

of Forty-mile Creek, where they were joined by another American force of two thousand advancing to their support. Here a camp was formed, before which Sir James Yeo appeared on the 8th. After a short cannonade the Americans retreated to Fort George, leaving their tents standing, and their wounded and provisions to be taken possession of by Vincent's advanced guard. Twelve batteaux laden with baggage were also captured.

16. You see by the narrative of the war thus far, how determined the Americans were to get Canada, and how the Canadians were just as determined to resist the invaders. The enemy had everything, cannon, arms, ammunition, warm uniforms and provisions constantly furnished to them from their own country; on the other side, only the few British regulars were fully armed. The militia left their homes to be taken care of by their wives and younger children, and the fathers and elder sons went out to protect them by fighting on the frontier. Without uniforms, armed with flint-lock muskets, sometimes with little ammunition, they went away to do their duty at the front. Many deeds of heroism were performed, not only in the ranks, as related here, but also by individuals. Indeed the defence of Canada, during these three years, was as heroic as any of the struggles of which you may read in history. The women were not a whit less brave than the men. As an instance may be related the long walk of twenty miles through the woods made by **Mrs Secord**, to warn the British out-post at a place called **Beaver-dams**. After the battle of Stoney Creek, Dearborn had sent a force of six hundred men to surprise the camp at Beaver-dams, but the latter, through the timely warning of this brave lady, was able to compel the Americans to surrender. General Vincent in his turn besieged the Americans shut up in Fort George.