

sent to Long Point, sick, naked and miserable (1). From this place they could not be conveyed, till clothes had been sent to cover their nakedness; great numbers sunk under their calamities, and the utmost care and attention were required to save any of them alive. Such an accumulation of cruelty was never exhibited before.

The government of the United States assumed the prerogative of relieving officers from parole without exchanging them, and even Commodore Rodger's took twelve seamen out of a cartel, as it was proceeding to Boston Bay, and was justified for this outrage by his government.

2d. *Detention of American Prisoners as British subjects.*

It is notorious that a great many of the American army have been British subjects since the commencement of the war; and had we determined to punish these traitors with death, if found invading our territories, and after giving them warning, acted up to such a determination, it would have been strictly right and in such case very few would have entered Canada. While these persons act merely as militia defending their adopted country against invasion some lenity might be shewn them; but when they march into the British Provinces for the sake of conquest, they ought to be considered traitors to their King and country, and treated accordingly.

3d. *Detention of Sailors as Prisoners, because they were in England when war was declared.*

This accusation is ridiculous, as sailors are always considered in the first class of combattants; but it comes with an ill grace from those who

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(1). "On 16th they arrived at Lower Sandusky [Ohio]. They bivouacked on the march, and were constantly exposed to heavy rains without any covering or change of clothing, but there were only two of them [officers] sick when they arrived there.

"The situation of Sandusky was extremely unhealthy, the river being almost stagnant and the banks swampy. They were detained there for more than a month, without blankets, great coats or any other covering save a few old tents furnished by the Americans, not sufficient for more than one-third of the prisoners. There was only one medical officer with them, who had very little medicine.

"Had the prisoners been embarked on their arrival at Lower Sandusky, instead of being detained there so long, the regiment would have acquired an effective strength of some hundreds in place of the wretched remains which have lately joined, many of whom have died, and all who survive will be incapable of any duty for many months."

—*Capt. J. L. Hill to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Evans, 10th November, 1814.*

"When the prisoners arrived at Cleveland their situation was shocking, many being sick, without any medical attendance, and they were encamped without tents or any covering in the most bleak and cold situation that could be picked out. The men complained that they were half-starved, and had not received their rations regularly, and that what they got was not fit to be eaten, as it smelt and was unwholesome. This I reported, but could get no satisfaction." *Lieut. Clemens to Lieut.-Col. Evans.*

"I have visited Ancaster, where the soldiers of the 41st, lately prisoners, are now in hospital. All these unfortunate men are, with a few exceptions, in a most deplorable, sickly state.....The few men, and they are very few indeed, who have had the good fortune to escape these destructive diseases, have a sickly, sallow complexion, and they are considerably emaciated and debilitated.—*Dr. John Erly to Lieut.-Col. Harvey, 9th. November, 1814.*