

the oath of allegiance as members of the Upper Canada parliament were a great deal worse.

4. YEO'S FLOTILLA.—During this campaign Yeo and Chauncey began to build against each other to ensure the command of Lake Ontario; and they were still building when the war came to an end. As neither side effectively attacked the base of the other, and as every advantage on one side was soon matched by a corresponding advantage on the other, neither commodore achieved any decisive results. Yeo had some dull sailers, the *Moir* particularly; and he was stronger in short-range carronades than in long-range cannon. The consequence was that he desired close action, which Chauncey as sedulously avoided. Chauncey also avoided too much open manœuvring, as his flotilla was by no means homogeneous. There were partial actions on the 10th of August and the 11th and 28th of September. But neither side ever gained the complete command of the lake; and neither was ever able to turn the ascendancy it did gain to the best advantage.

5. LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The minor operations on the frontier were all in favour of the British. On the 3rd of June two American gunboats came in to attack Isle-aux-Noix, where they were both taken by Major Taylor of the 100th. They were called the *Growler* and the *Eagle* by the Americans but rechristened the *Broke* and the *Shannon* by the British, in honour of the famous duel which made the "glorious First of June" doubly celebrated in the annals of the Navy. Within a few months, however, the Admiralty found the proper class-names for them and put them in commission under the humdrum titles of the *Chub* and the *Finch*.

On the 29th of July there was a most successful raid along Lake Champlain, made by Colonel Murray with about