discharged Corporal Ponner of my Company, who was a very indifferent Man; he has made two Men in his Room.

(October 18, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ROBERT DINWIDDIE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 18A, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup>town the 18<sup>th</sup> October 1757.

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Dinwiddie  
p Lieut<sup>t</sup> Blagg

Sir

I received the favour of your Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> August the 28<sup>th</sup> of September. Until the posts are better regulated it will be impossible to concert any Measures from this place

I had the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> his L<sup>o</sup>ps orders to send back to Virginia your two Companies as soon as they could be spared here under Convoy of the Winchelsea Man of War, and to hire the Transports at the Expence of your Province, I could not put these orders in Execution for several Reasons. There are no Transports to be got in this Town at any rate. The Man of War has Lost all her Masts in a Storm, and will not be able to go to Sea before Three Months.

(October 18, 1757)

If at that time (i.e. in January) his L<sup>o</sup>p think proper that your Provincials be sent back, tho' very much wanted here, I beg the favour of you to concert the necessary measures with his L<sup>o</sup>p for their Transports: I write to him accordingly, considering the Impossibility I am in to provide for it in this place

I have been obliged to send one of your Companies to Savannah in Georgia, and as it would require some time to recal them here, I should be obliged to You to give me notice of the Time you will send the Transports, that I may have them ready to be embark'd.

Col. Stevens informs you of the Difficulty they have been under for want of Pay; I hope that by this Time you will have had it in your Power to provide for it.

We have no News here, all is quiet about us; I wish sincerely it may be so with you.

I am with the utmost Consideration  
Sir &ca

[no signature]

(October 27, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 18B, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup>town 27<sup>th</sup> October 1757.

To Col Stanwix added to }  
the Duplicate of the 18<sup>th</sup> }  
p Lieut Blagge

Dear Sir

I inclose the Return of 8ber, in which you will see that I have taken off the men we had at Albany on the Supposition that they are dead, or draughted in another Battalion.

(October 27, 1757)

In order to clear the Second Division of all these men, I beg you will take in your Companies the men we left sick at Philadelphia, We shall no more draw for them after the 23<sup>d</sup> December next. the are

L<sup>t</sup> Col Company {Camp } sick at Philadelphia  
                  {Wright}  
Landers ----- {Grisley, with L<sup>t</sup> Mayne the Engineer  
                  {Howell sick at Philadelphia

We Left sick at Hampton in Virginia two Men viz<sup>t</sup>

Harding's ----- Russel  
Landers ----- Page.

I have written to Col Hunter there to know what is become of them, and as soon as I receive an Answer, I shall acquaint you of it.

28<sup>th</sup> d<sup>o</sup>

I received just now by L<sup>t</sup> Hay your Letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> July. I assure you that tho' of such an old Date, I am very glad to have it, as I had heard nothing from you, since we parted. Before this Letter may come to your hands, you will be in your Winter Quarters. I wish that they may prove agreeable to you, & abundant in Recruits.

M<sup>r</sup> Hay has got Ten Men included in the Return tho' not come yet: I despair to Compleat the Companies, but I shall do anything in my power for it.

If you could be successful in that Respect, I believe that we shall have Room to take in all your Supern: You could keep them w<sup>th</sup> you & have them musterd in our Companies.

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Billing & Phillips are both very sick in N Carolina. Ensign Jenkins is expected every Day

The Assembly has adjourn'd to the 14<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> after having voted £ 1000, Stg for Amunition, and a Fund to build Barraks for a Thousand Men; But they have declin'd to enter in any Deliberation upon the Beddings and other Furnitures, without which the Barracks

(October 27, 1757)

are of no Use. We are extremely displeas'd to be so much neglected. I have Laid the whole proceedings before his Lordship, and Colonel Montgomery has applied at the same time to be order'd to the Northward.

Our Men behave now very well, which is owing to the Major's being every Day with them

There is no Danger that we shall fall in Love w<sup>th</sup> South Carolina, if we had any Inclination that Way, their genteel Proceedings with us would soon cure us of it. You may therefore depend upon our Readiness & Willingness to join you at any Time.

We have nothing but bad News from Europe, and they will say the same from America

The Governor desires his Compliments to you. You have the Respects of all our Gentlemen, & the most sincere Wishes of

Dear Col:

Your &ca

[no signature]

(November 9, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 19, Df.]

Charles Town 9<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> 1757

To Governor Dobbs

Sir

I have the honour of your Excellency's Letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>ber</sup>, with the inclosed Lists of the militias Artillery, and Stores of your Province: I am extremely oblig'd to your Excellency to have

(November 9, 1757)

been pleased to acquaint me of your military State. I wish it was in my Power to provide you better, but shall represent to Lord Loudoun the necessity of having Arms for the militia &c

I received lately order from his L<sup>o</sup>p to Send back to Virginia their Provincial Troops, but having no Transports here, I must expect them from Hamton. M<sup>r</sup> Stead acquaints me that 43 of the Steers sent here died, and that far from making anything of them he has been obliged to pay to bury them, he promised me to send the Acc<sup>t</sup> of the Remaind<sup>r</sup>. which is reduc'd to a Trifle

The Officers & Recruits are arrived. I return my Sincere thanks to your Excellency for the money advanced to them & the favour of your protection. I beg you wou'd let me know how I can repay the s<sup>d</sup> money.

I refer myself to Governor Lyttletons Letter for the Late news we have received; they are constantly so bad, that it would be better not to hear them at all.

I am with the most respectful Consideration  
Sir &ca

[no signature]

(November 12, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 20A, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 12 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1757.

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Ellis  
F<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Mercer

Dear Sir

I have orders from L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun to send back to Virginia the Troops of that Province, but before we move the Company from



(November 12, 1757)

Savannah, I must beg you to let me know if you desire & think necessary to have it relieved by a Company of the Americans.

Tho we have a good Number of Regulars here, the Highland Battalion being a new Corps, & not yet formed, cannot be employed before the Month of February next.

The Regiment of this Province, has not yet a 100 Men, by which we are for the present reduced to the Americans, who by Sickness are not above 300 fit for duty. Considering besides that your Province is unable to provide Bedding & Utensils for a Company, I wish that you had no occasion for Troops this Winter.

As soon as the Carolina Provincials will be raised, I Shall be able to relieve the Independont Companies on the Frontiers and to send you one of them, as they wou'd be less burdensome to You than the Regulars, Accustom'd to have Quarters provided with all Necessarys.

Dut I refer entirely to your Judgement of the Matter, & shall conform myself to your Determination. If you Chuse to have that Company, I shall send it by the same Vessels that you will employ to bring back the Virginians

Cap<sup>t</sup> Mercer who will have the honour to deliver you this Letter, has been detained here by Sickness. I take the Liberty to recommend him to you.

I am very sorry that Circumstances have not permitted me to go to Savannah; But as soon as I shall be at Liberty to dispose of my Time, I shall give myself the pleasure to wait on you. I beg the favour of you to forward the Inclosed to Cap<sup>t</sup> Raymond Demeré at Frederica, he has some Invalids to send to Cha<sup>s</sup> Town, which might be embarkd with the Virginians.

I am W<sup>th</sup> the utmost Consideration  
Dear Sir &c.

[no signature]

(November 12, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. RAYMOND DEMIERE

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 20B, Df.]

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town 12<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>bre</sup> 1757.

To Cap<sup>t</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Demeré  
p Cap<sup>t</sup> Mercer

Monsieur

J'espere que vous serés arrivé heureusement à votre jolie Retraite, ou je Vous souhaite beaucoup de Santé, et de Tranquillité.

Le Lt Gray m'ayant représenté au Mois de Juillet passé, que les Compagnies Independentes ayant toujours été complètes n'avoient pas des Fonds pour remplacer les homēs qu l'on en avoit dechargés, ou recommandés a Chelsea.

J'en informay MiLord Loudoun qui en Reponse m'ecrit Le Paragrafc suivant.

"The Captain of every Independent Company is obliged to Keep his Company Compleat, if he had no other Fund than the Warrant men allowed him. But if those who command the Carolina Companies, should represent their Case as singular, please to call for a Return of the Number of these Companies for five Years past, and you will be satisf'd that sufficient Funds are not wanting. At all Events you will order these Companies to be compleated with serviceable Men, with all expedition & the sooner you discharge all the un-serviceable men, the Recruiting Fund will be the greater."

Vous voyés par là, Monsieur, la Necessité de congédier tous les homēs hors d'Etat de servir, & d'envoyer icy ceux qui par Leurs long Services ont acquis le droit d'etre recommandés à Chelsea.

La Compagnie des Virginiens devant etre embarqués incessamment à Savannah pour se rendre à Chas<sup>s</sup> Town. Vous pourriés profiter de cette Occasion pour m'envoyer tous les Invalides qui doivent etre recoñandés pour Chelsea.

(November 12, 1757)

Je ne fais aucun Doute que vous employerés tous Vous Soins pour completer Votre Comp<sup>e</sup> & celle de M<sup>r</sup> Votre Frere: Le Cap<sup>t</sup><sup>e</sup> Goldsmith se charge de La Sienne.

De mon Cote Je travaille a Vous faire mettre sur le meme Pied que les autres Troupes du Roy, en Vous procurant Les Provisions; Je me flatte d'y reussir dans le Courant de ce Mois, et de faciliter par la Vos Recruis.

Je Vous seray obligé, Monsieur, de me donner à Votre Loisir, votre Sentiment sur la Scituation de Frederica, et si Le Fort vaut le peinc d'ctre reparé, où s'il conviendrait de l'abandonner pour en batir un autre.

Des que Je seray Libre de disposer de mon tems, Je me propose d'executer mon Projet de Visiter la Georgia, Je seray charmé d'avoir le Plaisir de Vous voir chez Vous, et de Vous reiterer les Assurances de L'Estime et de La Consideration avec laquelle J'ay l'honneur d'etre

Monsieur &ca.

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

[Charlestown, Nov. 12, 1757.]

Sir:

I hope you have arrived safely at your comfortable retreat where I wish you peace and the best of health.

Lieutenant Gray informed me last July that the Independent Companies, having always been filled, did not have funds to replace the men who had been discharged or recommended to Chelsea.

I sent this information to Lord Loudoun, who in reply wrote me the following paragraph:



(November 12, 1757)

"The Captain of every Independent Company is obliged to Keep his Company Compleat, if he had no other Fund than the Warrant men allowed him. But if those who command the Carolina Companies, should represent their Case as singular, please to call for a Return of the Number of these Companies for five Years past, and you will be satisf'd that sufficient Funds are not wanting. At all Events you will order these Companies to be compleated with servicable Men, with all expedition & the sooner you discharge all the un-serviceable men, the Recruiting Fund will be the greater."

You see by that, Sir, the necessity of discharging all the men unfit to serve, and sending the men here whose long service has earned them the right to be recommended to Chelsea.

The company of Virginians are to be embarked immediately at Savannah to go to Charlestown. You can take advantage of this opportunity to send me all the invalids who ought to be recommended to Chelsea.

I have no doubt but that you will make every effort to complete your company and your brother's. Captain Goldsmith will look after his own.

For my part, I am endeavoring to put you on the same footing as the rest of the King's troops, in procuring provisions. I expect to succeed during the course of this month, and by this to facilitate your recruiting.

I will be obliged to you, Sir, to give me, at your leisure, your opinion of the situation at Frederica, and whether the fort is worth repairing or if it would be expedient to abandon it and build another.

As soon as my time is my own, I propose to carry out my intention of visiting Georgia. I shall be delighted to have the pleasure of seeing you in your home, and to reiterate the assurances of esteem and consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Sir, etc.



(December 2, 1757)

LIEUT. DOYLEY TO COL. HENRY BCUQUET

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 25A, C.]

Copy of a Note written to Lt Cl Bouquet by Lieut<sup>t</sup> Doyley acting  
as Commissary a Charles Town the Second of December 1757.

Sir

I am Sorry to inform you that I cannot Send any Wood immediatly to your Sick People, the Reason is this; The Commissary was Yesterday Served with a Copy of the resolution of the House of assembly (which are drawn up in the Strangest manner possible) where in they make no Provision of Wood, for Hospitals, & only ordered two Coards of wood p Weeks to every hundred men, Should the Commissary act contrary to their resolutions, I absolutely must Incur the Assembly's Displeasure, & draw on my Self a Severe expence. If you will call you may peruse the whole. Pray make a Return to me of the Royal Americans as soon as you Can

I am Sir &ca

(Signed D. DOYLEY)

2<sup>d</sup> X<sup>r</sup> 1757

(December 5, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. OUTERBRIDGE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 20C, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup>town the 5 Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Lt Outerbrigde }  
fort Augusta }

Sir

I have the favour of y<sup>r</sup> Letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> 9ber, & thank you for the Acc<sup>t</sup> you give me of the State of Ft Augusta. I will





(December 5, 1757)

desire Gov<sup>r</sup> Ellis to send you a Barrel of Gun Powder or two, which I shall reimplace to him, & as I intend to see myself the two Forts under your command, I shall defer till that time to provide for the rest of the Necessaries.

D<sup>r</sup> Milligan has given me your Petition which I shall forward to Lord Loudoun in recommending your Interest.

If you can by yourself or other People, make some Recruits for your Companies, I recommend that service to You, as they want a great Number of good Men to be compleat agreeable to his Lordships Strict Orders

I am with great regard &ca

[no signature]

(December 9, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 21A, Df.]

Charles Town 9<sup>th</sup> December 1757

To Gov<sup>r</sup> ELLIS

Dear Sir

I have the favour of your Letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> and I hear by Col<sup>o</sup> Smith that you have engaged a Vessel for the Transport of the Virginia Company, which I expect every day.

Six Weeks ago I wrote to the Earl of Loudoun to represent the Impossibility it was for your Province to furnish the Utencils to the Troops necessary for your safety, & desired his orders upon it, to be enabled to defray that Expence on the Government's Acc<sup>t</sup>. As I have yet got no answer, it is not in my Power to Act for the present. But as soon as I hear from his L<sup>o</sup>p, I shall acquaint you of it; and send you at the Governments Expence another Company.

The Officer at Fort Augusta complains of want of Amunition, If you could send him one or two Barrels of Gunpowder, I would reimplace them to you, if you choose it.

(December 9, 1757)

I congratulate you on the good issue of y<sup>r</sup> Treaties with the Creeks, it was a very necessary Work, & which I hope will be of great Advantage both for your Trade and Quiet.

I am with the utmost Consideration

[no signature]

(December 9, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ROBERT DINWIDDIE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 21C, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 9 Decem<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Dinwiddie

Sir

By my Letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> of 8ber I had the honour to inform you that I had received Orders from Lord Loudoun to send back the Two Companies of your Troops, and desired you wou'd be pleased to order the necessary Transports for them from Virginia as there are none to be hired for them in this place

The Company that was in Georgia is come back and the Man of War will be fit to go to Sea next Month. I wish that the said Transports could be here in January everything would be ready for them.

In Case they have not been sent, when this Letter comes to y<sup>r</sup> hands, I beg that you will order them without Loss of Time, to have the advantage of being convoyed by this Man of War

I am very respectfully &ca

[no signature]

This Letter was not sent, but instead of it that dated the 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757.



(December 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 21B, Df.]

Char<sup>s</sup> Town the 10<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757

Gov<sup>r</sup> Ellis

Dear Sir.

Captain Mercer arrived here yesterday with his Company, he expresses the utmost Satisfaction of your Goodness to them, & in general of the kind usage they have met with in your Province.

I expect every day an Answer from his L<sup>o</sup>p to give me the necessary orders to supply the Utencils for the Troops wanted in your Province. But 'till I am authorized to charge the Government with that Expence I thought most advisable to send you no Troops, as there is actually no Appearance of Danger. It would be disagreeable for you to see them without Bedding or Utencils in the Winter, & not to be able to supply them

I was sorry that I could not answer y<sup>r</sup> former Letter sooner than two days ago. I received it only the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant & could not see M<sup>r</sup> Smith till the 6<sup>th</sup>

I thought your Indian Affairs at an End, but I see that you are still pester'd with them.

I wish you more Satisfaction in y<sup>r</sup> Transactions than I have here, I am heartily tired of America & if I can once get rid of it, no Consideration in the World, would make me come again

I still hope to have the pleasure to see you, in the Glory of your Strong Town, we are digging holes here, but Nothing appears yet.

I Am w<sup>th</sup> the most Sincere Regard.

[no signature]

(December 10, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDCUN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 22, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 10<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1757

MyLord

I received the 4<sup>th</sup> of 9ber the Duplicate of your Lordships Letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> 8ber. The want of Opportunity and the wavering Circumstances in Regard to Quarters, have not permitted me to answer it sooner.

The Content of my Letter must be for the greatest part so disagreeable to your L<sup>o</sup>p, that I wish I could avoid writing at all, until all occasions of Complaints might be removed, which I expect from Time & Patience.

The Bearer of this Major Tulleken being as well acquainted as myself with our present Situation, I shall not trouble your L<sup>o</sup>p with many Details upon which I have given him a Memorandum

Capt Hale of the Winchelsea being here when I received your Orders concerning the Transports from England I applied to him, & desired he would put them in Execution, which he took upon himself to do; some Merchant Ships arrived at that Time, & reported that the Mere Maid Man of War, that had convoyd them, was to come in this harbour, after she had seen some Mastships in Piscataway, and that she was, as they had heard, to convoy these Transports home Upon that Intelligence Cap<sup>t</sup> Hale suspended his orders to them, but having heard nothing of the Frigate since, he has orderd all the Captains of these Transports who would not be discharged here, to sail without convoy for England. Six of them have refused to obey, after they had taken privately the Opinion of some Members of the Court of Admiralty here, & have notified their Refusal by a Letter to Cap<sup>t</sup> Hale, who sends it with the whole Proceedings to the Navy Office. As he gives a full Account of it to your L<sup>o</sup>p, I beg leave to refer to his Letter on that Subject, There was no Agent with those Transports, nor the least Direction or Instruction to any body.

The Virginia Company is arrived from Georgia and I expect in the Month of January the Transports from Virginia to send them home. And as the Coast is seldom free of Privateers, Cap<sup>t</sup> Hale will see them in the Capes, & promises to be ready by that Time.

(December 10, 1757)

I beg your L<sup>o</sup>p's Indulgence upon the Delay happend in the execution of your Orders, nothing makes me more uneasy that not to be able to put them in Execution as soon as received, which has been the Case with the Transports and Provincials.

There remain about 60 Men of the Independents in Georgia, the Remainder of the 3 Companies are all on the Frontiers, in Stead of them I woud have sent to Savannah one Company of the Americans, if there had been the least Appearance of Danger, but the Governor having declared that they are unable to furnish any Sort of Beddings or Utensils whatsoever, I have judged unnecessary to send them before the Spring, as we are always in Time to give them Succours if wanted. By the Treaties they have now renewed w<sup>th</sup> the Creeks, they are safe on the Land side, and by the new Fortifications of the Town, they are no more exposed to any Insult from Privateers.

I have intimated to the Captains of the 3 Independ<sup>t</sup> Companies your L<sup>o</sup>p's positive Orders to compleat their Companies, they have no more Objections as to the Necessary money, but they alledge still the Impossibility of getting Men in the three Southern Provinces, and I am sorry to see by our own repeated Experiments, we ~~have made~~, that it is realy near an Impossibility to find good Men here.

They have applied to me for Leave from your L<sup>o</sup>p to send an Officer to the Northward, or even to England or Ireland for Recruits, both of which seem to me impracticable.

Licut<sup>t</sup> Outorbridge has also applied to me from Fort Augusta, to transmit to your L<sup>o</sup>p the inclosed Petition, his Infirmities render him (as I hear) unable for the Service

The Allowance of Provision for the Independants that your L<sup>o</sup>p was pleased to grant, being under the just Condition, that the Province in Consideration of the 2<sup>d</sup> saved them shou'd bear the expence of sending those Provisions. I have Left the Managem<sup>t</sup> of that Point to the Governor, to be proposed when he shall think it more convenient, & the thing is still kept secret, as the Circumstances are not very proper to negotiate any thing with the Assembly. In the mean time while the Men are Supplied in the remote Forts by the Province, & will not suffer in the least by this short delay.

Since my last Letters of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> 8ber, Fort Prince George in the Lower Cherokees has been compleatly refitted and surrounded with Stockadoes under the Direction of L<sup>t</sup> Shaw, who has well executed his Instructions to that purpose, without any Expence to the Province, the Garrison having done the whole work.

(December 10, 1757)

That Reparation has produced a good Effect upon their troublesome neighbours, who were grown Insolent and as they saw the Fort quite open, were threatning every day the Garrison to cut their Throats, & to drive them out of their Country; They are now become mild & humble, & they ask as Favours, the Presents that they used to extort as Tributes.

I hear that the numerous Nation of Chactaws begins to buy Goods from our Indian Traders, & seem disposed to give up the French Interest, which I believe signifies nothing more, than the Unableness of the French to Supply them.

Our new Fortifications go on with good Dispatch, & by the Ballance made the 5<sup>th</sup> of this month, their remains £9000<sup>00</sup> Ster. for the Works in & about Town, exclusive of the Funds granted for the Three Forts, and the Powder Magazine at Dorchester.

As to the Quarters I dare no more make mention of them; By the inclosed Resolution of the Assembly your L<sup>o</sup>p may see all what has been done, & the manner in which it has been done.

The Officers having all an equal Right to their Quarters, I could not admit of the Distinction that the Assembly was pleased to make, & by the Advice of the Field Officers of the Garrison, I have taken upon me to keep possession of the real Quarters given us in Town, until others might be provided for the whole. That Resolution seems not to be agreeable here, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of the Governor who has done his utmost in this Last Session.

Such are the Delays occasioned by the unwillingness of this People, that we cannot expect to see the Troops in their Quarters before the End of February

I say nothing of the Bill, your L<sup>o</sup>p will be better informed by the Governor's Letter.

I beg leave to return my most humble Thanks for your L<sup>o</sup>p's Recommendation in my favour, tho' the Event should prove unsuccessful to me, I shall still preserve the deepest Sense of gratitude for that mark of your protection, the Continuation of which I shall make my constant duty to deserve.

I am with the most profound Respect.

[no signature]





(December 16, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ROBERT DINWIDDIE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 24A, Df.]

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1757

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Dinwiddie

Sir

I receive this moment the honour of your Letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> November. A few Days after I wrote you by Lt Blag I received another Letter from the Earl of Loudoun who was pleased to write me that your Troops, being wanted in Virginia for the defence of their own Country, I was to send them as soon as possible. I sent immediately for the Company which was in Georgia, they are actually both in Charles Town ready to be embark'd. The Man of War cannot be refitted before the latter end of January, by which Time I beg you will order the Transports to be at Cha<sup>s</sup> Town for the two Companies. If they arrive after the 20<sup>th</sup> January next they will find everything ready & they shall not be a moment in Demorage Cap<sup>t</sup> Hale of the Winchelsea will then see them safe in the Capes of Virginia.

Long before I left Cha<sup>s</sup> Town I heard from M<sup>r</sup> Stead that he had received Bills from Virginia, but they could not be negotiated, having only two Copies of each Bill, the Merchants refusing to take any without having Six Copies of the same Bill. I suppose that he has written to you about it, but if he has not, it will be time enough to Send him the Said Copies, or other Bills with the Transports.

I am &ca

[no signature]

(December 23, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN HUNTER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 24B, Df.]

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town the 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757.

To Col: Hunter

Dear Sir

This is only to give you advice that having no Money to pay the Troops, I have taken this Day Two Thousand Effective Dollars from M<sup>r</sup> Bacot, agreeable to a Letter he has communicated to me from his Correspondent at New York. I credit you of the said Sum, & beg you will pay one of the Three Receipts I have given to said M<sup>r</sup> Bacot of this Date.

I expect to receive soon an answer to my Letters to you, I shou'd otherways be embarrassed for Specie as there is still no demand for Bills in this place

I am Sir

Your most obedient hum. Serv<sup>t</sup>

[no signature]

(December 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. RAYMOND DEMERE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 25B, C.]

Extrait d'une Lettre ecrite au Capitaine R. DeMere  
a Frederica le 25 X<sup>o</sup> 1757.

Les Baraques du vieux fort de port Royal devant etre abatues  
pour en construire de nouvelles dans le fort que l'on batit, vos



(December 25, 1757)

Gens seront logés en ville mais comme je me propose d'y envoyer une compagnie entiere dicy, vous pouvés disposer comme vous le trouverés a propos des hommes que vous y avés; Soit en les faisant Joindre votre detaillement en Georgie ou on les renvoyant a Charles Town.

Je suis très Faché que vous ayés trouvé Si peu de facilité a faire des Recrues: C'est un point Si important et Si indispensable, que je ne puisque vous recommander instamment d'Employer tous les moyens possibles pour completer vos Compagnies.

J'envoyerai dans un ou deux mois une compagnie en Georgie et plus de monde, Sil etoit necessaire, Je n'attends que des Lettres du nord pour y aller moy même & voir ce qui Sera necessaire pour la deffence & Seureté de cette Province.

J'ay escrit a Mylord Loudoun, pour luy représenter le mauvais etat de vos armes & la necessité de vous en pouvoir: Je Souhaitte que M<sup>r</sup> le Gouverneur Ellis voulût vous prêter le nombre qui vous manque Jusques a ce que J'ay des ordres a cet Egard.

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

Extract from a letter written to Captain R. Demere  
at Frederica, December 25, 1757.

The barracks of the old fort of Port Royal are to be demolished in order to construct new ones in the fort that is being built. Your men will be quartered in the town, but as I intend to send an entire company from here, you can make arrangements for the men you have there in any way you think best; either by having them join your detachment in Georgia or by sending them back to Charlestown.

I am very sorry that you have met with so many difficulties in raising recruits. This point is so important and so indispensable that I can only urge you at once to employ every possible means to complete your companies.

(December 25, 1757)

In a month or two, I shall send a company to Georgia, and more if necessary. I am only waiting for letters from the north to go there myself and see what will be needed for the defense and security of this province.

I wrote to Lord Loudoun explaining to him the bad condition of your arms and the necessity of supplying you with some. I hope Governor Ellis will lend you the number you need until I have orders regarding this.

(December 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 26A, Df.]

Chas<sup>s</sup> Town the 25<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Col Jn<sup>o</sup> Forbes Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>

Sir

I received the 19<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup> the general orders from the Earl of Loudoun of the 26<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> which you was pleased to direct to me & have given them out to the Troops in this Department.

The Duplicates of the Returns will be sent ~~accordingly~~ by Land to General Webb.

I am with the utmost Consideration  
Sir &c.

[no signature]

(December 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GENERAL DANIEL WEBB

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 26B, Df.]

[Charlestown] the 25 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757

To Gen<sup>l</sup> Webb

Sir

I have the honour to send you the Returns of the Troops in the Southern Provinces. There is nothing new in this Department

I am with great Respect  
Sir &ca

[no signature]

(December 25, 1757)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 26C, Df.]

[Charlestown] the 25 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757.

To L<sup>d</sup> Loudoun

My Lord

I have the honour to transmit to Your L<sup>o</sup>p the Returns of the Troops in the Southern Province for this Month.

In coming back from George Town, where we have laid out a Fort, I find here M<sup>r</sup> Victor Duplessis, the young man for whom your L<sup>o</sup>p was pleased to permit me to write from Albany last Year. In case he should not have met me, his friends have procured him the inclosed Letters of Recommendation.

(December 25, 1757)

I beg your Lordship will forgive me this new Trouble about him & grant him the favour to serve as a Volunteer in Your Regiment until by his good behaviour he may deserve Your Lop<sup>s</sup> Protection. Nothing new has happend here since my last of the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst sent by Major Tulleken.

I am &ca

[no signature]

(January 19, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET: PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 26D, A. N. S.]

[Charlestown, Jan. 19, 1758.]

To His Excellency William Henry Littleton Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor and Cap<sup>n</sup> General of his Majesty's Province of South Carolina

To his Majesty's Honourable Council  
and

To Benjamin Smith Esquire Speaker and the rest of  
the members of the Common House of Assemoly

The Remonstrance of Lieut Colonel Henry Bouquet, Commander of His Majesty's Forces, in the Said Province

Sheweth

That the Provisions of Bread and Flower which have been imported into this Province for the use of the Forces now doing Duty here, have been always landed without an Entry or paying the Duty to this Time

That M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Stead agent for the Contractors - who Supply his Majestys Forces with Provisions, hath informed your remonstrant, that the Public Treasurer of this Province hath made a demand upon him, for the Duty, as well on the Provisions which have from time to time been landed & expended in this Province, as on those which have been lately imported for the use of the Forces, and are not yet landed: which duty, his Majesty is by agreement obliged to exemt the Contractors from paying.





(January 19, 1758)

That the Said Troops being Sent hither for no other Purpose but the defence of this Province, & being maintained at a very great Expence, & the Crown of Great Brittain having never been Known to pay any duties: your Remonstrant conceives that the Said duties ought to be remitted.

Therefore your Remonstrant prays your Excellency & Honors, to remit the duty on all Such Provisions as have hitherto been, or hereafter Shall be landed, in this Province, for the use of the Virginia Troops, as well as those upon the Brittish Establishment, or to take Such other Steps in the present Case, as to your Excellency and Honors Shall Seem meet.

HENRY BOUQUET

Charlestown 19<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1758

The Governor having acquainted me by his Secretary's Letter of the 23<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> that the above Remonstrance could not be received in its present form, the mode of application to this Governm<sup>t</sup> being by Petition: I gave ~~the following~~ the 25<sup>th</sup> another of the Same tenor, Substituting only the Word Petitioner to that of Remonstrant

(January 24, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR HENRY ELLIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 27A, Df.]

Charles Town y<sup>e</sup> 24. January 1758.

To Governor Ellis

Dear Sir

I had yesterday the Pleasure of your Letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> Insts and was very Glad to hear that you are well, and that your assembly appears So well disposed to give you entire Satisfaction Such dispositions are So Seldom Seen in this continent that they appear to me quite extraordinary.

(January 24, 1758)

In the disposition I made lately for the distribution of the Troops in Several Posts; One Company of the Highland Battalion, was destined for Savannah But as I expect dayly orders from Lord Loudoun relative to your province, I defer Sending these Troops till I receive them.

His L<sup>o</sup>p has been pleased to allow Provisions, for the Independent Companies, with the condition that the Province Should take upon themselves the Expences of Carriages for the Same to the back Settlements, which has been agreed by this assembly; By which mean these Companies are in all respect upon the Same footing with the rest of his Majesty's Regular Forces, this Regulation is to take Place the 2<sup>d</sup> of next month.

As I See that you cannot Supply Fort augusta with Powder, I shall take the first opportunity to Send a Supply from hence for the two Forts.

I am Still very Impatient to be at liberty to wait on you, which will be I hope next month.

No New from the North Wards

[no signature]

P: S: We have here your former guest, the Wolf King and 61 Auks.

(February 1, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 27B, Df.]

[Charlestown] the 1<sup>st</sup> of february 1758

Collonel Jn<sup>o</sup> Forbes adjutant G<sup>l</sup>

Sir

I received yesterday the favour of your Letter dated albany the 16<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> Nov 16 with the beating orders, recruiting instructions, and General orders of the 15<sup>th</sup> d<sup>o</sup> concerning the accounts of the recruiting officers.

(February 1, 1758)

Those relating to the five companies of the royal american are included in my accounts Sent to the Earl of Loudoun but those of the Highlanders, and Independent will be Sent to you when they have any, there was none before Dec<sup>r</sup> last.

I have ordered Captain Goldsmith, with Lieut<sup>s</sup> Gray and Shaw of the three Independent Companies for recruiting, but expect no Success.

These companies Well be Suplied w<sup>th</sup> the King's Provisions from the 2<sup>d</sup> february, and this province has agreed to bear all the Expenses of Carriages to the back Settlements.

Tho' Barraks are building for the Soldiers, and furnitures have been voted we are Still in regard to Quarters in the Same Situation as at the time we landed. The winter being Soon over in this Country, I don't Care much if we get Quarters in Summer: I am now fully convinced of the tender regard which has been paid to his majesty's Troops.

I have Seen a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Kilby to his agent M<sup>r</sup> Stead acquainting him that the Highland Battalion, is to be ordered to the Northwardh, which having imprudently been Spread here are Known to me, has put a Stop I heer to the intention of the assembly to build the officers Baraks.

If that regiment is removed, the remaining forces, will in my opinion be insufficient for the Protection of this province, with So many distant forts; that we cannot avoid Keeping.

The Independents are not above 200 Servicesble men, and the americans are not compleat, tho we Should give up G there remain Still three Capital Ports on the Sea Shore Charles Town, Port Royal and George Town, which are to be garrisoned.

The carolina regiment will never be raised, as they have not got yet upwards of 200 men, most of them of the worste Kind: their Cloathing has been ordered in England, and they are So naked that they cannot be employed upon any duty, and Scarce be exercised unless, the Sun shines very bright.

The last letter I had from his Lord Ship. was of the 12<sup>th</sup> 8.<sup>ber</sup> the duplicate by land came to hand Just 3 months and 10 Days after date, which I mention only that the necessary allowen may be given us, if the orders are not answered in time.

(February 1, 1758)

I have given Copy of all the orders received to coll<sup>l</sup> Montgomery who tells me he well write to his L<sup>o</sup>p and to you tho' I believe he would rather fight two Battles than to write a Single letter.

I have had Several times the Pleasure of Speaking of you w<sup>th</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Glen and his family, and every time did regret more the misfortune of being unacquainted w<sup>th</sup> you.

M<sup>r</sup> Glen is a worthy Gentlemen for whom I have the greatest regard, I Shall not fail to give him your Compliments; he lives in a very agreeable Country Seat at 3 miles from Town, where he enjoy's more happiness than he ever Know in the hurry of business.

I transmitt you the Returns, and Shall always be extremely glad to execute any order you will be pleased to Send me.

[no signature]

(February 2, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 28A, Df.]

To the Earl of Loudoun 2<sup>d</sup> of february 1758

MyLord

I have the honour to transmit to your L<sup>o</sup>p the duplicates of my accounts from the 25<sup>th</sup> of 8ber to the 24<sup>th</sup> of xber 1757.

The profit arrising from the Sale of the Bills at £ 700 Curr: or 451 <sup>19</sup>/<sub>31</sub> Dollars for £ 200 St. appears clearly: I hope this form will answer the Contractors Expectation.

I hear that the Nightingale Man of War is off the Coast, and hope to Know by a Letter from your L<sup>o</sup>p, if my first account has been aproved

I am &c

[no signature]

(February 8, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. PAUL DEMERE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 28B, Df.]

To Captain P. Demeré or the Commanding Officer at Fort Loudoun

8<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1758

Sir

John Martin, Frederic Smith, William Woodwarth & Peter Rouse, Soldiers in the independants Companies, being wanted in town for evidences, I desire you will send immediatly down, Such of them as are with you; I believe that the two first are at Keevees, and I write to Ensign M<sup>r</sup>Intosh for them. Peter Rouse I hear is deserted.

His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun having been pleased to grant Provisions for the three Independent Companies, from the 2<sup>d</sup> of February, in room of the two Pence Per day allowed by the Province; They are now in all respects upon an equal foot with the other troops of His Majesty, & they are to be paid at the Same rate:

Therefore from the 2<sup>d</sup> of this month, they are to receive for their weekly Pay of 3 S 5<sup>d</sup> (deduction made of one Penny for the Pay master & Surgeon) the Dollar at four Shelings & Eight Pence Sterling, as it has been fixed for all the troops in America.

One Cap<sup>t</sup> is allow<sup>d</sup> three Rations p<sup>r</sup> Day  
Lieutenants ----- two d<sup>o</sup>  
Ensigns ----- two d<sup>o</sup>  
Non Commissioned Officers & Private one each

The Officers who choose to have their Rations paid, will receive 4 d Sterling for each Ration from me, the dollar at 4 S & 8 d agreeable to his Lordships direction M<sup>r</sup> Steadour Agent for Provisions is order<sup>d</sup> to Supply you, and to have at all times a Stock of dry Provisions for 3 or 4 month in each Fort

You are to keep ~~a~~ an exact account of all the ration's that you deliver in Kind, & Send me an exact return of your effectives.

Notwistand these Provisions I desire that you would encourage still the Planting of Corn, & other Provisions near the Fort, they will be the Soldier's Property, but in Case of neçessity would be of great benefit for the garrison.

Here inclose I send you Copy of all the general Orders I have received from the Earl of Loudoun & as it is very material to get your Companies completed as soon as possible, I have ordered

(February 8, 1758)

Captain Goldsmith, w<sup>th</sup> the Lieut<sup>s</sup> Gray & Shaw upon the recruiting Service

If You could without any danger for the Service Send out to the nearest Settlements, one Officer, one Serjeant, or Corporal, & a Drummer, they could perhaps raise Some men, I leave that to your own Prudence

As it happens Sometimes that I am out of the town when you write to the Governor, I desire you will inform me directly of every concerning the Service, or any military expedition amongst the Indians,

I am &c

[no signature]

(c. February 16, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO ENSIGN LACHLAN M<sup>c</sup>INTOSH

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 29A, Df.]

To Ensign McIntosh or the Commanding Officer  
at Fort Prince George (Kewee)

[c. February 16, 1758.]

Sir

John Martin, Frederick Smith, & W<sup>m</sup> Woodwarth Soldiers in the Independant Companies, being wanted in Town to serve as Evidences, I desire you will send them directly here. In case some of them should be at Fort Loudoun, I write Capt<sup>t</sup> Demere to order them down.

His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun having been pleased to grant Provisions for the three Independ<sup>t</sup> Comp<sup>s</sup> from the 2<sup>d</sup> of this Month, in Stead of the 2<sup>d</sup> p day allowed them by the Province they are thereby upon an equal foot with the other Troops of his Majesty, & are to be p<sup>d</sup> at the same Rate.



(c. February 16, 1758)

Therefore they are to receive from the 2<sup>d</sup> feb<sup>y</sup> for their pay the Dollar at 4/8<sup>d</sup> Stg, their weekly pay being 3/5<sup>d</sup> Deduction made of one penny for the paymaster & Surgeon.

Each Cap<sup>t</sup> is allowed 3 Rations p day  
Lieut<sup>s</sup> & Ensigns --- 2 Rations each  
Non Commissiond Officers, & private Men One Ration each.

The officers who choose to have their Rations paid in Money, are to receive fromme 4<sup>d</sup> for each Ration agreeable to Lord Loudoun's Orders.

You are to keep a regular Acc<sup>t</sup> of all the Rations you receive in kind, & you will send it to Town every Month.

I desire you'll sendme an Exact Return of your Effectives. Notwithstanding their Provisions, you are Still to encourage the Planting of Corn or other Provisions by the Soldiers. They will be their Property, but in Case of Necessity, could be of great Service to the Garrison.

I am &ca

[no signature]

(February 16, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 29B, Df.]

To His Excellency Governor Dobbs

Cha<sup>s</sup>Town the 16<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1758

Sir

I have the honour of your Excellency's Last Letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> with one inclosed for M<sup>r</sup> Stead, who sends you the final Acc<sup>t</sup>s for the Steers, he tells me that generally the Hydes & tallow are allowed the Butcher for killing, but I refer myself to his own Letter.



(February 16, 1758)

I hear from Cap<sup>t</sup> Paine that some of y<sup>e</sup> Provincial Troops have been reduced, & as we labour still under great difficulties to repair the Losses occasion'd by Death & Desertion, I have proposed to Cap<sup>t</sup> Paine to employ his Interest to raise some Recruits in Your Province for the Royal Americans. He is disposed to comply w<sup>th</sup> my Request, if y<sup>r</sup> Exc<sup>y</sup> wou'd consent to it.

As I know of no other way of compleating these Comp<sup>s</sup>, I beg as a great favour that your Exc<sup>y</sup> may be pleased to give him Leave to recruit for us, & to countenance him by the necessary Assistance. He shall lay before you the beating Orders, and Instructions I give him, and is to make no use of them, until he is furnished with your Exc<sup>y</sup>'s Approbation.

I have given to L.<sup>t</sup> Hay a Bill of Exchange drawn in favour of M<sup>r</sup> Spaight, for the Advances he was so good as to make to our Officers.

We have some News from Europe which Cap<sup>t</sup> Paine will communicate to You, the most surprizing is a Suspension of Arms between the King of Prussia & the French to the month of April.

I beg to be rememberd to Major Dobbs, and I am with great Respect

Sir &ca

[no signature]

(February 16, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN HUNTER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 30, Df.]

To Col.<sup>o</sup> Hunter

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town 16<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1758

Dear Sir

I had some time ago the pleasure of your Last of the 17<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> and return you my hearty thanks for the Explications you give me upon the Manner of paying.



(February 16, 1758)

As nobody had before cleared that Matter to me, I did not keep my first Acc<sup>ts</sup> of Contingencies in Ster: paid at the Rate of 4/8<sup>d</sup> the dollar, but charged the real Sums I had paid in this Currency reduced in Sterling at 700 pCent as I sold the Bills.

The form of the last Acc<sup>ts</sup> will I hope be right, You have inclosed the Copy of the general One as sent to Ld Loudoun.

The profit arising from the sale of the Bills appears clearly, & I charge the 2 pC<sup>t</sup> for negotiat<sup>g</sup> only for the sums then paid.

In the Last Letter I have from his L<sup>o</sup>p, I hear that you have been advised to Supply me with the pay of the 15 Comp<sup>s</sup> in this province. You will see that at the 25<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> I had in my hands a Ballance sufficient to pay to the 24<sup>th</sup> of March, & I hope before that Time, to receive a New Supply in Bills or Cash.

Besides the said Subsistence, a fund is necessary for the Contingencies, as Recruiting, paying of Provisions &ca

I advised you that I had received on your Account 2000 Effective Dollars from M<sup>r</sup> Bacot; he promised me more, but have received nothing Since.

By the Last Letter I received from Col<sup>o</sup> Young he had not received yet his Commission. As he has sent me yet no funds for the future Subsistence of our Officers, I wish you cou'd Supply me on his private Account for that separate Branch, to save him the trouble of sending and to me of receiving different Bills.

I am sorry Governor Dinwiddie has neglected to order the Transports for your Provincial Troops; Lord Loudoun has wrote to the President of the Council on that Account, and I expect them daily.

The News you was so good as to send me, have been extremely welcome in this remote Corner. The last Packett had Letters from Calcraft, mentioning a Suspension of Arms to April next between the King of Prussia & the French, which must be very disagreeable in England.

This Assembly has at Last provided Quarters for the Forces, which will be ready next month, but it has been done with So much reluctance, & with such Symptoms of Disaffection for the Troops, that we think ourselves very Little obliged to them. There remain

(February 16, 1758)

Still some points to Settle, in which I hope We shall succeed, & have nothing more to do with them

If your Affairs will permit you to write me Sometimes, Nothing could be more agreeable to me

I wish I could find any Opportunity to convince you of my sincere Regard & Esteem. I beg you will remember me to your Lady & believe me entirely

Dear sir &ca

[no signature]

(February 17, 1758)

ENSIGN LACHLAN M<sup>C</sup>INTOSH TO COL. HENRY BOUQUET

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 36C, C.]

Letter from L<sup>t</sup> Mackintosh at Fort Prince George dated the 17<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1758, To Col<sup>l</sup> Bouquet in C<sup>o</sup> Town

Sir

When Lieu<sup>t</sup> Shaw commanded here, he was acquainted by His Ex<sup>y</sup> the Governor, and I believe by you Sir, that this Command should have Provisions, Viz<sup>t</sup> Beef and Flour at the same price as it was bought in the Settlements, & that the province was to be charged with the driving of the Cattle & the Carriage for Flour; and upon receiving the Letters, he had all the Command under Arms, & acquainted them with the same, Upon which they were all very well satisfy'd & I dare say prevented several Desertions intended Since, and one Peter Crim was appointed to provide this Fort & Fort Loudoun with Provisions, & upon Crim's coming with Cattle (& Lieu<sup>t</sup> Shaw just going away) I gave him my Note of hand for what the Cattle cost in the Settlements & a certificate to M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney that he drove so many head of Cattle here for the Use of this Fort, and the same to those that brought me Flour. But Peter Crim not coming

(February 17, 1758)

here with more Cattle five Weeks after the time he appointed, I was afraid the Command shou'd be reduced to Bread & Water, & therefore sent a Sure Man of the Command to the Settlements with my Note of hand, to buy Cattle wherever he cou'd find them, & he & the Bearer hereof arrived here with Cattle when we had but one Day's Provision within the Fort, and if we had depended upon Crim, we had certainly starved, for Crim has been here never since tho' its three Months ago And the Bearer hereof Andrew Williamson, I gave him my Note of hand for Thirteen Steers that he brought and according to L<sup>t</sup> Shaws Directions charged M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney with the driving of them, & upon his going to Cha<sup>s</sup> Town he was payd my Note upon Sight, And upon his applying to M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney he was desired to go to the Treasurer & the Treasurer told him he had no Business with it, & upon his coming to M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney's again M<sup>r</sup> Doyly told him he was with the Governor & that His Exc<sup>y</sup> woud do nothing into it & desired him to go about his Business, & that I shoud pay him for the whole & the Man was obliged to return home without being payd. I had him engaged to bring me Four Thousand W<sup>t</sup> of Pork. He was intended not to bring it up, had not that I had taken his Obligation for an hundred pounds in Case of his Nonperformance. He has brought me the Pork & I have charged M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney with the driving of the Hogs. Now Sir I beg you'll please take it into Consideration & Let me have your Directions by Williamson how I am to behave, that if the Country is not to pay for driving of Provisions here, that I may charge the Command with the driving of the Cattle that is eaten already & the whole Cost of these Hogs, which will cost a great Deal of Disaster to the Command as they are grumbling already for being stopt Twenty one Shill<sup>s</sup> p Muster, for field Equipage by Cap<sup>t</sup> Goldsmith & L<sup>t</sup> Gray's desire, & by your Orders they said, & I do assure you Sir it may create a great deal of bad Consequence if they are to be Stopt for driving of their Provisions.

I beg you'll please whatever Time am to be relieved, give Orders, that the Officer that comes here may take the Provisions here from me, & pay me the same Rate as they cost me. And there must be always a Stock of Provisions here, or the Officer may run a Risque of starving himself & his whole Command. I have got three Centry Boxs made & the Fort is in very good Repair, & I have the honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your most obedient & most obliged humble servant

Signd. LACH: MACKINTOSH.

(February 21, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 31, Df.]

To Col<sup>o</sup> Stanwix.

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town Feb<sup>y</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1758.

Dear Colonel

On the first of this Month, I received the favour of your last of the 6<sup>th</sup> December, The Ship Peggy that brought it having been lost on Cape Roman

That unfortunate Delay has put it out of my power to execute your Orders concerning the Cloathing you want, & the new Pattern for the Waistcoats.

The moment I had your Letter, the fifty Setts of Cloathing with the other Art<sup>s</sup> mentioned in the inclosed Return, were pack'd up to be Sent you by this Vessel, but having already taken in it's Cargo, & being full I could never prevail on the Cap<sup>t</sup> to take even a Single Cask, tho' I offered him any price for his Freight. I feell all the Inconvenience attending this Dissapointm<sup>t</sup> & that it will be too late, tho' you shall receive it by the first Ship that goes to the N<sup>w</sup>ard, but it is not possible to do better.

Seeing the Season so far advanced, & our old Coats in Raggs, I have been obliged to give out the new Cloathing, & more than half of the Waistcoats were made, when I rec<sup>d</sup> your Directions. I order'd immediately to save all the blue Cloath to make the button holes, in case we should have the good Luck to join you.

We begin to despair to go back to Pensilvania, as two Letters from Neilson & Kilby to the Agent for Provisions here, mention that the Highl<sup>d</sup> Batt<sup>n</sup> is intended for the Northward.

After many Struggles we are finally provided w<sup>th</sup> Quarters & Utencils. The Division took two days ago Possession of the new Barracks. 500 Highland<sup>r</sup>s are also provided for, & the Barracks for the Remainder will be ready soon.

The Officers are not yet provided for, but they shall I hope, as soon as the Assembly meets again. His L<sup>o</sup>p has been graciously pleased to write me a Lett<sup>r</sup> which will cut short all future Obstructions.



(February 21, 1758)

You will See by the inclosed Returns that we increase a little, a few days ago we received 1 Serj<sup>t</sup> & 27 Draughts by the Nightingale, & 13 more will be sent us.

Part of the Provincial Troops of N<sup>th</sup> Carolina, having been disbanded, I have made a Contract, (agreeable to His L<sup>op</sup>'s last recruiting Instructions) with a Cap<sup>t</sup> of that Province, who has been very succesful in raising his Comp<sup>y</sup> which has been reduced, & he gives me hopes to compleat this Division in a Short Time.

As I see by your Letter that you are over compleat I have kept in our Rolls the Men left sick at Philadelphia & Hannton. M<sup>r</sup> Barnely has forgotten to send me the Names of the Men that we are to take in our Musters, & I have had no Return of the first Division since we parted, which may occasion some Difficulties for the pay of the Men you have over your Compleat.

Commissary Pittcher has with Lord Loudoun's consent appointed Lieu<sup>t</sup> Billings to take the two Musters of our five Comp<sup>y</sup> I wish to receive before the 24<sup>th</sup> April, the names of the Men who are to be mustered with us, that they may appear in that Muster.

I hope that the Major is safely arrived at Lancaster with Doctor M<sup>c</sup>Clean. We have not heard of them yet, Permit me to make him here my best Compliments, I feel evory Day what Assistance I have lost. Our Officers behave in general extremely well, there is a great Union amongst them. They desire all their Respects to You.

There is a Commission vacant by the Resignation of Ens<sup>n</sup> Fasch, sent to His L<sup>op</sup>. That young Man who had rec<sup>d</sup> a very bad Education, has render'd himself unworthy of the honour he had received, having robbed me of some Money, during a Journey I made to P<sup>t</sup> Royal. I have informed at length my Lord, of that disagreeable Affair, & beg leave not to dwell any more upon such an obnoxious Subject.

I am with the most sincere Respect

Dear Col<sup>o</sup> &ca

[no signature]



(February 28, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM LYTTLETON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 32B, Df.]

To His Exc<sup>y</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Lyttleton.

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town 28 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1758

Sir.

When the Assembly of this Province was pleased to vote (by a Resolution of the house) a Shilling a day to the Subaltern Officers of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, in order to provide themselves with Lodging Fire Candle & the other Necessarys comprehended under the Denomination of Quarters, having at the same time either omitted, declined or refused to make any allowance for Quartering the Field Officers, Captains & the Staff, I had the honour upon that Occasion to represent to your Exc<sup>y</sup> that according to the Instructions I had from the Earl of Loudoun, I was not at Liberty to receive Money for Quarters, & as Officers of all Ranks were equally entitled to be lodged, wherever they happend to be, I took the Liberty to inform you, ~~that as the~~ that as the Assembly had made a Distinction, for which there was no Precedent, in any part of His Majesty's Dominions either in Europe or America, I cou'd not in Obedience to his Exc<sup>y</sup> the Earl of Loudoun's Commands, nor in Justice to the Troops sent here for the Protection of the Province, agree to the Regulations which had been made by the house of Assembly with Regard to Quarters; Before I was informed of the Resolution taken by the Assembly, the then acting Commisary acquainted all the Housekeepers where Officers were billeted, that they were to pay for their Lodgings from the 30<sup>th</sup> of November last, & that they (The Housekeepers) were to expect no Allowance from the Province after that Time. Upon which to prevent a Number of Officers being turned out of their Quarters, I was put under the disagreeable Necessity of ordering the Officers of the Garrison to keep possession of the Rooms where they had been billeted by the Comissary, 'till proper Quarters shoud be provided for the whole.

I think it my duty to inform your Exc<sup>y</sup> that I had the honour to receive a Letter from the Earl of Loudoun by His Majesty's Ship Nightingale, in answer to one I had wrote to His L<sup>o</sup>p. with regard to the Difficulties w<sup>ch</sup> the Troops labour'd under for want of Quarters in this Province. His L<sup>o</sup>p. in that Letter, after expressing his Surprize at the Conduct of the Assembly of S<sup>th</sup> Carolina, as the People of the Province had been so sensible of their Danger & had apply'd in so earnest a Manner, to have Troops sent for their Protection, is pleased to add. "But "as the Kings Troops have an "undoubted right to Quarters every where, without paying anything "for them that is a point, which I neither can, or will give up.



(February 28, 1758)

I have likewise received a Letter from the Quarter Master Gen<sup>l</sup> of the American Army, who informs me that the Troops are quarter'd in all the Northern Provinces of the Continent without the Smallest Difficulty, and that the Officers of all Ranks are billeted in private houses without Distinction, where there are not a Sufficient Number of Public Ones: And that they have good Rooms properly furnish'd, with an Allowance of Fire Candle & Kitchen Necessarys. It no doubt will appear reasonable to your Exc<sup>y</sup> to put the Troops in Sth Carolina upon the same footing with those who are quarterd in the other parts of America, which cannot be said to be the Case, while the Officers continue in their present State of Uncertainty. They are not at Liberty to pay for their Lodgings, & the Landlords have no reason to expect an Allowance from the Province; Which probably may occasion disagreeable Disputes amongst the Officers & the Inhabitants of the Town, if proper measures are not soon taken to prevent them.

I must beg Leave to insist upon having all the Officers quarterd either in Barracks properly furnish'd, or in the Town, & when your Exc<sup>y</sup> is pleased to take the Matter into your Consideration, I flatter myself that you'll think it reasonable to direct a Sufficient Allowance to be given to defray the Expences of such Officers who have either removed from their Quarters, or who have never had any assigned to them since they came into the Province

I am with great Respect Sir &ca

[no signature]

(February, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. BENJAMIN STEAD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 32A, Df.]

To M<sup>r</sup> Stead Agent &ca

[February, 1758]

Sir

You are hereby directed to send immediately Provisions to Fort Prince George, (Kewee) & to Fort Loudoun in the upper Cherokees, either Cattle or salted Provisions The Garrisons of these two Forts are at any Time to have two Months Provisions of Meat & 3 of Flower or bread kind before hand. You will agree with the Commissary to



(February, 1758)

receive the said Provisions from time to time. He is to give you a Receipt for the same & to furnish the necessary Carriages agreeable to the Act of Assembly of this Province

[no signature]

(c. February, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR DOBBS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 4B, Df.]

Sir

I received by M<sup>r</sup> Knox the honour of your Letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> Instant, by M<sup>r</sup> ~~Knox~~

Since your Province cannot furnish provisions for the hundred Men you ask, I shall ~~cause~~ have them ~~to be furnish'd~~ Suplied on the King's Account. Provided always that all the Expences of Transports for the Embarkation of the Troops, and for their Return here together with all the necessary Carriages for their Provisions, Ammunitions, Sick and Bagages, are and shall ~~always~~ be ~~supplyd~~ and ~~paid~~ Supported by your Province.

Besides the King's Provisions the Act of Parliament Specifys that the Soldiers shall receive gratis in their Quarters ~~besides~~ five Pints of small Beer p diem, Candles, Salt, Vinager, Wood and the necessary Utensils to dress and eat their Victuals. This Article must likewise be furnish'd by your Province being always connected with the ~~Soldiers~~ Lodging Quarters

The 4 Officers ~~alright~~ are also to be conveniently lodged & ~~furnish'd~~ provided with Fire; Candles, & necessary Utensills in their Quarters.

I have given orders to M<sup>r</sup> Stead our Commissioner for the Provisions to appoint ~~some body~~ People at Savannah to provide the Troop, there with fresh Meat every day.

Flower and Rice they will carry along with them ~~in the Schooners~~ which shall be hered for the Transports.

I shall ~~cause~~ order this Company of a hundred Men to embark, as soon as I ~~shall~~ have advice that their Quarters are ~~in readines~~

(c. February, 1758)

to receive fitted out ~~them~~ and some one body appointed to supply them with Provisions.

I shall be extremely glad if I can have the pleasure to meet you at Port Royal Gov<sup>r</sup> Littleton will desire you to fix the time most Convenient to you

I am with great regard

Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most obedient humble servant

[no signature]

(March 3, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM LYTTLETON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 34A, Df.]

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Lyttleton

Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 3<sup>d</sup> March. [1758.]

Sir

I have the honour to send to Y<sup>e</sup> the Explanations required by M<sup>r</sup> Napier's Letter to me, with the Names of the Officers of the Garrison, who have remov'd from their Q<sup>r</sup>s & when, & of those who never had any assign'd to them.

I desire only to have Chairs Tables, & Fire Utencils put into the Officers Barracks; They are entitled to beds Bedding &ca, but as they are all provided w<sup>th</sup> Camp Equipage there is no Necessity for putting the Province to that Expence.

The Officers & Soldiers who are quartered in the Northern provinces are billeted upon private houses, where there are not a Sufficient Number of public Ones.

The Officers are allowed Wood & Candles, & in point of Q<sup>r</sup>s a difference has always been made according to the Ranks of the several Officers.

To explain this Article still further I take the Liberty to send to Y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> inclosed an Extract of the Q<sup>r</sup> Mast<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>'s Letter to me upon that Subject.

I am with great Respect &ca

(March 3, 1758)

Extract of a Letter from Major Robertson Deputy Quarter  
Master Gen<sup>l</sup> for the Army in America to Lt Col<sup>o</sup> Bouquet,

N York 27 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1758.\*

The City of New York have built very comfortable Barr<sup>ks</sup> & have furnish'd them with clean Bedding, with a Large wooden Boul and three Platters for each Mess. Each Room has a large Table, & sufficient Number of wooden forms for the whole Men of the Room to sit on at the same time. The Town furnishes two Load (half a Chord) of wood every week to each fire place, & Candles for the Guard Room.

Where there are not Barracks, the Soldiers & Officers are universally received into all the public & private houses where they are billeted, & have warm beds in fire houses, Wood & Necessaries for dressing their Victuals.

Lately the Assembly at Boston judging that the Act against Mutiny & Desertion did not extend to this Country made a Law for quartering Soldiers upon public Houses, with a Clause subjecting any Person who shou'd billet Soldiers upon a private House to a fine of fifty Pounds.

As public Houses cannot cover the hundred part of our Troops, Lord Loudoun considered this Step, as a Law to oblige Ninety Nine parts of His Army to perish in Winter. As he found the Precedent contagious & likely to be communicated to other Provinces, He represented this in the strongest Manner, & declared himself under a Necessity of Marching a Large Body of Troops to Boston. Upon which the Assembly have retracted, & declared Themselves ready to quarter ~~Soldiers~~ King's Troops as is practised in England, or other Countrys in the Times of War and Danger.

This Measure has happily put an End to the Dispute in all the Neighbouring Provinces, and as the Troops are quarter'd without partiality or Affection, they are universally received without Murmuring, & indeed they have hitherto given no Cause for Complaints.

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\* This date, although corresponding to the one on the photostat, is obviously an error in copying the extract from the original letter. The date probably should be 1757.

(March 3, 1758)

LIST OF OFFICERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 34B, N.]

List of the Officers who have removd from the Quarters which were allotted to them by the Commisary, And of those who had never any assignd them since they came into the Province of South Carolina.

Officers Names.	Reg <sup>t</sup> they belong to.	Removd from their Quarters
Cap <sup>t</sup> Harding	Royal Americans	October the 11 <sup>th</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> Lander	ditto	ditto the 17 <sup>th</sup>
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Evans	ditto	Feb <sup>y</sup> the 12 <sup>th</sup>
Surg <sup>s</sup> Mate Milne	ditto	ditto --- ditto
Major Campbell	First High <sup>d</sup> Battalion	ditto the 10
Cap <sup>t</sup> Sinclair	ditto	Sep <sup>t</sup> the 26 <sup>th</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> Hugh Mckenzie	ditto	ditto --- ditto
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Robertson	ditto	October the 12 <sup>th</sup>
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Bayne	ditto	ditto --- ditto
Lieu <sup>t</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Mckenzie	ditto	ditto --- ditto
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Colin Campbell	ditto	October the 8 <sup>th</sup>
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Gordon	ditto	Feb <sup>y</sup> the 17 <sup>th</sup>
Ensign Houstoun	ditto	Octob <sup>r</sup> the 12 <sup>th</sup>
Ensign M <sup>c</sup> Donald	ditto	ditto the ditto
Ensign Ja <sup>s</sup> Grant	ditto	Novem <sup>r</sup> the 3 <sup>d</sup>
Ensign M <sup>c</sup> kenzie	ditto	ditto --- ditto
Ensign Haggart	ditto	Novem <sup>r</sup> the 21 <sup>st</sup>
Ensign Munro	ditto	Decem <sup>r</sup> the 4 <sup>th</sup>
Adjutant Stuart	ditto	Novem <sup>r</sup> the 3 <sup>d</sup>
Surg <sup>s</sup> Mate, Dunnett	ditto	Septem <sup>r</sup> the 26 <sup>th</sup>
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Stuart	Virginians	Decem <sup>r</sup> the 10 <sup>th</sup>
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Blagg	ditto	Novem <sup>r</sup> the 1 <sup>st</sup>
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Price	ditto	Dec <sup>r</sup> the 10 <sup>th</sup>
Ensign Duncanson	ditto	ditto

Officers Names who had no Quarters assign'd to them.

Americans	Major Tulleken fr <sup>m</sup> 15 <sup>th</sup> June to 13 Dec <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> High <sup>d</sup> Batt <sup>n</sup>	Col <sup>o</sup> Montgomery Major Grant Lieu <sup>t</sup> Sutherland.
	Lieu <sup>t</sup> Phillips		
	Ensign Jenkins		
	Surgeon McClean		



(March 5, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO ENSIGN LACHLAN M<sup>C</sup>INTOSH

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 35, Df.]

To Ensign M<sup>C</sup>Intosh (Keewee)                      Cha<sup>s</sup> Town the 5<sup>th</sup> March — 58

Sir.

I rec<sup>d</sup> yesterday your Lett<sup>r</sup> of the 9<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> & approve extremely the wise Measures you have taken to provide Cattle for the Subsistance of your Garrison

The Bearer Williamson has been pay'd for the driving of his Steers & Porks, & shall be employd for the future as long as he behaves woll & punctually.

As it will be my Care to supply your fort with provisions, I shall not leave you exposed to the Same Distresses you have experienced, but as the people employd are very negligent, I beg you will let me know regularly overy Month the State of your Provisions.

You will send me a list of all the Provisions you have in the Fort, specifying by different Lists what has been brought & consum'd by the Soldiers from the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> inclusive, to the day that you have rec<sup>d</sup> the King's Provisions sent you by M<sup>r</sup> Stead, with the Quantity that may actually remain, all which shall be repay'd to You as you bought it.

Another List of the provisions actually in Store belonging to the Province; And a Third of the Provisions received from M<sup>r</sup> Stead. By these Lists I shall be able to judge for how many days you are provided & order y<sup>e</sup> necessary Supplys.

As the King provides no Salt, y<sup>r</sup> Men are to buy it themselves.

I suppose that you have rec<sup>d</sup> my Last concern<sup>d</sup> Provisions & pay. The Com<sup>is</sup>sary for the Musters having appointed Lieu<sup>t</sup> Billings to take them in this Province, you will send me an exact Roll of your Effective Men, & if you have an Opportunity to write to Cap<sup>t</sup> P Demeré, I beg you will desire him to send the same from Fort Loudoun, mentioning in Both all the Deserters, dead or Discharged you have had since the Commands are in the Forts.

I am with great Eestecm &ca

[no signature]



(March 10, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 36A, A. Df.]

By Land To Col. Forbes Adjutant General

CharlesTown 10<sup>th</sup> March 1758

Sir

I receive this moment by M<sup>r</sup> Bird the honour of Lord Loudoun's orders in your Letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup>. As the Post is just going to the Northward, I have only time to inform you that I shall make the utmost diligence to Sail with the five Companys of the R. A. R.

My Instructions and orders will be left to Col. Montgomery

I write to M<sup>r</sup> Hunter to direct to him the future Supplies of monies for the Pay of his Corps & Contingencies.

I beg you will excuse the Shortness of this, & present my most humble respects to His L<sup>o</sup>p. I hope to be at N. York before this Letter, and to assure you myself of the great Regard w<sup>th</sup> which I am

&c.

[no signature]

(March 10, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN HUNTER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 36B, A. Df.]

To Col. Hunter

Virginia 10<sup>th</sup> March [1758.]

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

At the moment the Post Sets out, I receive orders from the Earl of Loudoun, to embark immediately with the five Companies of the R. A. R. for N. York.

I shall Send you by the first opportunity my Accounts for the future the Bills you are to Send here are to be endorsed to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Archibald Montgom[ery] L<sup>t</sup> Col Comand<sup>r</sup> the first Batt of Highlanders to whom I leave the Command of His Maj<sup>s</sup> forces here.

&c &c

[no signature]

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