

non-combattants, and seizing the whole inhabitants of the districts, which they invaded, rendered it absolutely necessary. (1).

When they were not able to take all the armed inhabitants away they made those they left sign a parole; a conduct never known in the annals of war, the condition of which not only precluded them from afterwards bearing arms, but from giving in any manner their *services to government*. The farmers were dragged out of their houses and carried into the States. Clergymen were forced to give their parole; in fine it appeared to make no difference whether a man was in arms or not, he was to experience the same treatment.

Many people, when prisoners, have been treated in the most infamous manner. Officers, tho' sick and wounded, have been forced to march on foot through the country, while American officers taken by us were conveyed in boats or carriages to the place of destination.

Our captured troops have been marched as spectacles through the towns, altho' you affect to complain of Hull's and other prisoners being marched publicly into Montreal. The officers of the 41st regt were confined in the Penitentiary at Kentucky, among felons of the most infamous description. They were treated with harshness; often with cruelty, and persons, who wished to be kind to them, were insulted by the populace.

Even the stipulations, respecting prisoners, agreed to by the American government have been most shamefully broken. Sir George Prevost and Mr. Madison agreed that all prisoners taken before the 15th day of April, 1814, should be exchanged on or before the 15th day of May last, to be conveyed into their respective countries by the nearest routes. On that day the Governor in Chief, faithful to his engagements, sent home every prisoner; but the Government of the United States seemed for a long time to have totally forgotten the stipulation. A few prisoners were sent back in June, but many of the officers and all the soldiers of the 41st Regiment, were detained till towards the end of October. To the soldiers of this Regiment (as indeed to all others) every temptation had been presented to induce them to desert and enlist in their service by money, land, etc. After it was found impossible to persuade any number of them to do so, the American Government encamped them for nearly two months in a pestilential marsh near Sandusky without any covering. There having neither shelter nor the necessary quantity of provisions, they all got sick, many died, and in October, the remainder were

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LeMoine, after quoting this advertisement in *Picturesque Quebec*, adds very apropos: "From which it is clear John Bull intended his American cousins should not only be kept warm, but suitably scrubbed as well. Two thousand lbs. of soap foreshadowed a fabulous amount of scrubbing. Colonel Scott and friends were evidently "well off for soap."—R. R.

(1). The prisoners taken at Detroit and brought down to Quebec, where they arrived about the middle of September, were sent to Boston at the end of October, for the purpose of being exchanged.—R. R.