

inspire their sons to fulfill the promises they too had made "that they would teach the lesson of duty of gratitude to their descendants." Batteries were erected between Niagara and Queenston. At Durham's and Scott's, beacons were raised to communicate with Fort George, but were not used.

After the disaster of the morning resulting in the death of General Brock, came the second repulse and mortal wounds of his successor, Col. Macdonnell, at Holcroft's battery, at ten o'clock. These repulses did not discourage the Canadian troops. It gave them a stronger resolution to face the difficulties which was before them. The third attack was made about four o'clock in the afternoon under General Sheaffe, who reached the heights in the rear of the Americans. Concealed by the forests he made a movement to the right and formed his command in battle array in Elijah Phelps' fields, on the Chippewa Road. This unexpected and unprovided for attack upon the invaders was successful in every way; the defeats of the morning being reversed.

The American general, Van Rensselaer, reported a loss of fifteen hundred, nine hundred of whom were prisoners. This engagement only lasted fifteen minutes. The Canadians lost fifteen or sixteen men in this great victory, and some of these were in the early attacks.

From many narrators have been gathered the incidents of the day. Mr. Hamilton's house had been destroyed by hot shot from an American battery that covered the invading forces. Mrs. Secord's house was in a direct line with Mr. Hamilton's, with only a street between. Many left their homes, fearing a like result. As the day wore on and their defenders arrived, a hasty lunch was improvised. The men gathered the fuel, and willing hands from their homes brought food for their friends which gave the coming success. A Mrs. McCulloch wrapped her infant son in a soldier's overcoat while she made tea and coffee. Others assisted in every way.

Around that memorable day gather traditions which tell of the courage which knows no defeat. From every point where war's loud note was heard there was an immediate response. Many a bare-footed youth stood in the ranks and fired his first shot in Canada's defence on that eventful day. As the hours wore on the sun shone out and a warm breeze stirred the air. It had been a day of strenuous activity for both invaders and defenders. History tells us of the great results.

NOTES OF THE BATTLE.

The morning of October 13th was ushered in by the first snow flakes of the coming winter, but it cleared off in the afternoon before the final and triumphant attack by General Sheaffe was made.