Saturday August 11th.

This morning 10 o’Clock A.M. had the Bodies of those brave veterans, who so nobly distinguished themselves and bravely fell in the Action of yesterday, interred with Military honours (firing excepted) Parson Rogers, delivered a small discourse on this occasion.

Was employ’d greatest part of the day in Writing letters to my friends at Lan’r & Philad’ w’b were forwarded the same Evening.

Sunday 15th.

Agreeable to orders of Yesterday 900 Men, were order’d to meet on the grand parade, for inspection and to be furnish’d w’b Ammunition & eight days Provission for the purpose of marching up Susquehannah & meeting Genl. Clinton, who is now on his March, to form a junction with this Army.

Two o’Clock p.m. a firing was heard on the West side of Tioga branch, immediately opposite our Encampment, a number of Indians under cover of a high Mountain advanc’d on a large Meadow or flat of ground, on which our Cattle & horses were Grazing, unfortunately two men were there to fetch some horses, one of which was kill’d & scalp’d, the other slightly wounded but got clear; one Bullock was likewise kill’d, and several public horses taken off. My Regiment was ordered in pursuit of them, we accordingly cross’d the branch, and ascended the Mountain, march’d
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

along the Summit of the same for upwds of two miles in order to gain their rear but the enemy having too much start, got clear. After scouring the Mountains & Valleys near the same, we return'd much fatigued about 5 o'Clock P.M.

Monday 16th.

The detach'd under Gen' Poors Command agreeable to orders mooved this day 1 o'clock p.m. up Susquehannah for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen' Clinton.

Several of our Out Centinels alarm'd the Camp by firing of several Guns about 1 o'clock in the morning, in consequence of which Light Corp stood under arms, several Patroles were send out to reconnoitre the front of Encampment, return'd near day break, but made no discoveries. Alarm proov'd primature. Gen' Hand being ordered with the detachment under Gen' Poor. Command of Light Corp devolv'd on me during his absence.

Tuesday 17th.

7 o'clock p.m. firing was heard about 500 yds. immediately in front of Light Corp Encampment, a party of 50 men properly offic'd were immediately detach'd and endeavour to find out the cause of it. Return'd 8 o'Clock p.m. reported that a party of Indians 11 in number had way-laid a few pack-horsemen, who were just returning with their Horses from pasture, that they had killed and scalped one man and wounded another. The wounded man got safe to Camp and the Corps of the other was likewise brought in.

An Alarm was fir'd by a Centinel about 11 o'clock p.m. but prooved false.

Wednesday 18th.

In order to entrap some of those savages who keep sneaking about the Encampment the following parties were ordered out for that purpose and to be reliev'd daily by an equal number until we leave this ground. viz. One Sub: & 20
Men on the Mountain opposite the Encampment, one Sub: & 20 Men on the Island about 1½ mile above the Encampment on the Tioga branch, and one Sub: & 20 Men in the Woods about 1½ mile immediately in front of Light Corp Encampment. With orders to waylay and take every other means to take them.

This day by particular request of several Gentlemen, a discourse was delivered in the Masonic form by Doctor Rogers, on the death of Cap't Davis of the 11th Pen' and Lieut. Jones of the Delaware Regiments who were on the 23rd of April last most cruelly & Inhumanly Massacred & Scalp'd by the savages, (Emissaries implo'y'd by the British King) as they were marching with a detachment for the relief of the Garrison at Wyoming.

Those Gentlemen were both Members of that Hn'd and ancient society of Freemason. A number of Brethren attended on this occasion in proper form and the whole was conducted with propriety and harmony. Text Preach'd on this Solemn occasion was the first clause in the 7th verse of the 7th Chapter of Job, Remember my life is but Wind.

Thursday 19th.

Nothing remarkable this day.

Friday 20th.

This day arrived Lieut. Boyd of Col. Butlers Reg't with Accounts of Gen't Clintons movements on Susquehannah, and that a junction was form'd by him with Gen't Poors Detachment at Chukwunut, about 35 mile from this place. Rain very heavy chief part of this day.

Saturday 21st.

The detachment under Gen't Clinton & Poor on account of the very heavy rain yesterday did not reach this Encampment, as was expected.
Sunday 23rd.

This day 10 o'clock A.M. Generals Clinton & Poors, detachments with about 220 Boats pass'd Light Corp Encampment, for the Main Army about 17 miles in their rear. On their passing they were saluted with 13 rounds from the Park. The Light Corp being likewise drawn up, and received them, in proper form with Colo: Proctors Music & Drums & fifes beating and playing.

Monday 23rd.

This day a most shocking affair happen'd, by an accident of a gun, which went off, the ball of which entered a tent in w'h was Cap: Kamble of Gen' Poors Brigade and a Lieut. the Cap't was unfortunately kill'd & the Lieut. wounded.

Gen' Clinton having form'd a junction with the Army at this place, the following alterations in the several Brigades were ordered to take place viz:—Colo. Courtland Regt to be annex'd to Gen' Clintons, Colo. Olden to Gen' Poors and Colo. Buttlers Regt with Major Parrs Corps to Gen' Hands Brigades.

Tuesday 24th.

This day employ'd hands to make baggs for the purpose of carrying flour, hands employ'd all day & night in this business.

Agreeable to orders a signal Gun was fir'd for the whole army to strike Tents 5 o'clock P.M. and march'd some small distance, in order to form the line of March: 7 o'clock P.M. another signal Gun was fir'd for the Army to Encamp in proper order, and to be in readiness for an immediate March. Colo. Butlers Regt with Major Parrs Rifle men, join'd Light corp & encamp'd with them this day 7 o'clock P.M.

Colo. Shriever, took command of Fort Sullivan this day, agreeable to orders.

Flying Hospital & Stores &c., were moov'd this day to the Garrison.
Sketch of Encampment, Upstream of Yonkers
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Wednesday 25th.

This morning, was entirely devoted to packing up & getting everything in readiness for an immediate march, a heavy rain fell in 11 o'clock A.M. continued greatest part of the day, which prevented our movements.

Thursday 26th.

The Army not being perfectly ready to March 8 o'clock A.M. agreeable to yesterdays orders, the Signal Gun for a march was not fired untill 11 o'clock, when the whole took up the line of march in the following order Viz': Light Corp Commanded by Gen' Hand, March'd in six Columns, the right Commanded by Colo. Butler and the left by myself. Major Parr with the Rifflemen, dispers'd considerably in front of the whole with orders to reconoitre all mountains defiles, or other suspicious places, previous to the arrival of the Army, to prevent any surprize or ambushes, from taking place. The Pioneers under command of a Captain & Sub. then followed, after which proceeded the Park of Artillery. Then came on the Main Army in two Columns, in centre of which mov'd the Pack-horses & Cattle, the whole flank'd on right & left by the flanking Divisions, commanded by Colo: Dubois & Colo. Ogden. And rear brought up by Gen' Clintons Brigade, in this possession the whole mov'd to the Upper end of Tioga flats, about 3 Mile above Fort Sullivan, where we encamp'd for this night. This day dispos'd of one of my horses for £— to Mr. Bond.

Cap' Bush on acco' of his indisposition obtained leave to continue either at Fort Sullivan or go to Wyoming untill the return of the Regiment from the expedition.

Friday, August 27th 1779.

On account of some delays this morning Army did not moove untill half past eight o'clock A.M., previous to the March the Pioneers under cover of the Riffle corps, were
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

advanc'd to the first & second defiles or narrows, some Miles in front of our Encampment, were they were imploy'd in mending and cutting a road for the Park to pass. The Army march'd in same order of yesterday, the Country thro' w'h they had to pass being exceedingly Mountainous & rough, and ye slow movements of the Park, considerably impeded the March. About 7 o'clock p.m. we arrived, near the last narrows, at the lower end of Chemung, were we encamp'd in following order viz'. Light Corps near the enterance of ye Defile or Narrows and in front of some very extensive Cornfields suppos'd to be planted by ye refugee Torys now acting w'h ye savages, the Main Army, about one Mile in our rear, and immediately fronting the Corn-fields. After Encamping: Troops had an agreeable repast of Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Cucumbers, Watermelons Squashes & other vegetables, which were in great plenty (produc'd) from the Cornfields already mentioned, and in the greatest perfection. Distance of March this day 6 Miles.

Saturday Aug 28th.

Fore part of this day, being imploy'd by the Gen' & principal officers of ye Army, in reconnoitering the river, and finding out some fording place for the Artillery, Pack-horses & Cattle, to cross to gain Chemung, the defile or narrows mentioned in my Yesterday Journal being so excessive narrow, and indeed almost impracticable for them to pass.

The following disposition for the marching of ye Army took place accordingly viz' The Riffle Corps with Gen' Maxwells Brigade and left flanking Division of the Army, Covering the Park, Pack-horses & Cattle cross'd to the West side of the river, and about one & half mile above, recross'd the same, and formed a junction (on the lower end of Chemung flats) with the Light Corps, Gen' Poors & Clintons Brigades & Right flanking Division of y* Army, who took their rout across an almost inaccessible Mountain
on the East-side of y* river, the bottom of which forms the
narrrows, already mentioned, the summit was gained with
greatest difficulty, on the top of the Mountain, the lands,
which are level & extensive, are exceeding rich with large
timber, chiefly Oak interspers’d with underwood & excel-
lent grass. The prospect from this mountain, is most
beautiful, we had a view of the Country of at least 20 mile
round, the fine extensive plains interspers’d with streams
of Water, made the prospect pleasing and elegant. from
this Mountain we observ’d, at some considerable distance, a
number of clouds of smoaks arising were we concluded the
enemy to be encamp’d.

Previous to the movement of the Army this day a small
party of Men, were send across the river, in order to destroy
some few Indian Hutts, which were immediately opposite
our Encampment, before the business was quite effected,
they were fired upon by a party of Indians, who after
giving the fire, immediately retreated, the party executed
their orders, and all return’d unhurt to the Army.

The Scout send out last evening, to reconoitre the Enemy,
near Newtown (an Indian Village so called) return’d this
day, and reported they discovered a great number of fires and
that they suppos’d, from the extensive piece of ground
covered by the fires, the enemy must be very formidable,
and mean to give us battle, the likewise discovered four
or five small scouting parties on their way towards this
place suppos’d to reconnoitre our Army. Since our arrival
here a great quantity of furniture was found by our soldiers,
which was concealed in the adjacent Woods. After form-
ing the junction above mentioned, we took up the line of
march and moov’d to the upper Chemung-town and Encamp’d
about 6 o’clock P.M. for this night. Distance of March
on a straight course about 2 miles.

From the great quantities of Corn & other vegetables
here and in the neighbourhood, it is suppos’d the intended
to establish their principal Magazine at this place w* seems
to be their chief randevouze, when ever they intend to go
to 'War, it is the Key to the Penn* Jearsey and New York frontiers. The Corn already destroyed by our Army is not less than 5000 Bushels, upon a moderate calculation, and the quantity yet in y* ground in this neighbourhood, is at least the same, besides which there are vast quantities of Beans, Potatoes, Squashes, Pumbkins &c. which shar'd the fate of the Corn.

Sunday August 29th.

This morning 9 o'clock the Army moov'd in same order of 26th the Riffle men were well scattered in front of the Light Corps, who moov'd with greatest precission & caution. On our arrival near the ridge on which the Action of 13th commenc'd with Light corps, our Van discovered several Indians in front, one of which gave them a fire, and then fled. We continued our march for about one Mile, the Rifle corps entered a low marshy ground, which seem'd well calculated for forming Ambuscades, they advanced with great precaution, when several more Indians were discovered, who fired and retreated, Major Parr from those circumstances judg'd it rather dangerous to proceed any further without first taking every precaution to reconnoitre almost every foot of ground, and ordered one of his men to mount a tree and see if he could make any discovery. After being some time on the Tree, he discovered the movement of several Indians, (which was rendered conspicuous from the quantity of paint they had on them) as they were lay-ing behind an extensive breast work, which extended at least half a Mile, and most artfully covered with green boughs & trees, having their right flank secur'd by the river and their left by a Mountain. It was situated on a rising piece of ground, about 100 yards in front of a difficult stream of Water, bounded by the Marshy ground already mentioned on one side, and on the other between it & the breast works by an open & clear field. Major Parr immediately gave intelligence to Gen'l Hand of his discov-eries, who immediately advanc'd the Light Corp within
about 300 yards of the Enemy's works, and form'd in line of Battle, the Rifle Corps, under cover advance'd and lay under the bank of the Creek within 100 yards of the lines. Gen' Sullivan having previous notice arriv'd with the Main Army and ordered the following disposition to take place, the Rifle & Light Corp to continue their position, the left flanking Division under com'r of Col. Ogden to take post on the Left flank of the Light Corp and Gen' Maxwells Brigade some distance in the rear as a Corps de reserve, and Colo. Proctors Artillery in front of the Centre of the Light Corp and immediately opposite the Breast works, a heavy fire ensued between the Rifle Corp & the Enemy, but little damage was done on either side, in the mean time Gen'l Poors & Clints. Brigades with the right flanking Divisions were ordered to march & gain if possible the Enemies flank & rear, whilst the Rifle & Light Corps amus'd them in front. Colo: Proctors had orders to be in readiness w'h his Artillery, and attack the lines, first allowing a sufficient space of time to Gen'l Poor &c. to gain their intended stations. About 3 o'clock p.m. the Artillery began their attack on the Enemies works, the Rifle & Light Corps in the mean time prepar'd to advance and charge, but the Enemy finding their situation rather precarious and our troops determin'd, left & retreated from their works with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind them a number of Blankets, Gun-covers, and kettles w'h corn boiling over the fire. Gen'l Poor &c. on acco' of several difficulties which they had to surmount, could not effect their designs, and the enemy probably having intillegence of their approach, posted a number of Troops on the Top of a Mountain, over which they had to advance, on their arrival near the summit of the same, the Enemy gave them a fire and wounded several Officers & Soldiers. Gen'l Poor push'd on & gave them a fire as the retreated, and kil'd five of the Savages. In the course of the day we took nine scalps (all savages) and two prisoners, who were seperately examin'd and gave the following corresponding intillegence that the
Address to the Army, which was communicated by the Commanding officers to their Corps seperately viz'

General Sullivan's Address.

"The Commander in chief informs the Troops, that he used every effort to procure proper supplies for the Army, and to obtain a sufficient number of Horses to transport them, but owing to the inattention of those whose business it was to make the necessary provision he fail'd of obtaining such an Ample supply as he wish'd, and greatly fears that the supplies on hand, will not, without the greatest prudence, enable him to complete the Business of the expedition.

"He therefore requests, the several Brigadiers and Officers commanding Corps, to take the minds of the Troops under their respective Commands, whether they will, whilst in this Country which abounds with Corn and Vegetables of every kind, be content to draw ½ lb of flour ½ lb meat and Salt pdr Day. And he desires the Troops to give their opinion with freedom, and as soon as possible.

"Should the generaly fall in with the proposal he promises they shall be paid that part of the rations which is held back at the full Value in Money.

"He flatters himself that the Troops who have discovered so much bravery & firmness will readily consent to fall in with a measure so essentially necessary to accomplish the important purpose of the expedition, and to enable them to Add to the Laurels they have already gain'd.

"The Enemy have subsisted for a number of Days on Corn only, without either Salt, Meat or flour, and the General cannot persuade himself that Troops who so far surpass them in Bravery & true Valour will suffer themselves to be outdone in that fortitude and perseverance, which not only distinguishes but dignifies the Soldier.

"He does not mean to continue this through the Campaign but only wishes it to be adopted in those places where Vegetables may supply the place of a part of the common

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ration of meat and flour, which will be much better than without any.

"The Troops will please to consider the matter and give their opinion as soon as possible."

Agreeable to the above address the Army were drawn up (this evening) in Corps, separately, and the same thro' their Commanding Officers made known to them, and their opinions requested thereupon, when the whole without a decenting voice: cheerfully agreed to the Request of the General, which they signify'd by Unanimously holding up their hands and giving three Cheers.

This remarkable instance of fortitude and virtue, cannot but endear, those brave Troops to all Ranks of People, more particularly as it was so generously & cheerfully entered into without a single decenting voice.

Tuesday August 31st.

Took up our line of March in usual order, 9 o'clock A.M. March'd about 3 1/2 Mile thro' a broken & Mountainous Country, and an almost continual defile, on the East side of Cayuga branch, the West of the same for that distance was an excellent plain, on which large quantities of Corn, Beans, Potatoes & other Vegetables, stood, and were destroy'd by us the preceeding day. We then cross'd Cayuga branch where it forks w'h a stream of Water (running East & West) known by the name of ———— and landed on a most beautiful piece of Country, remarkable level, on the banks of the same stood a small Indian Village, which was immediately destroy'd, the Soldiery found great quantities of furniture & which were bury'd, some of which they carried off & some was destroy'd.

About 2 o'clock P.M., we proceeded along the path which leads to Catherine's Town (an Indian Village) and leaves the Cayuga-branch on its left, about 5 o'clock P.M. we Encamp'd, on a most beautiful plain, interspers'd w'h Marshes, well calculated for Meadows. Wood, chiefly pine, interspers'd with Hayzel bushes, and great quantities of grass; distance of March this day 10 Miles.
Wednesday September 1st 1779.

About 9 o'clock A.M. whole Army mov'd in good order, on a level piece of ground. About 11 o'clock A.M. we entered an extensive Hemlock Swamp, not less than 6 miles through, the path thro' almost impassable, owing to the number of Defiles, long ranges of Mountains, Ravines after Ravines, interspers'd with thick underwood &c. The Infantry with greatest difficulty got thro' about half past 7 o'clock P.M., The remainder of the Army with the Pack Horses, Cattle &c were chiefly the whole Night implo'y'd in getting thro'.

As the Infantry were approaching Catherines Town we were alarm'd by the howling of Dogs, and other great noise, a few of the Riffle men were dispatch'd in order to reconoitre the place, in the mean time we form'd in two solid Columns and fix'd Bayonets with positive orders not a man to fire his Gun but to rush on, in case the Enemy should make a stand, but the riffle men who had been sent to reconoitre the Town return'd with Intelligence, the Enemy had left the Town. We then immediately altered our Disposition, on account of the narrowness of the roads, and march'd in files thro' the first part of the Town, after which we cross'd the Creek in a field immediately opposite, were there stood a number of houses also, were we encamp'd, and substituted the lumber of the Houses in room of fire-wood. On our arrival we found a number of fires burning and appear'd they had gone off precipitately.

This days march compleated 12 miles.

Thursday September 2nd.

The Dismal situation of our Pack-horses & Cattle of which several were kill'd by falling into ditches and several otherwise disabled, in getting thro this horrid Swamp last evening, prevented our March this morning, the fore part of this day was entirely implo'y'd in collecting them, which from their scattered and dispers'd situation was attended with the greatest difficulty.
We this morning found an old Squaw, who we suppose by reason of her advanc'd age, could not be carried off, and therefore was left to our Mercy. On examining her she inform'd us that the Indians on our approach last evening went off very precipitately, that the Women & Children had gone off in the Morning to take shelter in some Mountains, until the Army had pass'd them, that then Colo. Butler promis'd he would send back some Wariors, who should conduct them by byways, to some place of safety. She further adds that previous to the Squaw's going off there was great contentions with them and the Warriors, about their going off, the former had determin'd on staying & submitting to our Generosity, the latter oppos'd it, and inform'd them, that by such a step the Americans would be able to bring them to any terms they pleas'd, whereas did they go off they would have it in their power to come to more favorable terms, should a treaty at any time be offered.

Catherine Town is pleasantly situated on a Creek, about 3 mile from Seneca Lake, it contain'd near 50 houses, in general very good, the Country near it very excellent. We found several very fine Corn fields, which afforded the greatest plenty of Corn, bean &c. of which after our fatiguing march we had an agreeable repast.

Friday September 3rd.

After getting everything in perfect readiness, we took up our line of March, 7 o'clock this morning. The roads from this place for about one Mile, were rather difficult & Swampy. We then ascended a rising Country, which was in general level excepting a few defiles w'ch we had to pass, but were by no means dangerous or difficult, the lands are rich, abounding with fine large & clear Timber, chiefly White oak, Hickory, Walnut & Ash, bounded on the left for about 3 Miles with excellent Marsh or Meadow ground. After which proceeds the beautiful Seneca Lake which abounds with all kind of Fish, particularly, Salmon, Trout, Rock & Pearch, as also that which resembles a Sheep-head.
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Previous to our leaving this place, the Squaw which was taken here, was left, and a Hutt erected of which she took possession, a quantity of Wood was also gathered & carried to the Hutt for her use, she was also provided with a quantity of Provision. All these favors had such an effect on her that it drew tears from her Savage Eyes.

Its about 3 miles in breadth and about 40 miles in length. Upon the right, tho' considerably up the Country is another delightful Lake, call'd Kayuga Lake, abounds with all kinds of fish also, and is about 46 miles in length.

We proceeded along this beautiful Country about 12 Miles and incamp'd near a Corn field, (on which stood several Indian Cabines), leaving between the Light Corp & Main Army an advantageous Ravine, & bounded on our left by Seneca Lake.

Previous to our arrival here, the Indians who occupy'd the Cabines (already mentioned) probably discovered our approach, push'd off precipitately, leaving their kittles with corn boiling over the fire. During our march this day, we discovered several Trees with the following characters newly cut on them, by those Savages commanded by Brand & the Buttlers & with whom we had the action on 29th ult.

[Explanation of Inscriptions on Trees.]

1. An Indian. How often that Nation went to War, and every stroke crossed thus + repres* their loss that year, were its thus ++++++ their loss of men as many as strokes.

   How many they have scalped of the white people, who were in arms.

   Inhab* scalped who were not in arms—

   likewise represents the number of times at war.

N° 2 A Saplin the Top of which is twisted around the Body, signifying they were strong and united.
Saturday Sept. 4th.

On Account of the rain this morning the Army did not move untill about 10 o'clock A.M. we pass'd thro' a delightful level Country, the soil of which, very rich, the Timber fine & large interspers'd with Hazzel-bushes, fine Grass & Pea-wines, on our march we discovered several fires burning, which fully intimated some of the Savages were not far in front of us, we destroyed several fields of Corn, and after a March of 13 Miles we Encamp'd in the Woods in the front of a very large Ravine, and about half a Mile from Seneca Lake. On Account of some difficulties with the Pack horses &c. the Main Army did not reach so far as the Infantry and Encamp'd about 2 Miles in their rear.

Sunday September 5th.

About 9 o'clock this morning the Army moov'd thro' a Country much the same as Yesterday. About 12 o'clock we arrived at Candai about 3 Miles from last Encamp', were we encamp'd for this night. Previous to our arrival, we entered several Corn fields and furnish'd the Men with two days allowance of the same. The riflemen who were advance'd Retook a prisoner who was taken last year by the Savages on the East branch of Susquehanah. An Indian who lay conceal'd fired, but without effect on our riflemen & immediately fled.

On Examining this prisoner, he informs us that Brand with near 1000 savages including Buttlers Rangers left this Town last Fryday seemingly much frightened & fatigued, that they were pushing for Kanadasaga an Indian Village, where they mean to make a stand & give us Battle. He further informs us that exclusive of a considerable number of Savages kill'd & wounded in the Action of the 29th Ulto: seven Tories were kill'd that all their wounded with some dead were carried in Canoes up the Cayuga Branch, that they allow they sustained a very heavy loss in that Action. Candai is much y'r finest village we have yet come to. Its situated on a rising Ground in the midst of an extensive
Scehme of a pomment, near Cantado
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Apple & Peach orchard, within half a mile of Seneca Lake, it contains about 40 well finished Houses, and every thing about it seems neat and well improv'd.

In this Town we found several Tombs, most curiously painted & shap'd, which denotes some Capitol Warriors are buried in them. It likewise shows the great respect they pay their deceased. A description of one of the Capitol Tombs or monument is taken notice of.

Monday September 6th.

The forepart of the day was intirely employ'd in hunting of our Horses & Cattle, a number of which were lost. About 2 o'clock we took up our line of March and moov'd about 3 Miles, were we encamp'd on a beautiful piece of Woodland (interspers'd with vast quantities of Pea Vines, which served for food for our horses &c) our rear covered by the Lake and our flanks by considerable Ravines.

On the 4th whilst on our March, several Officers Waiters, who had delay'd in the rear, lost the path along which the Army moov'd, and towards night found themselves near an Indian village which had been previously evacuated, they found a quantity of plunder, which the brought off, first putting the town in flames. A Captain and a party on their missing being sent in pursuit, and fell in with them as they were returning to the Encamping place occup'y'd by the Army the preceeding day, and conducted them safe to the Army at Candai.

An Express from Tioga with Packets &c. for the Army arrived this day at Head-quarters. Received several letters from my friends.

Tuesday Sept. 7th.

At half past 7 o'clock the Army moov'd and arriv'd at the Head of the Lake, about 2 o'clock P.M. the Country we pass'd thro' was exceeding fine, and chiefly along the Water for 8½ Miles.

About 3 o'clock P.M. the Rifle & Infantry Corps, cross'd at the mouth of the Lake about knee deep and not above
30 yds. wide, on our arrival at the opposite shore we immediately entered a dangerous & narrow defile, bounded on the left by the Head of Seneca Lake, and on our right by a large Morass and slow, and at intervals well calculated to form Ambuscades. From every Circumstance, both as to intelligence and the great advantage the enemy might have had from its situation, we fully expected an Attack. However we moved thro' in files, supported by the two flanking Divisions and gain'd the other side, the Main Army then cross'd, and took our places. We then moved thro' a second defile, as difficult as the first, and form'd again, until the Main Army possess'd themselves of the same ground we had just left. We then March'd and pass'd a third defile, and form'd in a Cornfield, near a large house, which was beautifully situated on the Head of the Lake, and generally occupy'd by Butler, one of the savage leaders.

The Light Corps flank'd by the two flanking Divisions received orders, to move and gain the rear of the Town. The Main Army took the Path, and March'd immediately in front of the same, but the Enemy no doubt having Previous notice of our Movements, had abandoned the Town, which we entered about Dusk, leaving behind them a number of Bear and Deer skins, as also a fine White child about 3 years old.

This Town is called Kanadasaga and appears to be one of their Capital settlements about it is a fine Apple Orchard, and a Council House. There was in the neighbour-hood a great quantity of Corn beans &c, which after taking great quantities for the use of the Army, we totally destroy'd. Burn'd the Houses which were in number about 50, and girdled the apple-trees. Distance of March this day about 12 Miles.

Wednesday September 8th.

This day we lay on our ground, the Rifle Corps, with several other parties were detach'd down the Lake to destroy a small village call'd Gaghsinqua and a quantity of corn &c. Fatigues party's were also employ'd to destroy
the Corn &c in this neighbourhood, and the Army prepar'd for a march early tomorrow morning.

Various oppinions prevail'd between many officers about our proceeding any further, on account of our Provisions, but Genl Sullivan with a number of officers, nobly resolv'd to encounter every difficulty, to execute the important expedition, and determin'd, notwithstanding the horrid neglect in not furnishing us with Provisions, Horses &c. sufficient to enable us to carry thro' the expedition, even to proceed on with the scanty pittance, and accomplish the arduous task of destroying the whole Seneca Country.

Thursday September 9th.

On account of a number of Pack-horses, which had gone astray & could not be found, the Army did not march at 6 o'clock, agreeable to yesterdays orders.

A command of 50 Men under a Captain return'd from the place to Tioga to Escort the sick and those who were not able to proceed without retarding the March of the Army, which is now under the necessity, on account of our wants, to be as expeditious as possible, to complete the Expedition. All those Pack-horses which were lame or otherwise reduc'd, likewise return'd.

About 12 o'Clock the Army march'd, their first rout was over bushy land, interspers'd with remarkable high wild grass, and appear'd to have been formerly clear'd, we then decended into an extensive Maple Swamp, which was very rich, and well calculated for Meadow, after Marching Seven Miles, we came to a Creek known by the name of Flint-creek, which the whole excepting Clintons Brigade cross'd, and Encamp'd on a plain which had been occupy'd by the Enemy but a few days before, for the same purpose. Distance of March 7 miles.

The rifle-corps, who yesterday went to destroy Gaghsiunga, this evening return'd, they report it was a fine Town, well improov'd, with a great quantity of Corn near the same, likewise an abundance of Beans, Water mellons, Peaches
and all kinds of Vegetables, the whole of which they totally destroy'd.

Friday September 10th.

Eight o'clock this morning, the Army took up their line of March in the usual order, their rout about 4 mile continued through the Swamp, which in some places was miry & difficult for pack-horses, otherwise the foot would not have been much retarded. We then arriv'd on very fine ground for marching, which to appearance was old clear'd fields, as they contain'd a great quantity of Wild grass as high as the Horses in many places the land continued in this manner (alternatively having a strip of Woods between), for about four Miles when we arriv'd at a Lake (the name I could not learn), which appear'd to be a mile wide, and six or seven miles in length we march'd half a Mile along this lake and came to the mouth which we cross'd, the Water not knee deep, and about thirty yards over but it narrowed so fast that about twenty yards from the Mouth it was not in Width more than five, but much deeper, we then mov'd up a fine country from the Lake and in half a mile came to Kanadalaagwa a beautiful situated Town containing between twenty & thirty Houses, well finish'd chiefly of hewn plank which we immediately burn'd, and proceeded about half a mile on our right, where we found large fields of Corn, Squashes, Beans &c. at this place we encamp'd but were very bad off for Water, having none but what we sent half a mile for, and that very bad. The Seneca Country from its extreme flatness has no good Springs, which is extremely disagreeable for a Marching Army. Distance of March this day nine Miles.

In this town a dog was hung up, with a string of Wampum round his neck, on a tree curiously decorated, and trim'd. On inquiry I was inform'd it was a custom among the Savages before they went to War to offer this as a sacrifice to Mars the God of War, and praying that he might strengthen them. In return for those favours they promise to present him, with the skin for a Tobaccoe Pouch.
Colonel Hubley's Journal, 1779.

Saturday September 11th.

Agreeable to orders took up our line of march this morning precisely at 6 o'clock, we moov'd thro' a thicket & Swamp, near one Mile before we gain'd the Main path, the Infantry on account of this difficult Swamp could not possibly march in the usual order without being considerably dispers'd. We moov'd along this path for about 3 Miles, after which we ascended a rising ground, the Country remarkable fine & rich covered chiefly with fine Oak & hickory timber, at intervals we cross'd considerable clear fields with remarkable high wild grass, about one o'clock we dessended into a most beautifiil Valley within one Mile of an Indian Village known by the name of Anyayea, situate on a fine plain about half a mile of Anyayea Lake, which is but small and very beautiful, and abounds with all kinds of fish. This Town contains about twelve houses, chiefly hewn Logs, about it are several large Cornfields, and a number of Apple & other fruit trees. We encamp'd about 2 o'clock for this day, after compleating a march of 13 Miles.

Sunday September 12th.

In order to expedite our March and prevent the Enemy from making off with their Effects from Jenise, their Capital and last Town in the Seneca Country. It was determin'd a Garrison of 50 Men, with those soldier who were not very able to march, should continue at this post, in order to Guard Our Stores viz' Ammunition & flour, untill our return.

The rain having set in very heavy this morning, we could not moove untill about 12 o'clock we then began our March, but on account of a defile which we had to cross, could not march in the usual order, after passing the same, we took up our line of March as usual, and assended a rising piece of Ground, after marching about 5 mile we came to a Lake w'h we cross'd at the Mouth, being about
knee deep & about 10 yards over, we then ascended another rising piece of Ground, compos’d of exceeding fine rich land, with large Oak & Hickory Timber, and at intervals with Marsh or Swamps, well calculated for Meadow Ground. After arriving within half a mile of Kanaghsas, a small Indian Village (which was previously destined for this days march) Night sett in and the Main Army being at least a Mile in our rear we received orders to Encamp, for this night, which was in the Woods and exceedingly ill calculated for that purpose no Water being nearer than half a Mile. This days march compleated 12 Miles.

After we were Encamp’d Lieut. Boyd of the Rifle corps some Volunteers & as many rifle men as made up six & twenty in the whole set of to Reconoitre the town of Jenese, having for their Guide an Onieada Indian named Han-joit, a chief of that Tribe, who has been remarkable for his attachment to this Country having serv’d as a Volunteer since the commencement of the War.

**Monday September 13th.**

This morning before daylight the general beat on which the Tents were immediately struck and in half an hour the Army march’d into the Town of Kanaghsas which contain’d about 10 houses, situate in a flat near the Head of a small Lake, The flat contain’d a great quantity of Corn & Vegetables of all kinds, which was remarkably well tended. At this place we halted to draw provisions dry beef (half allowance) and destroy the Corn & Town &c.

Four Men of Lieut. Boyds party this morning return’d bringing information of the Town of Gaghsuguilahery (which they took for Jenesie) being abandoned about 12 o’clock we were alarm’d by some Indians firing and giving chase to Mr Lodge and a few men who went forward to Survey, they wounded a Corp’ who died next day and chac’d him untill one of our Camp Centinels fir’d on them and stop’d their career.
Sketch of encampment this night.
Lieut. Boyd having retir'd from The Town of Gaghsugui-lahery to wait for the arrival of the Main Army, which was detain'd longer than he expected he sent back two men to know the cause, these two men had not gone far before they discovered a few Indians ahead. They then retir'd & inform'd Lieut. Boyd, who immediately with his party gave chase and followed them within about 2½ Mile from the Main Army, were a Body of Savages of at least four or five hundred lay conceal'd, and probably intended giving the Main Army (the ground being favourable on their side) a fire & push of according to custom. Who immediately surrounded him & his party, he nobly fought them for some considerable time, but by their great superiority he was oblig'd to attempt a retreat, at the same time leading & firing as his party Run.

The Indians kill'd and in the most inhuman manner, tomhawk'd and Scalp'd six that were found, nine of the party has got safe in but Lieut' Boyd and Han-jost (the Indian already mentioned) with seven others are yet missing, one of which we know is prisoner as one Murphy a Rifleman of the party who made his escape saw him in their possession. This Murphy is a noted marksman and a great soldier, he having kill'd and Scalp'd that morning in the Town they were at an Indian which makes the three & thirtieth man of the Enemy he has kill'd (as is well known to his officers) this War.

There being a Swamp or Morrass totally impassible for our horses in front of Kanaghss. The Infantry & Rifle-corps pass'd over and ascended the Hill where the Indians lay, in hopes to come up with them, but they had fled leaving behind them upwards of One hundred blankets, a great number of Hatts and many other things, which we took and then halted untill the Main Army arrived, they having first been oblig'd in order to enable them to moove, to throw a Bridge over the Morrass.

The whole then took up their line of March and proceeded to the Town of Gaghsugui-lahery thro' the finest
Country I almost ever saw, without exception, before Dusk we arriv'd within sight of the Town. The Indians having thrown themselves in a Wood on the opposite side. The following disposition for an attack was immediately ordered to take place. Viz' The Infantry with the Artillery to push on in front Gen' Maxwell's Brigade with the left flanking Division to endeavour to Gain the Enemy's right flank. Gen' Poors Brigade to move & gain their left. The right flanking Division & two Regiments from Gen' Clinton's Brigade, to move round Poors right flank, the Infantry to Rush on in front supported by the remainder of Clinton's Brigade, we then mov'd forward and took Possession of the Town without opposition. The Enemy flying before us across a branch of Jenesie River thro' a thicket were it was impassable for us to follow, we not being acquainted with the Country, and night having set in.

We received orders to Encamp after making a march of Eight & half miles.

(To be continued.)