

the British cause in the capture of Oswego by Sir Gordon Drummond, assisted by the fleet under Sir James Yeo; but this was followed by the reverse at Sandy Creek where two hundred seamen and mariners were ambushed and captured by the Americans.

In the Niagara peninsula, however, the most decisive struggle of the war took place, when the British under Gen. Drummond met and defeated an American army in the famous encounter of Landy's Lane. This was about the last battle of note of the war and hostilities were brought to a close by the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on Dec. 24, 1814.

The effects of the war were beneficial to neither countries. The Americans had no reason to feel proud of their part in the struggle, as they had forced a war, which might have been averted, and had attacked an unoffending people. They gained absolutely nothing in territory, least of all in national honor. Their export and import trades suffered very much and about three thousand of their merchant vessels were captured by British seamen.

Canada also suffered greatly. Industry was neglected and valuable property was destroyed by the ravaging hosts. However, unlike their enemies, Canadians had the satisfaction of feeling that they had come through the war with no little honor. They had entered the struggle with slight hope of victory; they came out of it conscious their ability to defend themselves and their country in times of danger.

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