re perey were visions, sible for r unwilfriendly declare mass of y conse-And it aged in Many ir symey found d by its nowever, interests of their honour, eign and citizens peace of istly too, on these ı"—have of their uction of dungeon, have sufcongress his conpreserve elusion as congress, ct of the riendship, Will they hatred of the very

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were murdered by these loathsome banditti, "he was sorry they had invaded Prescott, but having done so, he still more regretted they had not had 1,000 riflemen from Kentucky to back them." But to revert from this digression to the consideration of other outrages. On the western frontier, a gang of pirates, under the command of Theller, Brophy, and Dodge, armed a schooner called the Anne, which they brought into the Detroit River, firing from it on the inhabitants and the villages along its banks. They maintained a cannonade on the town of Amherstburgh for hours, but were ultimately captured with the schooner, by a body of brave volunteers, who rushed into the river, and brought the vessel to the shore. Many invasions subsequently took place, but the account of one, the most striking, and which was accompanied by the greatest loss of life, may suffice as a specimen of the whole—the battle of Point au Pélé. The situation of this large island on Lake Erie, is somewhat analogous to that of the Island of Jersey in the British Channel; Jersey lying between France and England—the Isle of Au Pélé between Canada and the United States. They are both British islands, belonging to the crown of Great Britain, protected by the British flag, settled by British subjects, paying their allegiance to the British crown, and under the control, power, and dominion of the British laws. They are about of the same extent, well cultivated, beautiful, and fertile islands, with smiling corn-fields, luxuriant meadows, thriving orchards, herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, comfortable habitations, owned by peaceable, prosperous, industrious, and well-affected inhabitants. The government of France is not more bound by treaty of amity and friendship with Great Britain, than is that of the United States; let any one ask himself seriously, what, think they, would the government and people of Great Britain say, to a large public meeting taking place at Cherbourg, for the purpose of openly raising recruits to invade and take forcible possession of the Island of Jersey - the French arsenals publicly robbed of artillery, and every description of munition of warthat the civil authorities should stand by with folded arms, and no man killed or captured for gutting the depôt—that large public subscriptions should be entered into amongst the French people, to defray the expense of invasion and conquest—that the quiet British inhabitants of Jersey should be driven from their farms, dispossessed of their property, and captured by a band of French invaders, marching under the Gallic cock, and carrying with them the tricoloured flug-and that in driving these brigands from the soil, to replace it again in the hands of its lawful possessors, the soldiers of the Queen should be fought,