

and met three of the Platoons, who, in the Smoak and drizzling Rain, had retreated in Disorder; and the Fire continuing, he ordered them to rally their Men and follow him, who hastening on, found that Lieutenant Sutherland with his Platoon, and Lieutenant Charles Mackay with the Highlanders, had entirely defeated the said 300 of the Enemy. In which Action Don Antonio Barba was made Prisoner and mortally wounded; several others were killed, and two Grenadiers were taken Prisoners. Captain Demeret and Ensign Gibbon rallied their Platoons, and came up to the Ground. Captain Carr with his Company of Marines, and Lieutenant Cadogan with a Party of the Regiment, came up at the same Time, and were followed by Major Heron with the Body of the Regiment. In both Actions the Enemy lost two Captains, one Lieutenant, two Serjeants, two Drums, and about 160 private Men; and one Captain and 19 Men were taken Prisoners. The General with the Regiment halted all Night about a Mile and a half from the Enemy's Camp, to intercept those who had straggled in the Woods, and expecting the Enemy to make a second Attempt to march in the Morning. But the General having advanced with a Party of Indians before Day-break towards the Spanish Camp, found them all retreated into the Ruins of the Fort, and under Cover of their Cannon. Next Morning, the 8th of July, the General and his Men returned to Frederica, and he appointed a General Staff, viz. Lieutenants Primrose, Maxwell, and Hugh Mackay, Aids de Camp; Lieutenant Sutherland, Brigade Major; and Serjeant John Stewart, second Ensign, for his brave Behaviour in the last Engagement.

The 9th and 10th of July, all Hands were employed in the Works at Frederica, and the Indians brought us in some Scalps and Prisoners.

The 11th of July, a Settee and two Quarter Gallies came within Gun-shot of the Town; but, on our firing some Guns and Bombs from the Fort, and the General going towards them with his Boat, they returned, to their Fleet, and, with the rest, drew up in Line of Battle. The next Morning, being the 12th of July, an English Prisoner escaped from them, who informed us, that the Enemy, on their Landing, had resolved to give no Quarter; but from the Day their Grenadiers were defeated, they had been in great Terror, and intrenched themselves, and given Orders that no one should go without their Centinels for Fear of being surprized by the Indians. By other Prisoners and Deserters we were also told, that, on calling over their Rolls, there were 249 Men, and 19 of their Indians, missing; that there were great Divisions among them, insomuch that Don Antonio de Redondo, who commanded the Cuba Forces, encamped separate from those of Augustine; and that the Commodore had ordered all his Seamen on board. That Night the General, with 500

Men, marched within a Mile of the Enemy's Camp, intending to surprize them, but was prevented by the Treachery of a Frenchman, who was got among the Company of Boatmen, and fired his Piece, and gave the Alarm to the Enemy, and then deserted to them. When the General found his Intention discovered to the Enemy, he ordered all his Drums to beat the Grenadiers March, and then returned to Frederica. The General the next Day, being the 13th of July, in order to defeat the Informations of the French Deserter, directed a Letter to be wrote and sent by a Spanish Prisoner, who, for the Sake of Money the General gave him, and the Promise of Liberty, undertook to deliver it to the said Frenchman; wherein he was instructed to acquaint the Enemy's Commanding Officer of the defenceless State of Frederica, and encourage them to come up by Water under his Pilotage. Which Letter the Spanish Prisoner delivered to the Governor of Augustine, and it had so good Effect, that the said Frenchman was immediately taken into Custody, and looked upon as a double Spy, and thereupon put into Irons. The next Morning, being the 14th of July, the Spaniards burned the Barracks and Officers Houses at St. Simon's, and Captain Horton's House on Jekyll, and the same Night they re-embarked with so much Precipitation, that they left a Quantity of Ammunition, Provisions, and some Guns behind them.

The 15th of July, all the large Vessels, with the Cuba Forces on board, sailed to the Southward; and the Governor and Troops from Augustine, on board the small Craft, went within Land, and encamped in St. Andrews, and caught 50 Horses with a Design to carry them away; but on the General's appearing in his Boats, the Enemy shor the said Horses, and burnt the Fort and Houses at St. Andrews.

The General next Day, being the 16th of July, followed the Spaniards with all his small Craft, but was not strong enough to attack them. He landed a Man out of his Boat on Cumberland, who that Night passed the Enemy's Camp, and early the next Morning came to Fort William with Advice to Ensign Stewart, that the Spaniards were beat off St. Simons; and that the General was coming with Succours, and ordered him to defend the Fort to the utmost.

The 18th of July, 28 Sail of Spanish Vessels appeared off Fort William, 14 of which came within Land, and attacked the Fort from their Gallies and other Vessels, and attempted to land, but were repulsed by a Party of Rangers from behind the Sand Hills. Ensign Stewart who commanded with 60 Men in the Fort, defended it so bravely, that after an Attack of upwards of three Hours, they were obliged to put to Sea with considerable Loss. The 48 Pounders there disabled two of their Gallies,