

their left, a post at the saw-mills, which are at the foot of the carrying-place to Lake George, and a block-house upon an eminence above the mills, and a block-house and hospital at the entrance of the lake.

Upon the right of the lines, and between them and the old fort, there were two new block-houses and a considerable battery close to the water edge.

It seemed that the enemy had employed their chief industry, and were in the greatest force upon Mount Independence, which is high and circular, and upon the summit, which is Table Land, was a star fort, made of pickets, and well supplied with artillery, and a large square of barracks within it. The foot of the hill, on the side which projects into the lake, was intrenched and had a strong abbatis close to the water. This intrenchment was lined with heavy artillery, pointed down the lake flanking the water battery, above described, and sustained by another battery about half way up the hill. On the west side the hill runs the main river, and in its passage is joined by the water which comes down from Lake George. The enemy had here a bridge of communication, which could not at this time be reconnoitred. On the east side of the hill the water forms a small bay, into which falls a rivulet after having encircled in its course part of the hill to the south east. The side to the south could not be seen, but was described as inaccessible.

About nine in the morning a smoke was observed towards Lake George, and the Savages brought in a report that the enemy had set fire to the further block-house and had abandoned the saw-mills, and that a considerable body were advancing from the lines towards a bridge upon the road which led from the saw-mills towards the right of the British camp. A detachment of the advanced corps was immediately put in march, under the command of Brigadier Frazer, supported by the second brigade and some light artillery, under the command of Major General Phillips, with orders to proceed to Mount Hope, which is to the north of the lines, to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and to take advantage of any post they might abandon or be driven from. The Indians under Captain Frazer, supported by his company of marksmen, were directed to make a circuit to the left of Brigadier Frazer's line of march, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of the enemy to their lines; but this design miscarried through the impetuosity of the Indians, who attacked too soon, and in front; and the enemy were thereby able to retire with the loss of one officer and a few men killed, and one officer wounded. Major General Phillips took possession of the very advantageous post of Mount Hope this night, and the enemy were thereby entirely cut off from all communication with Lake George.

Mount Hope was occupied in force by General Frazer's whole corps. The first British brigade, and two entire brigades of artillery. The second brigade, British, encamped upon the left of the first, and the brigade of Gall, having been drawn from the east shore to occupy the ground where Frazer's corps had originally been; the line became compleat, extending from Three-Mile-Point to the westernmost part of Mount Hope; on the same day, Major General Reidesel encamped on the east shore in a parallel line with Three-Mile-Point, having pushed the reserve forward near the rivulet which encircles Mount Independence. The enemy cannonaded the camps of Mount Hope and of the German reserve during most part of this day, but without effect.

The army worked hard at their communications and got up the artillery, tents, baggage and provisions; the enemy at intervals continued the cannonade upon the camps, which was not in any instance returned.

The