

Preface

vannah on the morning of December 29th. The patriot general, Robert Howe, of North Carolina, with less than a thousand dispirited men, hurried up from Sunbury, and three miles below Savannah, at Brewton's Hill, fought a battle with a much superior force, and was badly defeated. In the flight through rice-fields and streams, a hundred patriots were drowned and four hundred made prisoners. The others who succeeded in escaping took refuge in South Carolina, while the enemy occupied Savannah."—Ellis' "History of the United States," vol. ii., pp. 524-5.

"A fleet sailed from New York via Sandy Hook on the 8th of November, 1778, for Savannah. The troops were under the command of Colonel Campbell, of the 71st Regt., and the New York Volunteers were of the expedition. On the 27th of November the fleet, which had been detained by storms, at length sailed. On the 24th of December we sailed into Savannah River, and on the 29th the troops disembarked, and were carried in flat boats and landed not far from the city. The enemy, who numbered about 800 men, did not make a long stand. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was 80 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. On the 31st we started for the city and took possession of Advocate Farley's house, in which we found a fine library."—Extract from the letter of a German officer, dated Savannah, January 16, 1779, kept in Mrs. Johnston's possession.

"The next year an attempt was made by the Americans, assisted by the French fleet, to capture Savannah, but it failed. In this attack Pulaski lost his life. After a regular siege, a British fleet and army took Charleston in May, 1780."—Eggleston's "History of the United States," p. 184.

"Early in 1782 the British Parliament, perceiving the futility of attempts hitherto to subdue the Americans, now