

The weather now begins to be very hot, though it is still bearable—the Parisian thermometer ranging, on the 28th, from 31 to 32 degrees. Scurvy made its appearance among many of our men, and was almost invariably accompanied by a maglinant billious fever which generally turned into a wasting fever. Whenever this took place the patient was gone (*i. e.* died). By the request of the English doctor, Mabane, Lieut.-Colonel Baum issued an order that no one should drink of the well-water here. It is, to a large extent, impregnated with minerals, and causes a bad diarrhœa, which soon brings on great debility. We had constantly in our regiment alone, from twenty to thirty sick in the hospital, of whom fourteen died within two months.

The prisoners arrived at Montreal in vessels on the 4th of July; but they were not landed, as they were to be sent on still further. General Thomson was brought to this city, where he was treated with all respect. He is a young man and by birth a Frenchman,\* who, like many others, has, perhaps, joined the Rebels to make his fortune. We have lately had seven thunder-storms accompanied by hail and strong winds. The heat, however, has not been so unbearable as we were led to expect it would be by the citizens on our first arrival. The same, perhaps, may be the case with what they told us of the cold.

All the news we have received from Montreal is that our troops were encamped at La Prairie—a village above Montreal. From this entire region laborers were sent to the army; for it was determined to cross Lake Champlain before the end of this Summer, and to drive the Rebels from their fortress at Crown Point.

On the 22nd General Carleton arrived here from Montreal with the intention of remaining with us for a time; for the army was still employed in cutting a road two miles

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\* A mistake, General Thompson (not Thomson) was born in Ireland, and, died near Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 4th, 1781.—S.