

On 26th June, 1764, Sir Wm. Johnson met at Fort Niagara over 2000 Indians from all parts of the continent. Wigwams surrounded the fort for weeks while they waited for the Seneca Indians. At last peace was made, 18th July, Sir Wm. Johnson shewing his usual tact and firmness in dealing with these children of the forest, who respected the successful warrior and diplomatist. They gave up on this occasion four miles on each side of the river from Lake Erie to Ontario. In the time of the Revolutionary War this was a busy place, as several regiments of the regular army were stationed here. In 1783 commenced the general movement to the west side of the river, but this fort, with some others, was not to be given up till terms of treaty were carried out with regard to recompensing U. E. Loyalists, whose property had been confiscated. In 1792, when first Parliament was opened at Newark, troops were brought from Fort Niagara, which was still a British fort, to add to the pomp of the occasion. A guard of 26th Cameronians is mentioned, and the guns of the fort gave a salute at the hour of opening. In 1796, by terms of Jay's treaty, the British flag was lowered, stores were removed to Fort George and the stars and stripes were unfurled to the breeze. In the war of 1812, when Fort George had been abandoned by the Americans after seven months' occupation, when the British troops marched in, a plan was speedily formed to take possession of Fort Niagara, and on 18th December, 1813, four days after the conflagration of the town, a small force, consisting of portions of 100th and 41st Regiments, under command of Col. Murray, started from a point four miles up the river at ten at night, crossed over and landed at Youngstown, where was a detachment from the fort. A chosen body went forward, peeped in at window and surprised those on guard; bayonets alone were used, for not a shot was fired on either side. In silence the force marched on to the fort, which was taken with considerable bloodshed—300 prisoners, 3000 stands of arms and an immense quantity of stores captured. The commander, Leonard, returned in the morning only to find himself a prisoner. By the treaty of Ghent, the fort, after a year, was restored. In the life of Brock, Fort Niagara is described as being "a regular fortification, unlike other Canadian forts along that frontier, built of stone with breastworks and every