

Another nautical romance connected with this vessel was the assertion that every effort was made by Capt. Stewart to bring the British frigate *La Pique* to action, but that she escaped in the night after a long chase; the best answer to this boast will be found in appendix*, and it will then be for the readers to judge on which side the disinclination to come to close quarters really existed.

The only affairs which took place after this, were the capture of the *St. Lawrence*, mail schooner, proceeding with tidings of peace from the Admiral at Bermuda to the United States; of the *Penguin*, brig, by the U. S. ship *Hornet*; and that of the East India Company's armed vessel, *Nautilus* by the ship *Peacock*. A statement of the comparative force easily enables us to account for the capture of both the *Penguin* and *Nautilus*. The *Penguin* mounted sixteen carronades, thirty-twos, and two six-pounders; and had a complement of one hundred and twenty two, of whom seventeen were boys; it may also be added that out of the entire ships' crew, only twelve had been ever in action.

The *Hornet* carried eighteen carronades, of same weight as those of the *Penguin*, two long eighteens, swivels in her tops, throwing fifty shot at a discharge, and upon her quarters two similar swivels. The complement of the *Hornet* was one hundred and seventy-three men. The last affair between the *Nautilus* and *Peacock* was one that reflected the crowning disgrace on the American character for veracity and honour, and a glance at the annexed notes in the appendix† will prove how unworthy captain Warrington was to be considered a man. His excuses are so transparently false, and the impudent assertion that only one broadside

was fired, made we presume to show what execution one American broadside could do, so clearly disproved, that the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the doughty American Hero seeing how diminutive an opponent was before him determined to acquire laurels at an easy rate.

Our task is ended, and all that remains for us is to record the signing of a treaty at

Treaty of peace. Ghent,* on the 24th day of December, 1814. Every one who reads the ninth article of this treaty, and reflects on the conduct of successive American Governments to the Indians, will see how false to every promise then made the nation has been. Not contented, too, with acquiring the lands of the red men, Americans do not hesitate to assert the necessity of destroying every Indian on the American continent. That by the sword and the introduction of ardent spirits they have also too well succeeded, is a subject of deep regret to those who still cherish an interest in the fate and fortunes of the aboriginal possessors of the soil.

Is what a proud position, now, did the Canadians stand at the declaration of peace, and in what a ridiculous light the American Government! Ignorant of the undying love of their country that animated every Canadian, and nerved their arms for the contest, the United States Government had boastingly announced that Canada must be conquered, as it was a rod held over their heads, a fortress which frowned haughtily on their country. What was the result of all their expeditions and proclamations, that two of their fortresses were in our possession at the time of the peace, and that, seeing a seventy-four and large frigate had been launched at Kingston, it would have been utterly impossible for them, having lost the command of the Lake, to have prevented the fall of Sackett's harbour early in 1815.

* See Appendix C.

† See Appendix D.

* Treaty of Peace, Appendix, &c.