

Monday 6th [March.] Got in motion at eight in the Morning & marched eight Miles to Ebenezer, a little Village on Savannah River[.] it contains about twenty Houses & a Church. The Inhabitants are high Dutch, it is Garrisoned by our Troops. There are five Redoubts, but no Cannon in any of them.

Tuesday 7th March[.] Remaind at Ebenezer[.] Pleasant Morning, Showery Evening & very Warm. Spent part of the Evening with two Indian Captains. John & James, Smoakd Tobacco & drank Grog with those Devils Incarnate; Coll. Ferguson join’d us.

Wednesday 8th [March.] Still at Ebenezer[.] Orders to draw two Days provisions & be ready to March at Revallie beating. Several Men taken suddenly ill with pain & swelling of the Extremities occasioned by a Weed that poisons where it touches the naked Skin when the Dew is on it.

Thursday 9th [March.] Got in motion at Revallie [p. 3] beating[.] pass’d a Causway three Quaters of a Mile in length-overflowed with Water from two to three feet deep, we Marchd ten miles to a Plantation called two Sister’s. There was formerly a ferry here across Savannah River, the Houses are now destroyed & the Place deserted.

Friday 10th [March.] Amn. Vls. & British Legion Marchd three Miles up the Augusta Road to Tuckaseeking, encamped & took breakfast at ten oClock in the Morning. About [illegible] OClock this Morning a Rebel
Lieut. Johnson with twenty Men surrounded a Poor Man’s House, having hear’d we were in motion they came to find out the certainty of it. They did no damage to the family neither did they tarry long, being informed we were in possession of the Sisters they thought proper to take [p. 4] themselves off, this is the first Rebel Party we have heard of, Ordered at three oClock in the afternoon to take the Ground we left in the Morning. Coll. Ferguson with one division of Amn. Vols. cross’d the River, Capt. DePeyster with the remainder of the Detachment to cross as expeditiously as possible.

Saturday March 11th[.] cross’d Savannah River such a fresh that the Boats were brought thro Woods a Mile & half, the Water from four to ten feet deep where in a Dry time we might have marched dry, the Horses were swam the River, the Current sets down very rapid.

South Carolina Sunday 12th [March.] Lay encamped a quarter of a Mile from the River in the field where Genl. Moultrie was encamp’d last Summer when our Troops were retreating from Charles Town. Foraging Party [p. 5] of our Dragoons fell in with some Rebel light Horse, Lieut Campbel got slightly wounded.

Monday 13th [March.] Amn. Vs & Legion were ordered forward 26 Miles to secure the passes of Bee Creek, Coosawhatchee & Tylifinny Bridges, which we affected[.] a Pleasant cool Day for marching[,] passed several Country Seats one belonging to Wm. Middleton at Turkey hill, the Roadway level & good, took up our Ground at Dusk at Coosawatchee Bridge where the Rebels oppos’d our Troops last May & got defeated.

Tuesday 14th [March.] found several Horses and a quantity of Furniture, Continental Stores & ammunition hid in a Swamp by one John Stafford a Sort of Rebel Commissary, he lives at Coosawatchee Bridge & is by the by a Cursed fool which alone prevents his being a damnd Rogue, at four oClock in the Afternoon Coll. Ferguson, a part of the [p. 6] American Vs. & twenty men of the Legion proceeded Nine Miles to McPherson’s Plantation, we got to Isaac McPhersons at Nine oClock[,] fifty Rebels on horse back, had just left this and gone to John McPhersons[,] a Party of ours pursued them but could not overtake them. Major Cochran with Part of the Legion were in pursuit of another party, another Road, but being led wrong by the Guide he arrived just before break of Day in front of our Picket[,] He immediately conjectured it was the Party he had been in pursuit of all Night, he halted and made a position to attack as soon as light but the alertness of our Centinels obliged them to come on sooner than they intended, upon their firing he immediately rushed on the Picket[,] they gave the Alarm & were soon drove to the House, where our detachment were ready [p. 7] for the attack expecting it was Rebels[,] a smart Skirmish ensued. The Melancholy
mistake was soon discovered, tho unfortunately two brave Soldiers of the Amn. Vs. and one of the Legion were killed, several on both Sides wounded. Coll. Ferguson got wounded in the Arm by a Bayonet. Lt. McPherson of the Legion in the Arm & hand. Capt. DePeyster with Sixty Amn. Vols. & twenty of the Legion remaind at Coosawhatchee Bridge to secure the Pass till Genl. Patterson came on with the remainder of the Army.

Wednesday March 15th. Still at McPhersons Plantation. Foraging Parties get every thing that is Necessary for the Army.

Thursday 16th [March.] Lay at McPhersons living on the fat of the Land. the Soldiers every Side of us roasting Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Ducks, Piggs &c, [p. 8] every thing in great plenty[.] this McPherson is a great Rebel, a Man of Property and at present is in Charles Town.

Friday 17th March 1780[.] Still at McPhersons[.] Capt. Depeyster Ordered out in pursuit of a Party about six miles in front, they got intelligence & made off[.] he made three Prisoners, & brought in several Horses, this Night Orders were rec'd to March to morrow morning.

Saturday 18th [March.] Got in motion at eight oClock in the morning, & marchd, ten miles to Saltketcher, Major Ladson with eighty Militiamen placed themselves on the N. Side of the River to oppose our crossing[.] they were amused by a Company of the Legion returning their fire at the place where the Bridge formerly stood, while the Lt. Infty. and remainder of the Legion crossed [p. 9] the River below, and came in their rear before they knew of it. here the Bayonet was introduced, a Capt. Mills & sixteen Privates of the Rebels were kill'd, four badly wounded & one made Prisoner that luckily escaped the Bayonet. Major Graham of the Lt. Infty. & Major Wright of the Georgia Loyalists slightly wounded[.] the former continued his command the latter his march. two Privates of the Lt Infty were also slightly wounded. we remained all Night at Ogilvies Plantation Indian Land, this Days march very tedious, a disagreeable rainy cold Day, and through a Swamp, from two to three feet deep of Water.

Sunday 19th [March.] Passed Saltketcher River, at the place where the Bridge [p. 10] formerly stood, (but has been destroyed since the Rebellion) in Boats, and swam the Horses[,] the Causeway on both Sides of the River overflowed with Water from two to three feet deep at the Ferry House about a quarter of a mile from the River. I dressed the Wounds of the four men that were bayoneted yesterday, we mov'd one mile to a Tavern kept by Mr Gipson who is at present prisoner in Ch. Town for not taking up Arms, as they say when his Country so loudly called for assistance.

Monday March 20th[,] Got in motion at eight oClock in the morning, marchd. about two miles ordered to halt the rear Guard were fired on, it
provd. to be the York Vols. were getting the Boats on the Carriages, were fired on by a skulking party of Rascals from the other side of the River. three poor lads of the York Vs were killd. what damage was done to the Rebels is not known. detained by this and repairing of Bridges we only marchd seven miles this Day to Godfrey's Savannah.

Tuesday 21st [March.] Moved at eight in the Morning, marchd Sixteen miles to Fish Pond, here we were detained to repair the Bridge till Evening before we crossed; we movd on abt. three Miles through a Swamp and over an exceeding bad Causeway, this Day Coll. Tarleton with his Dragoons join us from Beaufort where he had been to Mount his Men having lost all his Horses on the passage from N. York, we took up our Ground about ten oClock at Night.

Wednesday 22d [March.] Got in motion at ten oClock in the morning, and marchd ten miles to Horse Shoe, where we were again detained to repair the Bridge after crossing continued our march four miles to Jacksonburgh, a Village containg about sixty Houses, situate on Ponpon River. the most of these Houses are very good the People tolerable well to live, some large Store Houses for Rice, from which they convey it by Water to Chas. Town Market. in short it is a Pleasant little Place, well situate for trade, the Inhabitants are all violent Rebels not a man remaining at Home except two, one of whom was so sick, he could not get out of Bed, the other a Doctor who had got the name of a Friend to Government, the Women were treated with tenderness and the utmost civility.

Thursday 23d March 1780. All the Army (except 71st Regt.) and greatest part of the Baggage cross'd Ponpon River in Boats and Flats, the Bridge being destroyed. I remain'd in Town with Coll. Ferguson to dress his wound, & being unwell myself. Coll. Tarleton came up with a Party of Rebel Dragoons soon after crossing the River at Govr. Bees Plantation, he killd ten of them & took four Prisoners. Govr. Bee was formerly Lt. Govr. of South Carolina, is now a member of Congress.

Friday 24 [March.] Remainder of the Baggage and 71st Regt. crossed the River. the Army moved at one oClock in the afternoon, marched seven Miles to Ferguson's Plantation & halted all Night. A Flagg of Truce consisting of a Capt. Saunders, Capt. Wilkinson one Private & a Servant came in at the rear of our Army just as we halted. they were very severely reprimanded by Genl. Patterson for their unmilitary conduct, he told them they were ignorant of the profession they follow'd and in consequence of their behaviour he must detain them all Night, as to their request it could not be granted, which was also very unmilitary, it being to speak to the Prisoners and give them some Necessaries, the Gentlemen of the Flagg were led blindfold
March 28, 1780

To their lodgings.—This Day Coll. Ferguson got the rear Guard in Order to do his King and Country justice by protecting Friends, Widows &c. and destroying R. Property. also to collect live Stock for the use of the Army all of which we Effected by taking Cattle, Sheep &c. and their Negroes to drive them. This Night very disagreeable & rainy with very heavy Thunder & lightning.

Saturday 25th [March.] We got in motion at Revalie beating & marchd ten miles to Stono, or Wallace’s Bridge. [p. 15] we took up our Ground at three o’Clock in the afternoon & remaind all Night. Lt. Infty. and part of the Dragoons crossed the River.

Sunday 26th March 1780. Took up the whole Day in getting the Baggage and live stock over the River. the Bridge that formerly stood here being destroyed and the one just made very bad, we took up our Ground as soon as we crossed the River on a Neck of Land that runs down between Stono & Rantoll. This Day the Commander in Chief paid us a Visit from James Island, (which is only six miles distance) and narrowly escaped being taken by the Rebels who got intelligence of his visit, and were in close pursuit of him.

Monday 27th [March.] Two Companies of Lt. Infty. Amer. Vols. & one Company of Dragoons, crossed Rantoll Ferry in Scows[,] [p. 16] the rest of the Army crossed Yesterday. Coll. Hamilton of the North Carolinians, and Doctr. Smith of the Hospital proceeding a mile & half in front of the Army to Govr. Rutlidge’s House[,] it was immediately surrounded by three hundred, Continental light Horse and they consequently made prisoners[,] the British Dragoons fell in with them soon after, and had a Skirmish[,] the Rebels soon gave way & shewed them the Road as is customary on such occasions, several of our Dragoons got wounded, how many of the Rebels got hurt we cant say, they did not keep up the combat long enough for many to receive damage[,] this Morning Capt. Saunders that came in with a Flagg the 24th was sent out, his attendant Capt. Wilkinson not being mentioned [p. 17] in the body of the Flagg is detained as a Prisoner of War. we took up our Ground on Govr. Rutlidge’s Plantation one mile from his House where we remained all Night.

Tuesday March 28th 1780[,] Moved at Nine oClock in the Morning, March’d eight Miles to Ashly Ferry, where we met the British Hessian Grenideers, Lt. Infty. & Jagers, under commd. of Sir H. Clinton, we, continued our March down the River six Miles to Linings Plantation situate on Ashly River nearly opposite Chs. Town, it commands a very pretty prospect towards the Sea. The part of Georgia, & South Carolina that we have marchd through coming from Savannah is a low flat Country[,] Sandy Soil not a
Stone to be seen, the Roads [p. 18] level and Good. the Natural produce of the Land along the Sea Coast of Georgia is chiefly Pine scarcely a Stick of other Timber to be seen. when cleared and cultivated, Corn, Cotton & Indigo are raised on the upland, the low swamps laid out in Rice Plantations. Along the Sea Coast much the same Land in South Carolina some Oaks & Hickery intermixed with the Pines; this part of S. Carolina thick settled the most of the Planters very Wealthy, by manufacturing Indigo, Cotton & Rice; very bad Water in this low Country.


Thursday March 30th 1780[.] An Incessant firing of Musketry on the Neck, Cannon at Short intervals[.] this firing was at the Commander in Chief and his attendants reconnoitring, he forbid the British return the fire. Lord Cathness standing by the side of Genl. Clinton was shot through the Body by a Musket Ball, one Jager killd.

Friday 31st [March.] Engineers Tools &c carried over from Linnings Landing, and began to break Ground without molestation under direction of Major Moncrieffe. this afternoon rode two Miles to see two Redoubts, (one of which has four, the other two thirty two Pounders mounted) at the mouth of Wapoocut, a River that runs from Stono to Ashly & seperates from the mainland[?] what’s cal’d James Island. [p. 20]

Saturday April 1st 1780[.] Some Cannon and Mortars moved over Ashly River from Linnings Landing.

Sunday 2d [April.] Rode down to view our Fleet at Stono.

Monday 3d [April.] American Volunrs. marchd to Ashly Ferry to cover the Dragoons of the Legion while crossing the River, after they had cross’d we marchd up the River six Miles to Henry Middletons Plantation, passed several famous Country Seats, one called Drayton Hall belonging to the Heirs of Willm. Henry Drayton deceas’d[.] he was a Member of Congress & died at Philadelphia last Winter. it is truly an Elegant Place. Constant firing at our People at Work on the Neck.

Tuesday 4th [April.] Constant Canonade from the Rebels both from their Batteries and Shipping; one of their Ships, endeavouring to move up Cowper River, was [p. 21] fired on from our Works & drove back.

Wednesday 5th April[.] Constant Canonade from the Rebels at our Works on the Neck, in the Evening our Batteries at the Mouth of Wapoocut opened and kept up a warm fire for a few Minutes, then the firing ceas’d on both sides.
Thursday 6th [April.] Canonade from the Rebels at intervals all Day; in the Evening our Batteries on the Neck, & at Wapocout opened[,] fired all Night at intervals.

Friday 7th [April.] Cannonade at intervals as usual.

Saturday 8th [April.] But little firing from the Rebels; Disagreeable rainy morning. Last Night a reinforcement arriv’d at Chs. Town of thirteen hundred commanded by Genl. Scott. They rang [p. 22] all the Bells in Town on the occasion and fired a feu d. Joy. This afternoon abt. four oClock our Fleet hove in sight coming up under full sail with a fresh breeze at South West, and pass’d Fort Moultrie. Rebels strong Post on Sullivan’s Island which they boasted no Fleet could ever pass, they were but a Short time passing, what damage is sustained we have not yet learnt; The Richmond lost her fore topmast, a Cutter lay opposite the Fort all the time the Fleet were passing with a Flagg hoisted to point out the Channel, a heavy Cannonade from the Rebel Battery which each Ship returned, as they passed with a Spirit becoming Brittons.

Sunday 9th [April.] Admiral Arbuthnot [p. 23] came on Shore and went over to Head Quarters on the Neck. by him we were informed there were only seven men killed & fifteen wounded in passing Fort Moultrie, the Shipping damage so trifling twas not worth mentioning[.]

Monday Aprl 10th. Nothing extraordinary[.] Cannonade from our Batteries during the Night to cover the Working parties[.]

Friday [sic] 11th [April.] Coll. Ferguson returnd from head Quarters, informs us that the Town was summoned to surrender to his Britannic Majesty, Answer was returnd. that they thought Necessary as well as their Duty to defend it to the last extremity which they meant to do.

Wednesday 12th [April.] Recd. Orders to March, North Carolinians Ordered to join Coll. Ferguson. [p. 24] we left Linnings Plantation at seven oClock in the Evening, & march’d twenty two miles to Beacon’s Bridge, where we arrived at five oClock Thursday Morning very much fatigued[,] we halted to refresh till seven. a Cold Morning.

Thursday 13th Aprl 1780[,] We got in Motion at seven in the Morning and marchd through a Small Village called Dorchester, it contains about forty Houses & a Church; continued our March to Middleton’s Plantation, at Goose Creek, (about fifteen Miles from Beacon Bridge & ten from Dorchester) where we met the Legion at one oClock in the afternoon. we then halted till ten oClock at Night, when in company with them we got in motion & Marchd. eighteen miles to Monk’s Corner, this forc’d March was in consequence of our being informed that [p. 25] Coll. Washington’s, Polaski’s, Bland & Owree’s Lt. Horse lay here, we arrived an hour before Day break
Friday morning & found the above Enemy here in Numbers about four hundred including some Militia that arrived the Day before commanded by Genl. Huger[] lucky for them they were under marching orders which made them more alert than usual when the alarm was given, which alone prevented their, being all compleatly taken by surprise[,] they made off with great expedition, we pursued overtook, & killed Polaski’s Major Verner, wounded a French Lt. Beaulac, one more officer was taken, & about sixty Privates fifteen of whom were wounded. we had only one Man Wounded & he very slightly. We took thirty Waggons with four Horses to each, fifty very excellent Horses belonging to their [p. 26] Troop. These we converted to British light Horse, Coll. Washington & all his Officers very narrowly escaped, their Baggage Letters, and some of their Commissions were taken.

Friday 14th April 1780.[] Remained at Monks Corner collecting the Stores &c. at five in the Afternoon two Negroes came in and informed the Commanding Officer of a Party of twenty Lt. Horse being in a Swamp, Capt. DePeyster with twenty Amn. Vs. was Orderd in pursuit of them. he discovered them about three Miles from Camp, killed two, the others ran to a Creek & swam across by which means they made their escape, he took five very fine Horses, Saddles &c all compleat[,] he then returnd to Camp, took one Prisoner; about eleven oClock at Night accidentally a Store House caught fire in which were two Barrels of Powder, were very much alarmed [p. 27] at the explosion, & got under Arms; this confusion was scarcely over when three Ladies came to our Camp, in great distress (Lady Colliton Ms. Betsy Giles, & Ms. Jane Russel). they had been shockingly abused by a Plundering Villain, Lady Colliton badly cut in the Hand by a Broad Sword, and bruised very much, after I dressed her wounds, I went with an officer and twelve men, to the Plantation a mile from Camp to Protect Mrs. Fasseaux who this Villain had likewise abused in like manner, here I found a most accomplished amiable Lady in the greatest distress imaginable. after taking a little Blood from her & giving her an Anodyne she was more composed, and came next morning to Camp to testify against the Villains that abused them in this horrid manner, he was secured and sent to Head Quarters.

Saturday 15th [April.] We left Monks Corner at twelve oClock. My Friend A. Allaire & I had the happiness [p. 28] of escorting the Ladies Home. we were met by a Servant with the News that there was a Villain then Plundering the House, a Party was sent to the House[,] they catchd the Thiefe who was well rewarded for his knavery. The Ladies chose our protection, rather than stay at Home, & begg’d we would conduct them a few Miles to a Plantation called Mulberry Broughton, where we bid adieu to those Ladies with some regret, tho pleas’d in some measure that they thought themselves free
from any farther insults, we continued countermarching to twenty three mile
House, where we halted all Night.

Sunday 16 April[.] Movd at Nine oClock in the Morning to Strawberry
Ferry, a Branch of Cowper River[,] took up the Day in passing the Army &
Baggage over the River, continued our March four Miles to Bono Ferry
another branch of Cowper River[,] here we came up with the Baggage of the
thirty third, Sixty fourth, & Legion, we lay here all Night, as it took up the
Night to get over this Baggage[,] p. 29] a Capt. Guard from our Detach-
ment was sent over to take Charge of a Store of Household furniture sent
out of Town and deposited at a Major Butlers for safety, the Store House was
full of very Rich Furniture of all kinds.

Monday 17th April 1780[,] Cross’d Bono Ferry at seven oClock in the
Morning. March’d Sixteen Miles to Miller’s Bridge over a branch of Wando
River where we took up our Ground at Nine oClock in the Evening. we
came up with the thirty third Regt. at St. Thomas’s Church.

Tuesday 18th [April.] Began to fortify at the Bridge, & make a block
House in order to keep a post here with few Men.

Wednesday 19th [April.] Coll. Ferguson with fifty Amn. Vols. & part of
the North Carolinians moved to join the thirty third sixty fourth Regts. &
Legion which had gone forward to attack a Rebel Post at Lampriers point.
The British were coming back, they had march’d up to the Fort, and found
it so strong that it was not prudent to Storm it with so few men.

Thursday 20th April 1780[,] Remained at Millers Bridge finishing the
block House[,] News that Coll. Tarleton had taken Nine Sloops, with Good
Stores &c &c. some Cannon.

Friday 21st [April.] A Party left under commd. of Capt. Ryerse to defend
Millers Bridge, the remainder of the thirty third, sixty fourth, Amn. Vs. &
B. Legion, countermarched twelve Miles, to St. Thos. Church.

Saturday 22d [April.] Took quarters at the Parish House; under the dis-
agreeable necessity of detaining a Lady from Chs. Town on suspicion of her
being a Spy.

Sunday 23d [April.] Moved from the House to the Wood for convenience
of Shade.—very warm Weather.

Monday 24th [April.] Lord Cornwallis joind us & took command[,] about ten oClock in the Evening a very heavy Cannonade, & incessant fire
of Musketry[,] the Rebels sallied out took eight of the [p. 31] Light Infantry.
upon which the whole line got under Arms. some in the hurry turn’d out
without putting on their Coats, were by the others mistaken for Rebels, &
fired on, which unluckily occasioned warm work for a few Minutes. Sixty odd
of ours got killed & wounded by our own Men, the Rebels were repulsed,
& in the hurry of retreat finding their Muskets rather an incumbrance, threw thirty odd of them away.

Tuesday 25th [April.] Got in motion at eight oClock in the morning, we were join’d by the twenty third Regt. we passed over Millers, & Wapeta Bridges continued our march four miles farther to Wapeta Meeting House where we remain’d till two in the morning.

Wednesday 26th [April.] Moved at two oClock in the Morning[,] march’d seventeen Miles to Mount Pleasant, opposite Chs. Town, where we took possession of the Ground on which the Rebels had one eighteen Pounder [p. 32] There is a Ferry from Mt. Pleasant to Chs. Town cal’d Hibben’s Ferry. Here are very good Barracks if finished that were begun before the Rebellion. they were used for an Hospital in which we took some invalids and a Doctor. Sullivan’s Island is about half a mile from the Point. There is a Bridge or rather Causeway from Huxdrell’s Point to Sullivan’s Island, built at a vast expense under direction of Mr Gadsden, it has four
Arches left for the Tide to flow through, this expense was laid out to procure a safe retreat from Fort Moultrie. About six Miles from the Point stands Christ Church. this Night I might properly sing content with our hard fate on the cold Ground, for I wrapt myself in my great Coat and lay down on the Ground with my Saddle for a Pillow. A blustering cold Night. [p. 33]

Thursday 27th April[,] 1780 Got in Motion at one oClock in the morning & countermarched to Wapeta meeting House, cold North East Wind.

Friday 28th [April.] Fortified the small House by the side of the Meeting House, ten oClock at Night intelligence was brought to Lord Cornwallis that the Rebels had left Fort Lamprie & were gone to Chs. Town, or were penetrating into the Country[.]. American Vols. were ordered to march down and discover the fact, we arrived about four in the Morning and found the Fort occupied by the Navy, a Lieut. of the Navy commanding Officer[.]. the Rebels had abandoned it & gone to Chs. Town[,]...

Saturday 29th [April.] Countermarched to Wapeta Meeting House.

Sunday 30th [April.] We were joind by the N. York Vols. at three oClock in the Morning in company with them marched to Lampriers Point to take post there, took up our Ground [p. 34] at seven oClock in the Evening, the Rebels left in the Fort, four Eighteen, two four Pounders, & five Swivels; it is a very disagreeable post being nothing but a bank of Sand, and in a windy Day you must keep your Eyes shut or have them filld with Sand, there is a Ferry from this to Town called Lamprie Ferry[,]....

Monday May 1st 1780[,] Bathed in Wando River with my Friend Allaire.

Tuesday 2d [May.] Began to fortify Lampries Point the old Works being destroyed, about Eleven oClock in the Morning Coll. Ferguson, Capt. DePeyster, Capt. Doyle. Lieuts. Taylor & Wilson with sixty Men marched to Hurdrells Point to attack a small Fort that stands on the Causeway about a hundred and fifty Yards from the Main Land; the Tide was so low that they were able to march dry on the right where Coll. Ferguson with thirty Men stormed, Capt. DePeyster Marchd down the Causeway, & soon got possession of the Fort, they [p. 35] met with much less opposition than they expected, seeing it cuts off all communication between Fort Moultrie & the Mainland and keeps them upon proper allowance, besides tis so strongly situate that twenty British Troops would defend against a Thousand, after taking possession of it they were entirely exposed to the Cannon from Fort Moultrie, the part facing it being open and on a level, the Rebils from Ft. Moultrie kept a constant fire with four pieces of Cannon at our Men, till Dark, after which it was made secure from any farther Danger.

Wednesday 3d May[,] Still Fortifying Fort Lamprie, in the Evening a Cannonade began on the Neck, which continued very heavy all Night, with