

deaux sent a message to Pouchot demanding his surrender offering reasonable terms which were refused. Of the journals kept of the siege, that of the French account was found in the fort two or three days after its capture and is translated and printed in the history of the Holland purchase, that of the British is found in the journal of Sir Wm. Johnson published in Stone's life of that general. By reference to each we find that the siege went on for eighteen days, the garrison of Little Niagara arrived to help the French, on the 10th the British digging trenches and advancing closer day by day till by the 21st the fourth parallel was made about a hundred yards from the fort, lines of circumvallation were formed around the fort, cutting off communication, trenches dug, batteries erected, sorties and fierce fights took place. On the 15th the besiegers had thrown 300 bombs and on the 19th Johnson sent men to erect a battery on the other side of the river at Point Mississagua which is the first mention of our side, the same evening Gen. Prideaux was killed by a shell which burst immediately on leaving a gun near which he was standing. On Sunday, the 22nd, red hot balls were sent into the fort which was now feeling the effects of the fire as the wadding had given out, the hay used as a substitute did not last long and the straw and even linen of the beds was next used.

While the French were being attacked from both sides of the river the British also had to sustain by the 23rd attacks both from the fort and the force from the south which came in answer to Pouchot's request for help, 1400 French and Indians met at Presque Isle, now Erie, paddled to the Niagara, rested a day at Navy Island, the river being described as black with boats, left 150 to guard them under D'Aubrey, and marched to the relief of the garrison. Sir Wm. Johnson was now in command and here the real battle was fought. The light infantry, the Grenadier, part of the 46th regiment and the 44th Battalion, 100 New Yorkers, 600 Indians were ordered out and in an hour's time the enemy was in retreat, the pursuit was carried three miles. The battle was in sight of the garrison. Seventeen officers were made prisoners. Sir Wm. sent in a list to Pouchot asking him to surrender which he did after sending an officer to see the prisoners. At ten at night on the 24th the capitulation was finished, the garrison surrendering with the honors of war. There embarked as prisoners 607 privates besides eleven officers and their ladies. The stores found in the fort were immense, 43 cannon from two pounders to fourteen pounders, musket balls, grenades, cohorns, mortars, axes, matlocks, spades, small arms, etc. The Indians were allowed the plunder in the fort—some say to the value of £300 to a man. Pouchot's force marched out drums beat-