

make any impression drew back their pieces ; the column not advancing. The British artillery then made a circuitous movement, and came down toward the American right. There, unknown to them, were some twelve-pounders, upon the discharge of which they made off with their field-pieces as fast as their horses could draw them. A shot from the American cannon at that place took off the head of a Hessian artilleryman. They also left one of their artillery horses dead on the field. What other loss they sustained was not known. Of Major-General Heath's division, one man only, belonging to Colonel Levi Pawling's regiment of New York troops, was killed." The British, it is further related, made no other attack on the American army while confronting it at White Plains, at long cannon-range.

Captain Barnardus Swartwout, having been ordered by the commanding general to take command of a company of soldiers detailed from Colonel Jacobus Swartwout's regiment and carry out the instructions given him, quitted King's Bridge, on the night of the twenty-third of October, and marched his detachment to Morrisania, in Westchester County, on the east side of the Harlem River, opposite Harlem on the west side, where he remained until the twenty-seventh, when he returned to King's Bridge, and burned the barracks there, and on the night of the twenty-eighth marched to Fort Washington, and crossed the river to Fort Lee, and then marched on the following day to Hackensack, on the next to Tappan, on the next to Noyels, and on the next, at night, to King's Ferry, and there crossed the river, and on the second of November, marched to Peekskill, and on the succeeding day to Crom Pond, and on the next back to Peekskill, where he rejoined Colonel Jacobus Swartwout's regiment.¹

On the fifth of November, as related by Major-General Heath, "the British sentinels were withdrawn from their advanced posts. It was apprehended that they meant a movement. The American army was immediately ordered under arms. At two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy appeared, formed on Chatterton's Hill and several hills to the westward of it. Several reconnoitering parties which were sent out reported that the enemy were withdrawing."

The British forces having gone into camp "at and below Dobb's Ferry," four miles south of the site of Tarrytown and about seven west of White Plains, "a new disposition of the American army" as Major-General Heath writes, on the eighth, "is now to be made. The southern troops are to cross over into the Jerseys [then known as East Jersey and West Jersey]. Gen-

¹ American archives. Fourth series, vol. ii., p. 1321.

Vide: Ensign Barnardus Swartwout's diary and memoranda in possession of the New York Historical Society.