

ed on both sides could not be perceived. The British line continued to advance in good order, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of the bayonet, as opportunity offered. After an obstinate resistance during three quarters of an hour, the enemy was thrown into total confusion, and forced to give way in all quarters. The cavalry completed the rout, and after doing great execution on the field of battle, pursued the flying enemy more than twenty miles.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable.—The slain amounted to near nine hundred, and the prisoners to one thousand. Among the former were General Gregory and Baron Kalbe, the second General officer in command: among the latter was General Rutherford. A great number of colours were taken, with all the artillery and ammunition, and all the baggage and camp equipage. Of the victors not more than seventy were slain, and two hundred and fifty wounded.

So complete a victory over an army so superior in number, did the highest honour to the British troops. Nor were the Americans, though defeated, wanting in proofs of firmness and intrepidity: their regulars behaved with great resolution, and were only broken at the point of the bayonet.

The conduct of Lord Cornwallis was remarkably cool and intrepid on this day. From the beginning to the end of the action, not a single opportunity was lost that tended to success. Every advantage that offered was instantly discovered, and immediately improved to the utmost. He was no less ably seconded by his officers, among whom Lord Rawdon, with Colonels Webster and Tarleton signalized themselves most conspicuously.

This victory was a very unexpected event to the Americans, who had considered themselves as certain of success. General Gates had some days before