

even to move one of them.* It is, however, most certain that very great changes have taken place here at some time; but what were the nature of these changes can only be told with certainty by those who were eye-witnesses of them. I must also add that the St. Lawrence River is still considered as the boundary of Canada; and it may further be said, that after the most accurate surveys it is found that the country extends forty French miles beyond that river, and comprises numerous parishes—all under the Government of Quebec.

I will now briefly mention what has taken place during our stay in Canada.

On the 11th of January (1776) we received news, by a messenger from General Carleton, that a rebel General named Thomson, and several other officers, together with a large number of privates, had been taken prisoners, and transported to this place for safe-keeping.

On the 17th the first detachment of our troops crossed to the opposite bank of the river. It consisted of one staff-officer, two captains, five subalterns and two hundred privates.

On the 18th another messenger arrived from General Carleton. From him we learn that the Rebels are said to have evacuated Montreal and all other posts in that vicinity; and, without awaiting our troops, had fallen back upon Crown Point. Canada, it thus appears, is entirely free from the enemy; and one cannot but flatter himself with the hope that the other rebellious Provinces will soon follow suit.

To-day, the 27th, we had the first opportunity of informing our friends in Europe of our fate; for the transport-ship "London," having on board General Carleton's Brigade Major, sailed for England.

* The writer, evidently, was not familiar with the "glacier theory,"—but, how could he have been, since this has been promulgated since he lived.—S.