"Town, and Lord Cornwallis, with the British grenadiers, and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers, took possession of

" Philadelphia the next morning."

Page 76] " A fall of rain prevented the intended attack."

This affertion is meant by the author as a farcasm. Major-General Grey's evidence proves, that this attack "was prevented "by the weather which rendered it impossible;" that is, it prevented the troops and artillery from getting forward. The latter did not come to the ground until it was dark.—But as the author thinks it ridiculous that a fall of rain should prevent the operations of an army, I will subjoin the evidence of Earl Cornwallis, who was examined to that point.—

- Q. "Was there not a time, at the White Plains, when our army lay on their arms, intending to attack the enemy, but "were prevented by rain?"
- A. "After the enemy fell back to the heights near North Castle, they left an advanced corps on the heights of the White Plains. There were orders given for an attack of that corps, which was prevented by a violent rain. We did not lie upon our arms."
- Q. "From the fituation of the rebel army and of our's, was "that from of rain in their or our faces?"
- A. "I do not apprehend that the attack was prevented by the storm of rain in either of our faces. There are other effects of a storm of rain; such as spoiling the roads, and preventing the drawing artillery up steep hills."

Page 78.] "Capt. Montrefor, the chief engineer, had, before the rebellion, surveyed Mud Island, and taken the bearings and distances of the shores on each side the river. He saw the absolute necessity of repairing those dykes, and stopping out the waters, before any effectual progress could be made in erecting the batteries. A gentleman of considerable instuence in the city, who was of the same opinion, offered to have these repairs effected in a few days. This was all pointed out to the Commander in Chief, but, from what metive is unknown to this day, they were not permitted.