

1779. caused by musketry firing between the Americans, and the English  
 Oct. 16 who had the boldness to come out to get water.

17th. *Sunday.* M. de Dillon issues orders that the cooking pots and camp utensils should be removed, and tents struck the next day at ten o'clock. On Saturday, the 16th, the dangerously wounded are embarked for Charlestown, and those who were suffering from slight wounds are placed on board the various vessels of the fleet.

18th. *Monday.* At ten o'clock in the morning, the wagons take up the tents and camp utensils to transport them to the point of embarkation. Sentinels are posted all around our camp to prevent desertions.

idem. All our troops, upon which the advance guard had fallen back, are under arms in front of the camp at eight o'clock in the evening. Our departure is retarded in consequence of the non-return of the American wagons. At eleven o'clock the Americans take up their line of march to the left, and we to the right.

At one o'clock in the morning we arrive at our old camp at Rouvrai, situated about two miles south of the eastern part of Savannah, where we bivouac for the night.

Five companies of Grenadiers and Chasseurs, guarding the trenches, join the rear-guard at the moment of our departure. The two hundred and ninety-two men, detached on Wednesday the fourteenth of this month, and posted to the left of the enemy where they had been divided into three detachments and constituted the van-guard of our army, had been relieved by the Grenadiers and the Chasseurs.

At three o'clock on Tuesday morning the retreat of the Americans, by land, to Charlestown being regarded safe from interruption by the enemy, all our posts are evacuated and the army begins its march for the place of embarkation, situated on Causton's creek,<sup>1</sup> an arm of the Savannah river.

<sup>1</sup> Written *Costenkerik* in the manuscript. Kincaid's landing was selected as the point whence the troops were conveyed in small boats to the fleet.