

A. D. 1758. have with more bravery than ours did on this desperate occasion. Some of them turned about and discharged their pieces, while they stood almost to their chin in water, and then threw off their accoutrements and cloaths, and chose rather to swim for their lives, than be taken prisoners.

Great loss. When they saw no retreat left for our men on shore, they mounted the dyke, and by a vast superiority of numbers, drove those that remained into the sea; most of whom were either drowned or killed; the fire from the ships not being able to cover them: because had it continued, our men must have suffered as much, or more thereby than the enemy. A few found shelter under a rock, and were taken up by our boats: and as soon as the fire ceased from the ships, the French gave quarter to those, who threw down their arms^c.

However

^c General Drury is reported to be shot in the breast, and being helped by a grenadier, pulled off his cloaths and taking to the water, was drowned. Sir William Boothby, who was second in command over the grenadiers, saved himself by swimming two miles, in his cloaths, to the ships. Sir John Armitage, a volunteer, was shot upon a rock, to which he swam for shelter.

List of officers taken prisoners.

Guards. Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lieutenant Colonel Pierfon, Captain Dickens, Captain Hyde, W. Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert, Ensign Sir Alexander Gilmour, Captain Pownall.—Lord George Bentinck's. Captain Heathcote, Lieutenant Shearing.—Cornwallis's. Lieutenant Thompson.—Loudoun's. Lieutenant Price.—Effingham's. Captain Bromhead, Lieutenant Whyly, Lieutenant Denbire.—Manners's.

Captain