

rations, which was at the distance of 40 miles farther. A. D. 1758.

As soon as the enemy saw this party within their power, being informed by their scouts, that it advanced without any support, and that their nearest retreat was to Lyal-Henning, a tract of 40 miles back; a body of troops sufficient to surround them marched out to give them battle, or to cut off their retreat. The English stood their ground with a firmness and bravery worthy of their country. They received the fire of the enemy, and with bayonets fixed, closed and did great execution. But after three hours severe action against great odds, and the number of the enemy increasing, by reinforcements from the garrison, having lost their commander, Major Grant, who was carried prisoner to Fort du Quesne, and about 300 men, including nineteen officers, killed or taken, these brave fellows were thrown into disorder, and obliged to fly back to Lyal-Henning. Reconnoitring party surprized.

Thus one indiscreet motion had well nigh disconcerted all the prudential steps, by which Brigadier Forbes had surmounted the hazards and dangers of a long and almost impracticable march. If Fort du Quesne, and the territory under its dependance, was judged to require the whole force under Brigadier Forbes to reduce it; what could induce Fouquet to detach only 800 men to the distance of forty miles, without any provision to sustain them in case of an attack; in a country, of which they were entirely ignorant, and in possession of, and garrisoned by, the enemy? Remarks.