

was expecting them to breakfast on the man-of-war "Isis." Upon which Captain Carleton and the interpreter accompanied them on board of the vessel, when the Indian King was saluted with the discharge of twelve cannon. According to the statement of the interpreter, this nation (the Sioux), is a very wild one (numbering about 1200 warriors), which has its own laws, morals and customs. The men are brave, but most cruel towards their conquered enemies, whom they skin alive.

General Carleton left for the main army on this same day, and on the 21st we had the pleasure of seeing General Riedesel, who, after reviewing for two days the regiments stationed here, returned to Montreal. At the same time we received the pleasing intelligence that part of our regiment this Fall, and the whole of our regiment certainly by next Spring, would receive cavalry horses.*

To-day, the 26th, an English transport ship arrived, having on board the Hesse-Hanau Artillery which, on the following day, continued its journey to Montreal. They informed us that the second division of our troops had sailed from Portsmouth on the 27th of June, and would certainly be here within eight days. Indeed, for the last fourteen days we have confidently looked for the arrival of our brothers-in-arms, knowing well by experience that a long sea-voyage is not a very desirable pleasure. By the middle of this month, the days began to be pretty cold, a circumstance which gave us much concern about the future. But, towards the end, it again grew so warm that, on the 1st of September, we had heavy thunder storms.

On the 10th of September, preparations were made to execute a soldier of Prince Frederick's Regiment, who had deserted while on sentinel duty at Point Levi. He was accompanied to the place of execution by two preachers and

* The regiment to which the writer was attached, was a Dragoon Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Baum. They came to Canada dismounted.—S.