

along the line and re-formed the men quickly ; while Major Plenderleith of the 49th, taking a handful of his regiment with him, charged straight at the American centre and rushed the guns that were just opening fire. The confusion that followed this gallant and well-calculated charge held the Americans to their ground and prevented them from forming up in line to receive Harvey's assault, which was quickly delivered with excellent effect. The British were now well in hand. They never fired another shot, but charged up the bluff with a cheer and used nothing but the bayonet. Chandler and Winder ran forward to see what was happening and were both taken prisoners. The fight continued, hand-to-hand, for some time, swaying to and fro. But the Americans, being surprised, never managed to get into proper formation. They gave ground more and more, abandoned their guns, broke up, and fell back. They lost only 200 men as against 250 British. But though they lost only one in fifteen of their total while the British lost one in three of the men actually engaged the moral effect on the American army was that of a decisive defeat.

At dawn the Americans broke camp and retreated to Forty Mile Creek, where they spent a very disorganised day, having lost their generals, their guns, and their stores. They had no rest, either, as Yeo came up on the evening of the day after, the 7th, and bombarded them on the morning of the 8th. He took their supply boats and threatened their right at the same time as their left was threatened by Indians on the Heights ; while Vincent, whom Yeo had reinforced, began to close in on their rear. They again retreated, and continued to do so till they came near the guns of Fort George. Vincent soon had 1000 new effectives : 250 of the 8th, who had been brought across the lake by Yeo, and 750 of the 104th, or New Brunswick Regiment, who had made a notable winter march on snowshoes all the way through the woods from Fredericton to Quebec.