

Notes His first object was to put his
army in order. This was done in a few
weeks for he inspired at once his men
with his own courage. His general
orders were short but were implicitly
obeyed. He saw every thing with his
own eyes & heard every thing with
his own ears. He slept but little
and was seldom absent from the
morning & evening parade of his troops.
He understood every part of the duty
of an officer and soldier as well as
of a general for he had seen the
king of F.B. the greatest part of the two
last wars with France, under some of
the ablest generals that F.B. sent into
the field. His temper was natu-
rally hasty which sometimes ~~led~~
him to make use of harsh words & ex-
pressions in expressing his orders,
but he was nevertheless fondly & equally
beloved & feared by them. * * *

 Arnold is said to possess the Page
militaire - His countrymen accuse
him of too much impetuosity.

Johns Army - composed chiefly
of the former officers & men of the
four Eastern states. Long men away
thence felt an enthusiastic attachment
to liberty, and the lowest continental
pride, alike with the general, for
all that was dear to him. The
immediateness of it & on traces up from
their infancy, to civil ecclesiastical
and domestic subordination. The
transition from these things to military
subordination, is short and natural.
I have seen recruits that had been
trained only for three weeks handle
their arms & perform all the evolutions
necessary to the kind of war carried

on in this country with as much dexterity
as the King's guards at Versailles. They
are ~~in fact~~ a hardy race of men
& when kept in action are not subject
to camp diseases. They are in general
tame and morose - drunkenness is
unknown among them. And since
the beginning of the war there has
been but one instance of a man dy-
ing & entering the B. Army. He
was caught and condemned to die
but pardoned on proving to be a Quaker.

 Paul arrived at Annapolis. His horse
had three lacerated wounds. The loss
of his own leg produced -

Surgeons when he took leave of the
house of commons in 1775 promised to
impose the punishments of the court
for rebellion with humanity.

Protested to his friends he would dance
the tango and carry the Britons
into submission.

Resolved upon entering the port of
Boston during the blockade that he
would wear "elbow room".

When he entered the town of Albany
after his capture, the mob cried
out "elbow room" but they were soon
silenced by an officer. It is the only instance
I have heard of, showing civility in the
country of an act of violence, even in the
houses of the people; to a British prisoner.

Extracted from a letter signed De
Lisle, proposed with a translation from
the French - published in the London
Gazette Dec 31. 1778 -
(perhaps by Congress)

Correspondence between General
Parslow & Gen. Tregon about
the destruction of property near
Langdon & the capture of Peter
& Capt. Van Tassell

New Jersey Gazette
Jan 7. 78

On Wednesday morning 26 Nov. a
party of Rebel troops landed at Bloomer
Isle about 5 miles from the city
near Fort and DeKenssey, robbed and
plundered us houses of the most valuable
furniture & money and the houses
on fire before Mr DeKenssey his two
daughters and two other young ladies
could remove out of it which was
affected in their bed ^{chambers} only.
They were most cruelly insulted,
beaten and abused, and what money
they had taken from them. an
old and grand clock in a most bar-
barous manner thrown on the ground
at last on their flight they ran
different ways into the woods, where
they remained until day light. Ex-
posed to every indignity five white
men were made prisoners and
two infant children captured
in the process. N.Y.

New Jersey Gazette
Nov 29. 1777.

To the Printer of the New Jersey
Gazette. Dec 31. 1777.

Sir, I am afraid that while we
are employed in punishing our traitors
with dotting in fight the country
of Bergen, much alone is sufficient to
amplify to provide them with winter
necessaries and breeches from the redoubt-
ance and propriety of certain woollen
habits which ^{are} at present applied to no
kind of use whatsoever. It is well known
that the Rural ladies in that part of our
State pride themselves on an incredible
number of petticoats; which, like house
furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation
for many years before they are deemed
to merit the fair bodies of the proprietors.
Till that period they are never worn
but neatly piled up on each side of an
immense ~~structure~~ ^{structure}, the top of
which is decorated with a most
capacious brass-clasped table, & above
and. What I would, therefore, ~~to~~
humbly propose to our superiors, is
to make prize of those ^{petticoats}
female habitments, and after proper
transposition immediately apply them
to screen from the inclemencies of the
weather those gallant males who are
now fighting for the liberties of their
country. And to cheer that measure
from every imputation of injustice, I have
only to draw, that the generosity of the
women in that County bearing for above
above a century worn the breeches; it is
highly reasonable that the men should
now, and especially upon so important
an occasion, make booty of the
petticoats

W. T. A. J. S.