

hours, they were repulsed with so great loss, that they set fire to Fort Anne, and fled with the utmost precipitation towards fort Edward, upon Hudson's river.

General Burgoyne spent some days at Skeneborough, being under a necessity of waiting for the arrival of tents, baggage, and provisions. The utmost diligence was used to clear the roads which had been blocked up by trees, stones, &c. by the enemy, in such a manner, as to be altogether impassable. With their utmost efforts, however, the Royal Army was unable, for some time, to proceed further than at the rate of one mile a-day, a thing which in future ages will no doubt be reckoned incredible. The face of the country was also so much broken by creeks and marshes, that they were obliged, in a very short space, to construct no fewer than 40 bridges, one of which was of log-work, over a morass two miles in extent. All these difficulties, however, were surmounted; and the Royal Army reached Hudson's River about the end of July.

Though the Americans were thrown into the utmost consternation by the loss of Ticonderago, and the progress of the Royal Army, no sort of disposition to submit appeared in any quarter. General Arnold was sent to the assistance of the northern army, with a train of artillery, which he received from Washington. On his arrival, he drew the troops back from Saratoga, where they were posted, to Still Water, a central place between that and the mouth of the Mohawk-river, where it falls into the Hudson's. This was designed to oppose the progress of Colonel St Leger, who was advancing against Fort Stanwix, with a considerable body of troops: Arnold's forces increased every day, owing to the terror excited in the minds of the people by the cruelties of the savages. A general indignation indeed took place, and how could it be otherwise, against an army which employed such auxiliaries in a civil contest; thereby endeavouring, as the Americans said, to exterminate those whom they affected to consider,

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