

from New York to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, thence to Tarrytown, where they landed early on the morning of the fourth. A second division, which Commodore Hotham reports at about the same number, marched from King's Bridge to Tarrytown by land, reaching that place the same day. The third division took transports from New York, on the fourth, under convoy of the Preston frigate, the Mercury, and the Tartar, and in the course of the same tide arrived off Tarrytown. On the same night, the wind favoring, and by the use of a large number of flat-boats previously collected, the entire command was advanced to Verplanck's Point [about five miles south of Peekskill], where it landed, on or about the fifth. The expedition was managed with signal skill. General Putnam's report shows that he was entirely deceived by the manœuvres of Sir Henry Clinton. * * * *

“ On the afternoon of the fifth, a detachment from the British army embarked on forty flat-boats, besides ships and galleys, under convoy of the vessels of Sir James Wallace, and ‘made every appearance of their intention to land both at Fort Independence [on the east side of the river, five miles south of Fort Clinton,] and Peekskill.’ Governor Clinton was keenly watchful of every movement. He adjourned the legislature, then at Kingston, and hastened to Fort Montgomery to give his personal support to the garrison, and to watch the approaches by the Haverstraw Road which passed through the mountains, and with which he was familiar.

“ Sir Henry Clinton transferred his army from Verplanck's Point to Stony Point [opposite it], early on the morning of the sixth. The demonstration of Sir James Wallace up the river completely masked the main movement by King's Ferry [between Verplanck's Point and Stony Point], and a heavy fog so obscured the view that General Putnam, who discovered a large fire at the ferry on the west side, supposed that a party had landed for the sole purpose of destroying the store-houses at that point. * * * *

“ Five hundred regulars, consisting of the fifty-second and twenty-seventh regiments, and Emerick's chasseurs, with four hundred provincials commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and Colonel Robinson of the provincials, second in command, marched to occupy the pass at Dunderberg (Thunder Hill). This detachment was ordered ‘to make the detour of seven miles around this hill and Bear Hill, to the rear of Fort Montgomery.’ General Vaughan, with twelve hundred men, consisting of grenadiers, light infantry, the twenty-sixth and sixty-third regiments, one company of the Seventy-first, and one troop of dismounted dragoons, and the Hessian chasseurs, covering the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell until it should pass Dunderberg, was to halt at the point where that corps took its course around Bear Hill to the left, and upon its approach to Fort Montgomery, was to move by the right to storm Fort