

in every direction. Soon after this, both parties were reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places—many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guard-house, where a piece of ordnance was briskly served. I ordered the fire of the battery to be directed against the guard-house, and it was so effectually done, that, with eight or ten shot, the fire was silenced. The enemy then retreated behind a large storehouse; but in a short time the rout became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced, except from a one gun battery so far down the river, as to be out of reach. A number of boats now passed over unannoyed, except from the one unsilenced gun. For sometime after I had crossed over the victory appeared complete; but in the expectation of future attacks, I took measures for fortifying my camp immediately. The direction of this service I gave to Lieutenant Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced, by a detachment of several hundred Indians from Chippewa. They commenced a furious attack, but were met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time I perceived my troops were embarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements, but to my astonishment I found that, at the moment when victory was in our hands, the ardor of the unengaged troops had subsided. I rode in all directions, urged the men by every consideration to pass—but in vain.

At this time, a large reinforcement from Fort George was discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of am-