

humanity was equal to his wisdom; he would not slaughter men for the sole purpose of destroying them, without answering any end.

The next evidence was Major-General Grey, who scrupled not to give his opinion as often as called for; and among other things he said, in order to shew that the Commander in Chief could not advance with that rapidity which might have been expected after victories, that the country was so full of woods, convenient for ambuscades, and afforded so many advantageous situations for disputing the passage of an army that the Rebels might have disputed every hundred yards of ground.

Sir Andrew Hammond, of the Navy, being next called by Lord Howe, who found himself obliged to call upon this Officer, in order to oppose his evidence to the imputation thrown out against Sir William Howe by Lord George Germaine in a former debate, for having failed to Chelapeak-Bay, when he might have landed his army on the banks of the Delaware.

Sir Andrew, in the course of his examination, asserted, that very great danger would have attended a landing in that river, as well from the rapidity of the tides, which flow three miles and a half an hour, as from the force of the enemy, which consisted of half a dozen frigates stationed at different places, twelve row galleys and between 25 and 30 fire rafts.—The galleys he had fought two days successively one day for five hours, the other six. From these difficulties and obstructions, and from the motions of Washington's army towards Wilmington, he thought the expedition to the head of the Elk very expedient and very prudent.—He, however, admitted that the Commanders in Chief must have been acquainted with all these difficulties before they sailed from New-York for the Delaware; he admitted that an army might certainly have landed in the Delaware; but while he admitted the possibility of such a measure, he denied the expediency of it.

Sir Andrew being asked whether Washington might not have marched from Wilmington, to oppose the landing at the head of the Elk, as well as he could have marched to the Delaware to oppose it, both places being equally distant from Wilmington? The witness replied, that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the march of armies, to be able to answer that question.

To shew the great inconvenience of landing in the face of the enemy at Newcastle, Sir Andrew, in answer to questions put by Sir William Howe, informed the Committee, that little use could have been made of the line of battle ships, as it was generally from them the ships boats were manned to land the army: there were 75 boats with 12 men and an officer in each, in all 975 employed in that service; and no more than 3,375 soldiers could be landed at one trip; he admitted, however, that near the Elk the militia of three lower counties on Delaware, each corps between four and five hundred strong, were in force under the command of a Brigadier-general.

The next evidence was Colonel Montrosier, who acted as chief Engineer in America; he, in answer to questions proposed; observed, that the lines on Long Island were so very strong, that, the morning they were evacuated, it was with great difficulty that he and a corporal's party of six men could get into them to view them. They were finely

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