

have detained peaceable British subjects engaged in civil life, and banished fifteen miles from the coast those of them who happened to be in America at the declaration of war, and treated them almost in every respect like prisoners of war, according to Bonaparte's example.

4th. *Forced service of American Sailors, pressed on board English Men of war.*

This accusation has been often made, but never conpled with the offer of Mr. Forster to discharge every American so detained on being furnished with the list. The list was never furnished.

5th. *Violence of Flags of Truce.*

This accusation of Mr. Madison contains about as much truth as those that have been already examined. We shall give two examples of the treatment experienced by the bearers of flags of truce from the British army.

Major Fulton, Aide-de-Camp to General Sir George Prevost, was stopped by Major Forsyth of the United States army at the outposts, who insulted him grossly, endeavoured to seize his dispatches and threatened to put him to death. So much ashamed were Forsyth's superiors at this outrage, that he was sent for a short time, to the rear.

General Proctor sent Lieut. Le Breton to General Harrison after the battle of Moravian Town, to ascertain our loss of officers and men ; but instead of sending him back, General Harrison detained him many weeks, took him round the lake ; and after all did not furnish him with the required information, which had been otherwise procured in the mean time (1).

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(1) The following extract from the General Order of the Commander of the forces, of the sixth of November, 1813, gives us some information respecting the battle near Moravian village :

" His Excellency the Commander of the forces, has received an official report from Major-Genl. Proctor, of the affair which took place on the 5th of October, near Moravian village, and he has in vain sought in it, for grounds to palliate the report made to his Excellency by staff-adjutant Reiffenstein, upon which the general order of the 18th October was founded—on the contrary, that statement remains confirmed, in all the principal events which marked that disgraceful day ; the precipitancy with which the staff-adjutant retreated from the field, prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion ; it also led him most grossly to exaggerate the enemy's force, and to misrepresent the conduct of the Indian warriors, who, instead of retreating towards Machedash, as he had stated, gallantly maintained the conflict, under their brave chief Tecumseh, and in their turn, harrassed the American army on its retreat to Detroit."

Major General Proctor was tried at Montreal, in December, 1814, for misconduct on this occasion. He was found guilty and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded, and to be suspended from rank and pay for six months. The British loss was, on that occasion, in killed, wounded, and missing, 28 officers, 34 sergeants, 13 drummers, 559 rank and file, 46 horses.

In a letter dated September 22nd, 1814, from Capt. J. L. Hill to Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, mention is made of " eight officers and 136 soldiers and women arrived from Kentucky, being the first division of prisoners taken on Lake Erie and at Moravian Town. The men are almost naked, most of them without shoes, and several of them suffering from fever and ague,"—R. R.