

dred men, eight pieces of heavy cannon, and two mortars. Two line of battle ships were ordered to attack the sea-front, and a frigate was stationed close to the shore, to flank a ravine to the eastward. From these vessels a brisk and well-directed fire was maintained for several hours; but no great impression appearing to be made, Major Spencer, with three hundred British, and about five hundred of the colonial troops, was put on shore in the evening, within a mile of the fort, with orders to commence an attack on the side of the land. On their arrival at a small distance from the scene of action, about eight o'clock at night, a most tremendous thunder-storm arose, accompanied with a deluge of rain, of which, as it overpowered the sound of their approach, the advanced guard, commanded by Captain Daniel, of the 41st, determined to take advantage. These brave men, sixty only in number, accordingly rushed forward, and finding a breach in the walls, entered with fixed bayonets, and became instantly masters of the fortress; the besieged every where throwing down their arms and calling for mercy. So rapid were the movements of this gallant band, and so unexpected was their success, that Major Spencer, the commander, had his fears for the safety of the whole party, of whose situation he was unapprized for some hours. I grieve to add, that Captain Daniel, who so gallantly led the advanced guard on this occasion, received a severe wound in the attack, while his brave associate, Captain Wallace, the second in command, was most unfortunately killed on the glacis.

THE possession of Fort Bizotton determined the fate of the capital, which was evacuated by the enemy on the 4th of June; and