Colonel Adam Hubley, Jr., son of Michael (1722-1804) and Rosina (Stumpf) Hubley (1719-1808), a well-known colonial family of Pennsylvania, was born about 1744. He married, January 21, 1772, Mary Evans, who died in June of 1794, and is buried in St. Peter's P. E. Church grounds, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia. They left issue.

Colonel Hubley's name appears early in the struggle for independence, as one of the signers of Bills of Credit of Pennsylvania. He entered the Army October 27, 1775, as First Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Battalion, raised in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, October 12, 1775, recommending the Committee of Safety to raise a battalion to consist of eight companies. Colonel John Bull, who was elected by Congress, November 25, to command the battalion, resigned January 20, 1776, owing to difficulties with his officers, and on February 22, John Philip de Haas was elected to succeed him. The battalion participated in the Canada campaign, and after the expiration of its term of enlistment, became the nucleus for the formation of the
Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Line. Hubley was commissioned Major, Tenth Pennsylvania Line, December 6, 1776, and promoted Lieutenant Colonel, March 12, 1777. In the campaign for the defence of the Delaware, he participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Whitemarsh, and in the night attack at Paoli his regiment acted with meritorious bravery; he mentions that one private, William Leary, was wounded in the hand by a sword, in the right leg from a bayonet thrust, and had his jaw broken by the butt of a musket. On the formation of the Eleventh Regiment of the Line, he was appointed its Lieutenant Colonel, and when Colonel Hartley resigned, February 13, 1779, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Hubley at this date was the senior Lieutenant Colonel in the Pennsylvania Line.

When Washington determined on the expedition to punish the hostile Six Nations in Western New York, Hubley's regiment was assigned to Gen. Hand's brigade. General Sullivan opened his headquarters at Easton, Penna., and on June 5, in company with Colonels Dayton and Pierce, visited the Moravian town of Bethlehem, and ten days later he again visited the town with Generals Maxwell, Poor, and twenty officers, as escort to Lady Washington, who had left headquarters and was en route to Mount Vernon.

Colonel Hubley retired from the service January 1, 1781, and on February 14 was appointed Lieutenant of Lancaster County, which office he filled with much ability to the close of the war. He also served in the Assembly from 1783–1787, and the State Senate, 1790. In 1798 he was appointed one of the auctioneers of Philadelphia, his store being at No. 54, and his dwelling No. 221, South Front Street. In the summer of that year, he fell a victim of the yellow fever, then epidemic in the city, and his remains were interred in St. Peter's church yard. His grave is unmarked and unknown.

The Journal of Colonel Hubley, while attached to Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, is preserved in the
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and although it has been printed in Miner's History of Wyoming, and in other forms, the records heretofore have not been strictly followed nor the illustrations reproduced.

The subtitle to the Journal reads:

ADM HUBLEY, JR. JOURNAL ON THE WESTERN EXPEDITION COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL SULLIVAN, JULY 30, 1779.

Headquarters Easton May 24th 1779.

When the Army shall be fully Assembled the following arrangements are to take place—

| Light Corp to consist of Comm by Brig-Gen. Hand | Armands, Hubleys
| Shotts
| 6 companies rangers
| Wm Butlers Batt
| Morgans Corps & all volunteers who may join the army |

| Maxwells Brig consists of | Dayton, Schreeve
| Ogden, Spencer & form ye right of first line |

| Poor's Brig consists of | Ceiley, Reed
| Scammell, Courtland & form the left of the first line |

| late Livingston's, Dubois
| Gainsworth, Olden; & form the 2nd line or Reserves |
The right of the first line to be covered by 100 Men draughted from Maxwells Brigade, the left to be covered by 100 men, detach'd from Poors Brigade, each flank of the 2nd line, to be covered by 50 Men detach'd from Clintons Brigade, the flanking Division on the right to consist of Hubley's Regiments, and a draught from the line of 100 Men, the flanking Division on the left, to consist of the German Battalion & 100 Men draughted from the line.

Order of March.

The Light Corps will advance by the right of the Companies in files & keep at least one Mile in front,—Maxwell's Brigade will advance by its right, in files, Sections or Platoons as the Country will admit. Poors Brigade will advance by its left in the same manner, Clintons Brigade will advance by the right of Regiments, in platoons, files or Sections, as the country will admit, all the covering parties and flanking Divisions on the right will advance by their left, those on the left of the army will advance by their right the Artillery & Pack horses are to March in the Centre.

Should the army be attacked in front while on its march, the light Corps will immediately form to repulse the Enemy, the flanking Divisions will endeavour to gain the flanks and rear of the Enemy. While the line is forming, the Pack horses will in all cases, fall into the position represented on the annexed plan. Should the enemy attack on either flank, the flanking Division attacked will form a front, and sustain the attack till reinforced, in which case a part of the Light Corps is to be immediately detach'd, to gain the enemys flank and rear, the covering parties of the 2nd line move to gain the other flank, should the enemy attack our rear, the 2nd line will face & form a front to the enemy, the covering parties of the first line, will move to sustain it while the flanking Division face about & endeavour to gain their flank, & rear. Should the Light troops be driven back, they will pass thro' the intervals of the main Army & form in the rear. Should the enemy in an engagement with the army when formed endeavour either flank, the
covering party will moove up to lengthen the line and so much as may be found necessary from the flanking divisions will display outwards to prevent the attempt from succeeding, the Light Corp will have their advance & flank Guards at a good distance from their main body, the flanking Division will furnish flank guards, and the 2nd line a Rear Guard for the Main army.

When we find the Light Corp engaged in front, the front of the pack horses halt & the rear close up while the columns moove in a small Distance, close and display, which will bring the Horses in the position on the plan for the order of Battle, should the attack be made on us either in flank or in Rear, the horses must be kept in the position they are at the commencement of the attack, unless other orders are then given.

Wyoming in Penna. July 30th 1779.

Wyoming is situated on the East side of the East branch of Susquehannah, the Town consisting of about 70 Houses, chiefly Logg-buildings, besides those buildings there are sundry larger ones which were erected by the Army for the purpose of receiving stores &c., a large Bake and Smoak houses.

There is likewise a small Fort erected in the Town with a strong Abattas around it, and a small redoubt to shelter the Inhabitants in case of an Alarm. This Fort is Garrisoned by one hundred men draughted from the Western Army and put under the Command of Colo: Zebu Butler.

I cannot omit taking notice of the poor Inhabitants of this Town, two thirds of them are Widdows & Orphans, who by the vile hands of the savages have been most cruelly deprived some of tender husbands some Indulgent parents and others of affect friends & acquaintances, besides robb'd & plundered of all their furniture and Cloathing. In short they are left totally dependent on the public and are become absolute objects of charity.

The situation of this place is elegant & delightful. It composes an extensive Valley, bounded both on the East &
West side of the river, by large chains of Mountains. The valley a mere Garden, of an excellent rich Soil, abounding with large Timber of all kinds, and thro' the Centre the East branch of Susquehannah.


Agreeable to orders, march'd the Western Army under the Command of Major General Sullivan in following order from this place to Tioga.—viz'

Took up the line of March, about 1 "Clock p.m. viz' Light Corp advanc'd in front of Main body, about one Mile, van Guard consisting of 24 men under command of a Subaltern, & joined by L' Colonel Brice, a volunteer, advan'd about 200 yds. in front of the whole. Then proceeded Gen' Maxwell & Poors Brigades (main body) followed by Pack horses and cattle, after which, one complete Regiment, taken Alternately from Maxwell & Poors Brigade (compos'd the Rear Guard).

Observ'd, the Country much broken, & Mountainious. Wood chiefly low & compos'd of Pine only. I was struck on this days march with the ruins of a number of Houses, chiefly built of Logs, & Inhabited as I have been inform'd by an industrious sett of Inhabitants tho' Poor, yet happy with their situation, untill that envied moment when the British Tyrant, let loose upon them, his Emissaries, the Savages of the Wood, who not only destroy'd & laid waist those Cotages, but in cool blood massacred, and cut of the Inhabitants, not even sparing the gray locks or helpless Infant.

About 4 o'clock p.m. arriv'd on a most beautiful plain covered with abundance of Grass, soil excessive rich, thro' which run a delightful stream of Water, known by the name of Lackawanay, cross'd and encamp'd about one mile on the North side of the same, advanc'd about half mile in front of Main body. After night sett in with rain, continued until morning. Distance of March this day 10 miles.
Order of March

Rear Guard
Comp'd of
one
Regiment

Cattle
Pack horses

Flankers
Flankers

Main Body under immediate Com't of
Major Genl Sullivan

Poore's Brigade
Maxwells Brigade

Light Corp comm't by
Brig Genl Hand

Left Column
Com't by Cap Bush

Main Column
Com't by Col Hubley

Van Guard

21 men

Right Column
Capt Bonner

Flankers
Flankers

Flankers
Flankers

Flanking party
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Sunday, August 1st.

Continued at Lackawananay, waiting for the fleet, which by reason of considerable rapids was detain'd until nearly 12 o'clock this day, before the rear could possibly cross them. In getting thro' lost two boats, chief of their cargoes where saved. About 2 o'clock P.M. the whole arrived opposite our Encampment, in consequence of which received Orders for a march, struck tents accordingly & moved about 3 o'clock P.M. About one mile distant from Encampment entered the Narrows on the River, first detaching left column under com'd of Capt. Bush, to join the right column of the Light Corp, and cross the Mountain, which was almost inaccessible, in order to cover the Army from falling in an Ambuscade, whilst passing thro' the defile—found passage thro' the defile exceeding difficult and troublesome, owing to the badness of the path. We passed by a most beautiful Cataract, called the Spring falls, to attempt a discription of it, would almost be presumption. Let this short account thereof suffice: The first or upper fall thereof is nearly 90 feet perpendicular, pouring from a solid Rock, ushering forth a most beautiful Echo, and is received by a Clift of rocks, considerably more projected that the former, from whence it rolls gradualy and emptys into Susquehannah. Light Corp pass'd & got thro' the defile about 6 o'clock P.M., arriv'd about Dusk at a place called Quialutimunk, and Encamp'd one mile in front of the place, occupied that night by the Main Army.

The Main Army on acc't of the difficult passage march'd nearly all night before they reach'd their Encamping ground, great quantities of Baggage being dropt & left lying that night, oblig'd us to continue on the ground. All the proceeding day, numbers of our pack horses where sent back & employ'd in bringing on the scattered stores &c. Distance of March this day about 7 miles, fine clear evening. Quialutimunk is a spot of Ground, situate on the River, fine open & clear, quantity about 1200 Acres, soil very rich, Timber fine, grass in abundance, & contains several exceeding fine Springs.
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Monday, August 2nd.

In consequence of the difficult & tedious March the preceding day, the Army received orders to continue on the ground this day, in the mean time to provide themselves with five days provision, and getting every other matter in perfect readiness for a march next morning, 6 o'clock. Nothing material happened during our stay on this ground.

Tuesday the 3rd.

Agreeable to orders, took up the line of March 6 o'clock a.m. Took the mountains. After we ascended, found them exceeding level for at least 6 miles. Land tolerable, the Timber vizt. Pine & White Oak chiefly large. About three mile from Quialutimunk we crossed near another Cataract which decent the mountain in three successive falls, the last of which is equaly if not superior to the one already described, altho' its not quite so high it is much wider, and likewise empties into Susquehanah seemingly white as Milch. They are commonly known by the name of Butter Milch falls.

About 12 o'Clock we decented the Mountain, near the river, March'd about one Mile on flat piece of Land, and arrived at Tunkhanunk, a beautiful stream of Water so called, which empties into Susquehannah. Cross'd the same, and encamped on the River, about 1 o'Clock p.m. Nothing material happened this day, excepting a discovery of two Indians, by the party on the West side of the river. Indians finding themselves rather near the party where obliged to leave their cannoc & make thro' the Mountains. Party took possession of the cannoc, and brought it to their encamping place for that evening, immediately opposite the Main Army,—distance of March this day 12 mile.

Wednesday the 4th.

The Army was in motion 5 o'Clock a.m., and moved up the river, for three miles, chiefly on the beach, close under an almost inaccessible Mountain. We then ascended the
Sketch of the Encampment at Pica Pauwanke
same, with greatest difficulty, and continued on it for near seven mile, a considerable distance from the River,—the Path along the Mountain was exceedingly rough, and carried us thro' several very considerable Swamps in which where large Morasses. The lands in general thin & broken, abounds with Wild Deer and other Game. We then Descented the Mountain, and at the foot of it, cross'd a small Creek called Massasppe (immediately where it empties into the river), we then continued up the same until we made Vanderlips Farm, discovered several old Indian Encampments, one of them appear'd to have been very large.

The Lands after crossing Massasppe, are exceedingly fine & rich, the soil very black & well Timbered, chiefly with black Walnut, which are remarkable large, some not less than 6 feet over, and excessive high. Its likewise well calculated for making fine and extensive Meadows. The Main Army took post for this Night on Vanderlips farm, and the Infantry advanc'd about one mile higher up, and encamp'd about one o'Clock P.M., on a place known by the name of Williamson's farm. Distance of March this day 14 miles, fine clear day, very hot.

Thursday the 5th.

In consequence of orders, issued last evening to march this Morning 5 o'Clock, we struck tents & loaded baggage. But Boats being considerably impeded by the rapidness of the Water, some Miles below our encampment, could not reach us & where obliged to halt all night. Did not join us till 9 o'Clock A.M., all which time we were oblig'd to halt, on their arrival the whole Army where put in motion, and as more Dangers on this Days March was apprehended, than any before, the following disposition of the Army took place vizt. The right & left columns of the Light Corp conducted by Genl. Hand, moov'd along the Top of a very high mountain. Main body of Light Corp under Colo. Hubley's Command, with an advance of 24 men, moov'd on the beach several mile on the edge of the Water. The Main Army followed by the baggage &c. flank'd on their
right by 400 men, who had likewise to take this Mountain, thus we moved for several mile, then arrived in a small Valey, called Depues farm, the land very good. Observ’d and reconnoitred this ground for some distance, it being the place on which Colo. Hartley was attacked by the savages last year on his return from Tioga to Wyoming. The Country being fine & open, some loss was sustained on both sides, the savages at last gave way and Colo. Hartley pursued his rout to Wyoming without further Molestation. Continued our March for about one mile & form’d a junction with the parties on the right flanks, assended a high mountain and march’d for some miles on the same. Land poor, Timber but small, chiefly Pine, after which decented the Mountain nearly one mile in length and arrived in a fine & large Valley, known by the name of Wyalusing, the Main Army took post at this place and the Infantry advanc’d about one mile in front of them, and Encamp’d about 2 o’Clock p.m. Clear but very warm day—distance of March this day 10½ miles.

This Valley was formerly call’d Old-Mans farm & occupied by the Indians & White people together, they had about 60 Houses, a considerable Moravian Meeting-house & sundry other public buildings, but since the commencement of the present War, the whole has been consumed & laid waist, partly by the savages & partly by our own people. The land is extraordinary, calculated chiefly for meadows. The grass at this time is almost beyond description, high & thick, chiefly blue grass and the soil of the land very rich. The Valley contains about 1200 Acres of land, bounded on one side by an almost inaccessible Mountain & on the other by the river Susquehannah.

Friday August 6th.

The Boats not arriving before late this day, the Army received orders to continue on the ground. In the mean time to be provided with three Days provisions, get their Arms & accoutrements in perfect order, and be in readiness for a March, Early tomorrow morning. A Sub. & 24 Men from
My Regt reconnoitered Vicinity of Camp, return'd in the Evening, made no discoveries. Rain all night.

Saturday the 7th.

The heavy rain last night & this Morning rendered it utterly impossible to march this day, continued on the ground for further orders.

A Cap' & 30 men from my Regt reconnoitered vicinity of Camp, made no discoveries.

This day received a Letter (p' Express) from his Excellency Genl Washington, dated Head-quarters at New Windsor.

Sunday the 8th.

The Army mov'd (in same order as on the 5th) this Morning 5 o'clock, cross'd Wyalusing Creek and ascended an extensive Mountain. The Top remarkably level, lands poor and timber small, arriv'd about 10 o'clock A.M. at the North end and decended the same, close on the river side, and continued along the beach for some distance, after which we entered an extensive valley or plain, known by the name of Standing Stone, made a halt here for about half an hour, for refreshment. This place derives its name from a large solid Stone standing erect in the river, immediately opposite this plain. Its near 20 feet in heighth 14 feet in width & 3 feet in depth. This valley abounds in grass, the Land exceeding fine & produces chiefly White Oak, black Walnut & pine Timber. After Refreshment continued our March along the same Valley. Land not quite so fine. Arriv'd about 3 o'Clock P.M. at a small Creek call'd Wesauking, cross'd the same, and encamp'd one mile beyond it, & immediately on the River.

4 O'clock P.M.

Since our arrival at this place, some of my officers discovered a small Indian Encampment seemingly occupy'd but a few days since, found near the same a neat Canoe, which
they brought off. This evening the scout (of 3 men) send up to Shackshenea, some days since, return’d, without making any discoveries.

Genl. Sullivan on acco’ of his Indisposition came on this day in the boat.

**Monday, August 9th.**

The Boats not being able to reach Wesauking the ground on which Light Corps encampt, proceeding evenings, The Main body in consequence thereof took post & encamp’d at Standing Stone, about three mile below, Light Corp Encampment, for protection of the Boats.

The Light corps on acco’ of their detatch’d situation from Main body, the preceeding evening, and apprehending some danger, being considerably advanc’d in the Enemys Country, for their greater Security, stood under Arms, from 3 “Clock A.M. untill day-light, where then dismiss’d, with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moments warning. Previous to their dismissal my Light Infantry C° was send out to reconnoiter the vicinity of Encampment, return’d about 7 o’Clock A.M., made no discovery.

This Morning 9 o’Clock, boats hove in sight, in consequence thereof received orders to strike Tents & be in readiness for a March. Main Army in the meantime arriv’d about 10 o’Clock, the whole was in motion. Marched thro’ a difficult Swamp, at North end of same, cross’d a small stream and ascended a hill. Land poor, & wood but indifferent, about 12 o’Clock P.M. decended the same, and entered a small valley, continued about half mile, when we assended a very remarkable high mountain generally known by the name of Break-neck-hill.

This mountain derives its name from the great height, the difficult & narrow passage, not more than one foot wide, and remarkable presipice, which is immediately perpendicular, & not less than 180 feet deep. One miss-step must inevitably carry you from top to bottom without least hope or chance of recovery. At North end of same entered a most extensive & beautiful Valley, call’d Sheshecununck.
Gen'l Sullivan wth a number of officers made a halt here at a most beautiful Run of Water, took a bite of dinner & refreshment of Spirit & Water, continued near an hour and then proceeded on along the Valley, which very particularly struck my attention. Any quantity of Meadow May be made here, abounds wth all kinds of wood, particularly White Oak, Hickory & black Walnut, the ground covered with grass & Pea-wines, the soil in general very rich. About 4 o'Clock P.M. arrived on the Bank of the river. The whole Encamp'd in a line, on a most beautiful plain call'd Upper-Sheshecumack, this plain consists chiefly in a meadow, the grass remarkably thick & high. On our arrival here, made discoveries of some new Indian tracs, places on which fire had just been & fresh bows cut, and appear'd as if the place had just been occupy'd a few hours before our arrival. Distance of march this day 9 1/2 mile.

Tuesday August 10th.

Set in with rain and Boats not reaching this place before 9 o'clock this morning. Army received orders to continue on the ground untill further orders. Men drew & cook'd two days provisions.

One Regiment from each of the Brigades attended Gen'l Sullivan, the General & Field Officers of the Army, whilst they were reconnoitering the River and Ground near Tioga branch about 3 mile above this place. Return'd without any discoverys worthy remark, about 4 o'clock P.M.

Wednesday August 11th.

Agreeable to orders, The Army moov'd this morning 8 o'clock A.M. in the usual order, Light Corp moov'd half an hour before the Main Body, and took post on the Banks of the river, near the fording place. On the arrival of the Main Army & Boats, Colo. Forrest drew up his Boat at the fording place & fired several six pounders on the opposite shore in order to scour the woods and thickets, and prevent any Ambuscades from taking place. In the mean time the
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Light Corp, march'd by platoons link'd together (on account of the rappidity of the Water) and forded the same, and effected a Landing about nine o'clock, they immediately advanc'd about 100 yards across the river and form'd in line of Battle in order to cover the landing of the Main Army which we savely effected about 10 o'clock A.M., after which came on Pack-horses cattle &c. covered by a Regiment which compos'd the rear Guard. About half past ten o'clock the whole moov'd in following order.

Order of March up Tioga Flats.

[Diagram of order of march showing Flankers, Van Guard, Light Corps under Gen. Hand, Colo. Hubley's Regt, German Regt, Gen'l Maxwell's Brigade, Gen'l Poors Brigade, Pack Horses, Cattle, Rear Guard, and a Comp't Regt.]

[Diagram details not transcribed as they are not legible.]
Previous to our arrival on the flats, we had to pass about one & half mile thro' a dark difficult swamp, which was covered with weeds & considerable underwoods, interspers'd with large Timber chiefly Button wood. We then entered the Flats, near the place on which Queen Esthers pallace stood, and was destroy'd by Colo. Hartleys detachment last Fall. The grass is remarkable thick & high, we cont' along the same for about one mile & arriv'd at the entrance of Tioga branch into Susquehannah. About 1 o'clock we cross'd the same and landed on a Peninsula of land which extends toward Chemung and is bounded on the East by Susquehannah & on the West by Tioga branch and continued up the same for about two miles & a half, and Encamp'd. This Peninsula is compos'd of excellent Medow & Upland, Grass in plenty and Timber of all kind, and soil in general good. Distance of march this day 5 mile. Since our arrival a scout of 8 men was ordered up to reconnoiter Chemung and endeavour to make discoveries of the number of Savages & their situation if possible.

Thursday Aug 12.

Tioga Plain:—This being a place calculated to cover the Western Army during the Expedition to the Northward of it. A garrison for that purpose is to remain until our return. Sundry Works for the security of the same are now erecting about 2½ Miles distant from where Tioga branch empties into Susquehannah, and where the two rivers are but about 190 yards distance from each other, those Works to extend from river to river.

Capt. Cummings with his Scout (sent out last evening) return'd this day 11 o'clock A.M., made several discoveries at Chemung, an Indian Village 12 Miles distance from this place. In consequence of which a council of War sat & Determined an Expedition should immediately take place for the reduction of the same. The Army (two Regiments excepted) received orders to be in readiness for an imme-
Friday August 13th 1779.

The Army having march'd last evening 8 o'clock P.M. in the following order vizt. Light Corp under Com'd of Gen. Hand led the Van, then followed Gens. Poor and Maxwells Brigades which formed Main body & Corps de reserve, the whole under immediate command of Maj'. Gen'. Sullivan. The night being excessive dark and the want of proper guides, impeded our march, besides which we had several considerable defiles to march thro' that we could not possibly reach Chemung till after day-light. The morning being foggy, favoured our enterprize, Our Pilot on our arrival from some disagreeable emotions he felt, could not find the Town. We discovered a few Hutts which we surrounded, but found them Vacated. After about one hours search, we came upon the Main town. The following disposition for surprizing the same was ordered to take place, viz'. Two Regiments one from the Light Corp & one from Main body were ordered to cross the river and prevent the Enemy from making their escape that way (should they still hold the Town) The remainder of the Light Corp viz' 2 Indep' Companies & My Regiment under Com'd of Brig'd Hand were to make the attack on the Town. Gen' Poor was immid' to moove up and support the Light Corp. We moov'd in this order accordingly but the savages probably having discovered our Scouting party the preceeding day, defeated our Enterprize by evacuating the village previous to our coming, carrying off with them nearly all their furniture and stock, and leaving an empty village only, which fell an easy conquest, about 5 o'clock A.M. The situation of this village was beautiful, it contained 50 or 60 Houses, chiefly build of Loggs & frames situate on the banks of Tioga branch and on a most fertile & beautiful extensive plain, the land chiefly calculated for meadows and the soil rich.
The Army continued for some small space in the Town, Gen\textsuperscript{1} Hand in the mean time advanced my Light Infan\textsuperscript{r} Comp\textsuperscript{v} under Capt. Bush about one mile beyond the Village on a path \(\frac{1}{2}\) leads to a small Indian Habitation called Newtown. On Cap\textsuperscript{t} Bush's arrival there, he discovered fires burning, an Indian Dog \(\frac{1}{2}\) lay asleep, a number of Dearskins, some blankets \&c. He immediately gave information of his discoveries, in consequence of which the remainder part of the Light Corp viz\textsuperscript{t} the two Indep\textsuperscript{t} Companies \& My Reg\textsuperscript{t} under Gen\textsuperscript{1} Hands command were ordered to move some miles up the path, and endeavour if possible to make some discoveries, we accordingly proceeded on in the following order viz\textsuperscript{t} Cap\textsuperscript{t} Walker \(\frac{1}{2}\) 24 Men, compos'd the van, then 11\textsuperscript{th} Reg\textsuperscript{t} under my command after \(\frac{1}{2}\) the two Indep\textsuperscript{t} Com\textsuperscript{p} the whole, covered on the left by Tioga branch \& on the right by Cap\textsuperscript{t} Bush's Infantry co. of 40 Men—in this order we mov'd some what better than a mile beyond the place, the fires first were discovered when our Van was fired upon by a party of savages who lay conceal'd on a high hill immediately upon our right and which Cap\textsuperscript{t} Bush had not yet made. We immediately formed a front with my Regiment, pushed up the Hill with a degree of intrepidity seldom to be met with, and under a very severe fire from the savages. Cap\textsuperscript{t} Bush in the mean time endeavoured to gain the Enemys rear. They—Enemy seeing the determined resolutions of our troops, retreated and according to custom, previous to our dislodging them carried off their wounded \& dead, by which means they deprived us from coming to the knowledge of their loss.

The ground on the opposite side of the Mountain or ridge on which the action commenc'd, being compos'd of Swamp \& low grass covered with underwood \&c. favoured their retreat, and prevented our pursuing them, by which means they got off.

Our loss on this occasion which totaly (excepting two) fell on my Regiment was as follows viz\textsuperscript{t} Two Captains, one Adjut., one guide \& eight privates wounded, and one Serg\textsuperscript{t}.
one Drumer & four privates kill'd. Officers names viz: Cap't Walker (slight wound) Cap't Carbury & Adj't Huston (I fear mortal).

We, after gaining the summit of the hill & dislodging the Enemy march'd by the right of Companies in 8 columns and continued along the same untill the arrival of Gen't Sullivan we then halted for some little time, and then return'd to the village, which was instantly laid in Ashes and a party detach'd to cross the river & destroy the Corn, beans, Pumpkins, Squashes & other Vegetables &c of w'h there were several very extensive fields, and those articles in the greatest perfection. Whilst the Troops were engag'd in this business Gen't Poor & Maxwells Brigades were fired upon, lost one man kill'd & several wounded. The whole business being compleated, we return'd to the ruins of the Village halted some little time and received Orders to return to Tioga plain, at which place we arrived 8 o'clock p.m., considerably fatigued. Least the Savages should discover our loss after leaving the place, I had the dead bodys of my Reg't carried along, fix'd on horses and brought to this place for interment.

The expedition from first to last continued 24 hours, of which time my Regiment was imploy'd without least intermission 23 hours. The whole of our march not less than 40 miles.

(To be continued.)