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Trenton Battle Monument *Ass'n.*

ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE

THE BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE STREETS OF

Trenton, New Jersey

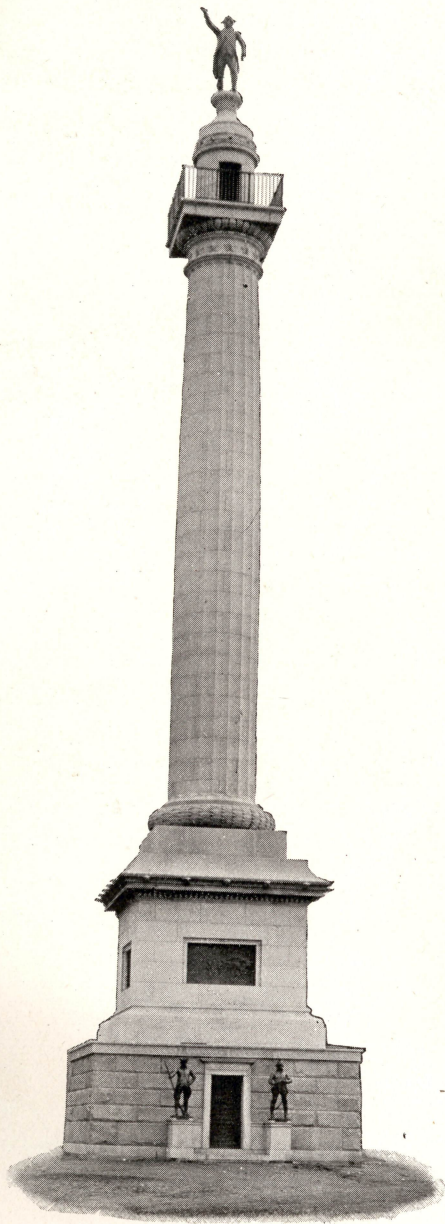
DECEMBER 26, 1776  
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History of the Efforts to Erect a Monument  
The Organization of The Trenton Battle Monument Association  
The Program of the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Monument  
The Exercises at the Dedication of the Monument

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THE J. L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO.,  
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## TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

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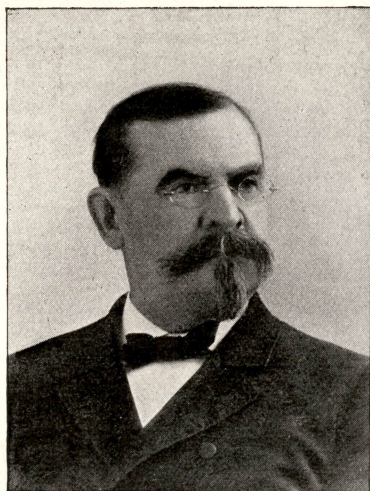
### *HISTORICAL.*

ON THE 4th day of July, 1843, the Honorable GARRET D. WALL wrote a very patriotic letter from Burlington to the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, which was in session that day at the Court House, in Trenton, urging them to appoint a committee to take immediate measures to erect "a monument to commemorate the victory gained by the Revolutionary army under the command of General WASHINGTON, at Trenton, on December 26, 1776." The society appointed a committee for this object. General WALL was made chairman, and he called the committee together at Snowden's Hotel, Trenton, on the 16th day of January, 1844

In the meantime, a committee of the citizens of Trenton, consisting of HENRY W. GREEN, STACY G. POTTS and SAMUEL R. GUMMERE, called a public meeting of the people of New Jersey, to be held at the State House, at Trenton, on September 6, 1843, to take this subject into consideration. As the result of these meetings a charter was obtained for "The Trenton Monument Association," March 8, 1844.



Garret D. W. Vroom.



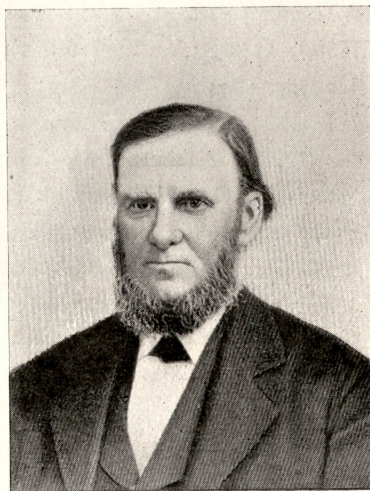
John Brist.

The gentlemen mentioned in the act of incorporation were the most prominent in the State. Associated with General WALL were ex-Governors DICKERSON, WILLIAMSON, VROOM and PENNINGTON, Chief Justice HORNBLOWER and his successor, Honorable HENRY W. GREEN, Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON and Judge STACY G. POTTS. Very little appears to have been accomplished in this matter until, by the personal efforts and unwearied pen of CHARLES CHAUNCY HAVEN, Esquire, of Trenton, in the winter of

1858-59, he succeeded in interesting a large number of prominent citizens of the State in this patriotic object.

On March 8, 1859, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a supplement to the original charter of the association, which supplement changed the name to the "New Jersey Monument Association," and added as new incorporators to the act two gentlemen from each of the several counties of the State, with the exception of Mercer county, and from that county thirteen additional men were added to the association.

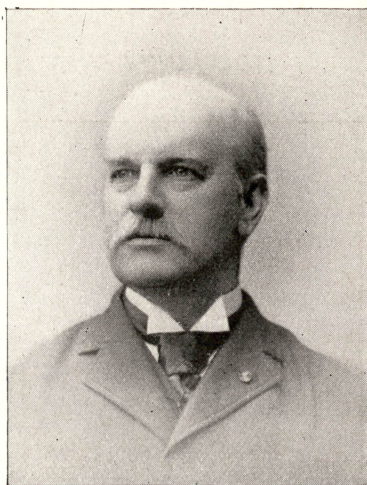
Acting under this statute, Commodore STOCKTON was elected president, Mr. HAVEN vice president and general agent, THOMAS S. ALLISON secretary, and THOMAS J. STRYKER treasurer. Among the members of the association may be mentioned



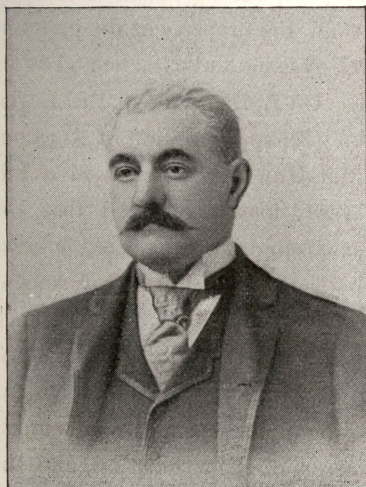
William S. Yard.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, PHILEMON DICKINSON, PETER D. VROOM and THOMAS J. STRYKER, whose sons have taken up the work of their fathers and have pushed it on to success." During the spring and summer of 1859 subscriptions amounting to more than \$11,000 were obtained from the citizens of New Jersey, and about \$750 of this amount was collected.

On July 4, 1859, a meeting, followed by a dinner, took place at the hotel of Doctor JOLINE, in Trenton, for the purpose of taking measures to interest the people of the State. An address was printed and widely circulated August 12, 1859. In January, 1860, a design for the monument was adopted and two hundred and fifty lithographic prints thereof were issued. On May 25, 1860, another address was published, making an appeal for subscriptions, and on January 18, 1861, a memorial was addressed to the Legislature asking for an appropriation.



S. Meredith Dickinson.



Eckford Moore.

During all the years of the civil war the association continued to hold annual meetings, and this continued until the death of Mr. HAVEN, who for so many years had worked enthusiastically for this object. The expense of these meetings, of printing, and of the solicitors in traveling, appears to have entirely absorbed all the funds collected.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.



William H. Skirm.

On May 7, 1884, a charter was obtained for "The Trenton Battle Monument Association." The following gentlemen were the incorporators of the association: GARRET D. W. VROOM, WILLIAM S. STRYKER, BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERS, ADAM EXTON, JOHN BRIEST, FREDERIC S. MCNEELY, EDWARD S. ELLIS, ECKFORD MOORE, JOHN WOOLVERTON, HUGH H. HAMILL, WILLIAM H. SKIRM, JOHN HART BREWER, WILLIAM S. YARD, JOHN TAYLOR and S. MEREDITH DICKINSON.

The first meeting of the directors of the association was held May 12, 1884. At this meeting by-laws were adopted, officers elected and committees appointed. On December 28, 1886, the property at the junction of Pennington, Princeton and Brunswick avenues and Greene and Warren streets was ordered to be purchased. On April 14, 1887, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act making an appropriation of \$15,000. On March 3, 1891, the Congress of the United States passed a bill appropriating \$30,000. On July 3, 1891, it was reported that the citizens of New Jersey had paid to the treasurer of the association more than \$15,000, which amount made both the State and Government appropriations due and payable.

At a meeting held in the State House, April 6, 1891, a design executed by Mr. JOHN H. DUNCAN, of New York City, was adopted. On the afternoon of September 20, 1891, the ground on which the monument has been erected was broken by the directors of the association, and the foundation was commenced October 22, 1891.

THE TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

1895.

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— WILLIAM S. STRYKER, *President.*

ECKFORD MOORE, *Secretary.*

S. MEREDITH DICKINSON, *Treasurer.*

— JOHN BRIEST,  
— JOHN HART BREWER,  
— THOMAS S. CHAMBERS,  
— WILLIAM L. DAYTON,  
— JOHN B. FELL,  
— BARKER GUMMERE, JR.,

HUGH H. HAMILL,  
FRANK A. MAGOWAN,  
WILLIAM H. SKIRM,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
— GARRET D. W. VROOM,  
WILLIAM S. YARD.



## THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

On the 26th day of December, 1891, the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle, the corner-stone of the monument was laid with interesting ceremonies. The Committee of Arrangements having charge of the exercises that day consisted of THOMAS S. CHAMBERS (chairman), HUGH H. HAMILL and WILLIAM H. SKIRM.

The ceremonies at the corner-stone of the monument commenced at 12 o'clock noon, by the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend JOHN DIXON, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian church of Trenton organized in 1712.



Thomas S. Chambers.



Almighty and most merciful God, our Heavenly Father, we reverence Thy great and holy name and worship Thee as the mighty maker of heaven and earth, the God of providence and grace.

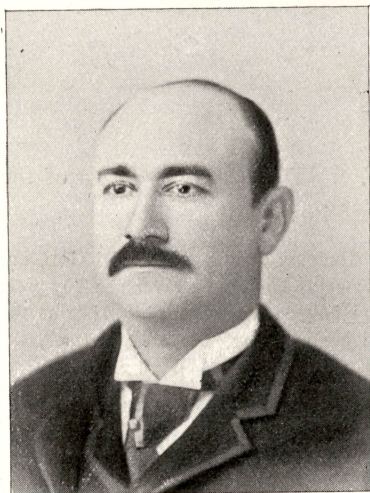
We offer unto Thee our most hearty and humble thanks for the way by which Thou hast led us and for the blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us as a nation. Especially do we thank Thee for the great victory which Thou gavest to our fathers at this place and which we this day commemorate. When the hour was darkest, when the hopes of the people had well nigh sunk into despair, then Thou didst bring Thy servant, the father of his country, to this spot and gavest him the victory which was the promise and prophecy of final and complete success. Truly, Thou

art the LORD of Hosts and the GOD of Battles, and as our fathers praised and worshiped Thee, so do we their children.

We do most humbly beseech Thee, O GOD, to prosper the erection of the monument which has been begun, preserve it when completed, and make it a shrine of patriotism for all time. May patriotism, pure and undefiled, burn brighter and brighter in the hearts of the people. Preserve unto us, undiminished and uncorrupted, the civil and religious liberty given by Thee to men and transmitted to us by our fathers at so great a cost of treasure and blood. Make us as a people more and more intelligent, moral, philanthropic and religious. Bless our rulers, and may they ever emulate the wisdom, integrity and love of country which, through Thy grace, shone brightly in the character and conduct of our first President.

Be pleased, O GOD, in great mercy to pardon our sins, accept our thanksgiving and crown the exercises of this day with Thy blessing, and to the Triune GOD—Father, Son and Holy Spirit—shall be the praise forever. Amen.

His HONOR DANIEL J. BECHTEL, Mayor of Trenton, as presiding officer, made the following address, and read a list of the contents of the box placed in the corner-stone :



*Gentlemen of the Association:* In response to your expressed wishes it affords me great pleasure to be honored in my official capacity as the Mayor of this fair city, with the duty of opening the exercises on this memorable day; and in the discharge of this pleasant duty I will first extend to His Excellency the Honorable LEON ABBETT, the Governor of the State of New Jersey, and to the distinguished gentlemen who are its guests to-day, a hearty welcome to the capital of this State.

The historic event which is about to be commemorated by the erection of a monument, was one of the utmost importance in the history of our country; and like the great epoch in the religious history of the world, with the anniversary of which it is almost simultaneous, it was a new dawn of liberty—liberty for all the nations of the

world; and although more than a century has passed since that bloody Christmas carol resounded through the quiet streets of Trenton, without the presence of a marble shaft to mark the importance of that deadly strife, yet to the credit of the citizens of Trenton of all times be it said that during all these years the generations of living Trentonians were ever proud of the historic value of their town, and deep in their hearts they always cherished love and reverence for the heroic men who crossed the icy Delaware on yon Christmas day to give battle for liberty. The presence among us to-day of the heroes of

the war of 1865 is the best evidence that the spirit of patriotism and national pride has not departed in all these years.

But I am reminded that my duties are simply to open the exercises of the day and leave to others more eloquent and better versed in the story of that great victory the task of eulogizing the heroes of "'76." I will therefore proceed with that part of my duties which consists in reading the contents of the memorial box to be placed in this corner-stone. They are as follows:

1. Constitution of the United States.
2. Constitution of the State of New Jersey.
3. List of officers of the United States government.
4. List of officers of the State government.
5. Laws relating to the monument.
6. Official proceedings of the laying of the corner-stone.
7. Copy of the contract for the erection of the monument.
8. List of subscribers to the monument.
9. Papers relating to the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.
10. Papers relating to the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
11. Papers relating to the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution.
12. Articles of incorporation of the Union Fire Company, of Trenton, 1747.
13. "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War."
14. "Trenton a Century Ago," presented by Honorable WILLIAM S. YARD.
15. "Thirty Days in New Jersey," by Mr. C. C. HAVEN.
16. Lot of American coins, presented by Mr. ISAAC R. PARDO.
17. "Journal of the proceedings of the Convention of New Jersey to ratify the Federal Constitution," presented by Mr. CLAYTON L. TRAVER.
18. Copies of the following-named Trenton newspapers: "True American," "State Gazette," "Emporium," "Trenton Times," "Trenton Sunday Advertiser," "Trenton Town Topics," "New Jersey Staats Journal," "Trenton Herald," "Mercer County News," "Sunday Press," "Potters' Journal" and the "Capital City News."

And now I have the honor, as the Mayor of this city, to hand to His Excellency Governor ABBETT, this box for his official disposal of the same.

The corner-stone was then laid by His Excellency LEON ABBETT, Governor of New Jersey, and a national salute of forty-four guns was fired as the stone was placed in position.

Governor ABBETT then made the following address on "New Jersey, the Battle-ground of the Revolution: "

New Jersey can well claim to be the battle-ground of the Revolution. Its situation between the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which afforded natural and pleasant headquarters from which to direct the operation of the British forces, made our soil alternately, during the varying fortunes of the Revolutionary war, the marching, the camping, the forage and the battle-ground of the Revolution.



Almost every portion of the State and of her people suffered during this struggle, and her men and her treasure aided the patriotic cause in nearly every contest of the war.

She was the marching-ground of the contending armies. In November and December, 1776, the American army made an enforced retreat from New York to the opposite side of the Delaware, followed by the British and German troops, which passed through Elizabethtown, Brunswick and Princeton, the Hessian force pressing on to Bordentown, Burlington and Mount Holly. In a few weeks the tide of battle turned, and the march was reversed; the American army turned to the left at Princeton and sought the hills of Morris county, while the British army returned to their post at New York. In July, 1777, the British

army again started through Brunswick towards Princeton, in order to draw WASHINGTON south of the Raritan, and give him battle, but they were outgeneraled, and finally drew back to Staten Island. Again the tide turned; the American army crossed the State and the Delaware river at Coryell's ferry, now Lambertville, and marched towards Philadelphia. In June, 1778, after a winter of revelry in Philadelphia, the British crossed the Delaware at Gloucester Point, and marched through Burlington and Monmouth counties and finally sailed for New York. The American army, leaving the cold and hunger and wretchedness of Valley Forge, crossed the Delaware and passed through Hopewell and Princeton to the fight at Monmouth Court House, and thence by Brunswick to the Hudson river below West Point. In May, 1779, the New Jersey Continentals marched from Elizabethtown to Easton on their way to the campaign against the Six Nations, and in October they returned from their successful expedition, and with a large division of the American army marched from Easton to Morristown. In the last week of February, 1781, General LAFAYETTE, with his battalion of light infantry, crossed the State from Pompton to Trenton and passed over at Trenton landing, on their march to Virginia. In August of the same year the army under General WASHINGTON, with a splendid French contingent, passed over the same route to join the advanced detachments before Yorktown. Later in the fall they again crossed the State to winter in their huts at Morristown.

This marching and countermarching of the contending armies across our soil inflicted great distress upon our people. The American army had to be clothed and fed, and clothing and food had to be taken by force when they could not be purchased with depreciated currency. When the enemy crossed our soil their rapacity was boundless and their plunder indiscriminate. The despoiling of homes, burning of churches, plundering of friends and foes alike, fell with more sorrowful and disastrous effect upon our people than any of the great battles on our soil.

New Jersey also has a most interesting history as the camping-ground of the Revolution. In December, 1776, the British army settled down in their posts across the State and on the lower Delaware, prepared to enjoy a winter of pleasure and of ease. In 1777 the American army was encamped on the hills around Morristown. In the winter of 1780, in their encampment in Morris county, they suffered almost as much as the army in their encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78. In 1781 the American army again encamped at Morristown to await the return of peace.

The situation of New Jersey naturally exposed her to forage parties of British troops. The records of Bergen county show that almost weekly raids were made there for food and forage by the British from their headquarters in New York City. The history of Monmouth county is full of nightly attacks of British in search of supplies. The British army in Philadelphia subjected the people of the counties of Burlington, Salem and Gloucester to repeated pillage, and Hancock's Bridge and Quinton's Bridge, near Salem, form most interesting pages in our history. Our own troops also occasionally, when hard pressed, foraged upon the country. Life was not pleasant in the Jerseys during this period.

Not only can New Jersey boast of marches, encampments and forage on her soil, but history will assign her the glory of being the great battle-ground of the war of the Revolution. On the soil where this monument will stand, the first real victory of the war was gained. Here WASHINGTON risked all, and to-day we are commemorating the victory gained by the Continental army on the streets of this historic town, December 26, 1776. GREENE and SULLIVAN led the irresistible forces of the American army, and in a brief hour success came to what was then almost a hopeless cause. This was really the most important victory of the American army, for it is almost certain that if WASHINGTON had been defeated at this time utter hopelessness and despair would have followed. It was the dawn of a brighter day; it gave new hope to the struggling patriots, and was the first of a series of victories which ended in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. One week after Trenton's battle WASHINGTON again defeated three of the best regiments of the British line at Princeton. Again, on that sultry summer day in 1778, with weary, ill-clad men, poorly armed, but full of courage, he gave battle in the open field at Monmouth against well-disciplined British forces, and again and again repulsed their attack. By his bravery and the valor of his troops he changed an unsuccessful morning to a glorious victory in the afternoon, and in the evening camped upon the battlefield. Every patriotic student will feel the deepest interest in the varying fortunes of the fight near Springfield. The cry at Red Bank of "no quarter given," and the death of the leader of the assaulting column, fills one of the bloodiest records of the war. The night surprise near Old Tappan, in Bergen county, where flowed the blood of the best of the patriots, will ever make that massacre one of the most thrilling incidents of the war. Down on the marshy land of Egg Harbor inlet the murder of Pulaski's men fixes the student's attention. The bloody fights of HUDDY with his Tory neighbors on the shore lands of Toms River, fill with incidents and romance the last days of the conflict of the war.

These are but a few of the many scenes and incidents in our State where the opposing armies struggled during seven long years of conflict. The battle-ground is now the peaceful homes of citizens who are justly proud of her advancement and her greatness, and who are full of patriotic pleasure in recalling the incidents of the Revolution, and in their name, and as their representative, I have this day, as the Governor of the State,

laid the corner-stone of this monument which is to commemorate one of the most brilliant victories of the war of the Revolution.

May it stand through all the years to come, appealing to the noblest instincts of our people; an inspiration to patriotic feeling and love of country!

The benediction was then pronounced by the Right Reverend MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL, Bishop of Trenton.

We pray Thee, O GOD of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, assist, with Thy Holy Spirit of counsel and fortitude, the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to Thy people, over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion; by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy; and by restraining vice and immorality. Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and shine forth in all the proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for His Excellency the Governor of this State, for the members of the Legislature, for all judges, magistrates and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare; that they may be enabled, by Thy powerful protection, to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

We recommend likewise to Thy unbounded mercy all our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the United States, that they may be blessed in the knowledge, and sanctified in the observance, of Thy most holy law; that they may be preserved in union, and in that peace which the world cannot give; and, after enjoying the blessings of this life, be admitted to those which are eternal.

Finally, we pray Thee, O LORD, to bless this monument, which will be a memorial to us and to our children of the mercy Thou didst show the land in the days of its darkest sorrows, and to grant that it may ever point out our duties to Thee and to the nation, through JESUS CHRIST, our LORD and SAVIOUR. Amen.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution, partook of luncheon at the Masonic Temple, the American House and the Trenton House. At the meetings at the American House and at the Trenton House brief addresses were made by members of the societies, and they then went to the Masonic Temple to take part with the Society of the Cincinnati in the observance of the day.

Governor ABBETT made the first address, and he took for his subject "Our Country's Flag, the Symbol of Patriotism."

Man needs a material manifestation which, through his eye, appeals to his heart and brain, concentrating his energies and arousing his enthusiasm.

In all the great struggles of arms, through all the years of the past, the cause or principle fought for has been symbolized by a banner or flag, which to the soldier and the patriot has been the emblem representing all that is dear to him, and from which he drew inspiration, and in whose presence wounds and death were but glory and immortality. This has been so in the ages past; it will be so in all the ages to come. No denunciation of violation of the Constitution, or revolt against the Union, aroused the loyal people of this country so fully as did the shots fired in Charleston harbor at the starry flag as it floated over Sumter. No speech produced such a wonderful uprising as the attack upon the flag which embodied all that was dear to the loyal heart. The most heroic deeds of valor have been the onward dashes of the soldier amid the rain of death-dealing musketry and artillery, struggling for the flag of his country, or dashing onward to recapture it from the enemy. Danger and death were counted as nothing, and only the overwhelming instinct to uphold the honor of the flag moved the heart. No mental analysis can fathom this enthusiasm, no language describe it; it bears away and overwhelms all effort to stop it. The flag is ever the most effective appeal to the soldier and the grandest inspiration to bravery and patriotic endeavor.

The standard of our country, with its glorious stripes of white and red, and its glittering stars on its field of blue, was not the standard first borne by the Continental armies. There was before it the Pine Tree flag with its motto "Don't tread on me;" the disjointed rattlesnake flag with its emblem "Unite or die;" the cap and sword with the motto of "Liberty or death;" the mailed arm with thirteen arrows; the Continental flag with the stripes and union crosses, all of which, however, yielded to the flag now the emblem of our country and its glory.

It is interesting and a matter of congratulation to know that our flag is older than the present Union Jack of England; older than the tri-colored flag of France; older than the flag of Italy; older than the standard of the empire of Germany; but above and beyond all things, it is the flag that represents an independent people, growing with wonderful progress, governing their land by the will of the people alone, and floating over a country that with all its faults is steadily advancing with its mighty strides as an empire of freemen. Our flag has never been unfurled except to battle in the cause of liberty and right.

GOD give our people unselfish patriotism and devotion to the cause of liberty, so that the grand advance of empire and wealth may never weaken the devotion of the people to the old flag and to the freedom of man which it represents! May it ever wave over a nation of freemen controlled by principles of law; may it ever be the best inspiration of noble, brave and patriotic men! Let it wave from our school-houses and our public buildings and our private homes! Let it ever be wedded to the best instincts and noblest efforts of our people. Let it float on every sea and in every land, and wherever it is seen let nations recognize it as the symbol of a just and powerful republic, ready to protect the humblest citizen in his rights, on whatever soil he may tread.

GOD preserve and bless the country over which it floats!

The Honorable ASA BIRD GARDINER, LL.D., Secretary-General of the General Society of the Cincinnati, then spoke on "Our French Allies in the War of the Revolution."



On the 5th day of May, 1778, General WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army, at the memorable encampment at Valley Forge, issued a general order announcing the treaty of alliance with France, which had been signed on February 6, and said that it had pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United American States, and, by finally raising up a powerful friend among the nations of the earth, to establish our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation. He accordingly directed chaplainly services for the next morning in every brigade, and that the Continental army should afterwards parade in line of battle, and after a firing of thirteen cannon and of musketry from right to left, the whole army, at a given signal, should huzza, "Long live the King of France!"

We can, in fancy, see the old Continentals in their ragged regimentals as they paraded on those bare Pennsylvania hills, where they had just undergone in the cause of liberty such privations as no other army had ever endured with the same fortitude. The words of their revered commander were prophetic; the alliance with France made sure the establishment of our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation, and joy beamed upon every patriot face.

The American alliance was popular with all classes in France. A large number of gallant French officers had already enthusiastically sought service in the American army, with private sanction of the French government, and distinguished themselves in defense of the flag. The brave Baron DE KALB sealed his devotion with his life while commanding the Maryland brigade at the ill-fated battle of Camden. LAFAYETTE had already, at the battle of Brandywine, been wounded. ARMAND, Marquis de la ROUERI, was the Colonel commanding a Partisan Legion, which did efficient service throughout the Revolution. He almost beggared himself in supplying his command, at his own charge, with uniforms, shoes and necessaries. He rose to the command of the Continental cavalry, and was a trusted friend of WASHINGTON, whom he almost idolized. His influence in favor of constitutional government in his native province of Brittany was so great that, on his return, he induced the nobility to vote for the perfect equality of taxes over all.

The Chevalier DUPORTAIL was another of the gallant Frenchmen who entered the American service before the alliance. He was Chief of the Continental Corps of Engi-

neers at Yorktown, and later became Minister of War in France. He was very close to WASHINGTON, and one of his chief military advisers. Time will not permit even allusion to many other illustrious Frenchmen who served in subordinate capacities under WASHINGTON as General and Commander-in-Chief.

The services of France to the United States, in the cause of American independence, can scarcely be overestimated. Of hard cash alone, France loaned this country eighteen millions of livres, and made a free gift of nine millions more.

The services of the French land and naval forces which came to America were of vast assistance to the struggling Continentals. The operations of Vice Admiral Count D'ESTAING's fleet and his co-operating army off Rhode Island, in 1778, and in the West Indies, were of great service to the common cause. His later operations at the siege of Savannah, in 1779, although apparently unsuccessful, forced the evacuation of Rhode Island, where a British army had been quartered for nearly four years. In the gallant but fateful assault at Savannah of October 9, 1779, D'ESTAING was found leading his men and cheering them on—in which he was severely wounded. Fifty-eight officers and five hundred and seventy-nine soldiers of the French army were killed or wounded on that occasion.

D'ESTAING was not only Vice Admiral of France, but the ranking Lieutenant-General in the army who came to America. He subsequently became sole Admiral, but, despite his patriotism, and distinguished services, was guillotined by the infamous Revolutionary Tribunal, in 1793. He was the President of the French State Society of the Cincinnati.

There were several Frenchmen at the siege of Savannah who subsequently rose to the highest offices. Lieutenant Comte TRUGUET commanded a naval detachment at a siege battery, for which he received the Cross of St. Louis. In later days he was sole Admiral of France and a recipient of the highest decorations. An humble private soldier in the regiment of Auxerrois infantry, named JOURDAN, subsequently became a count of the French empire and one of NAPOLEON'S Marshals. Still another private soldier in the St. Domingo Legion of Mulattoes and Free Negroes, named HENRI CHRISTOPHE, who was severely wounded, subsequently wrested Hayti from French domination and became its King.

In the Auxiliary army, under Lieutenant-General Count de ROCHAMBEAU, which served in the United States from July, 1780, until 1783, were men of great eminence and European reputation, as well as many young noblemen who subsequently became distinguished. These young fellows deliberately left all the allurements of court life at Versailles and all the comforts of home, rank and fortune, for a long, tedious and dangerous voyage across the Atlantic to meet new dangers in the cause of American independence, and to undergo all the hardships and privations of active campaign life with unshaken fortitude and exemplary courage. They showed their manhood in the bloody trenches at Savannah and in the gallant assault on the British redoubt number nine at Yorktown, on the night of October 14, 1781, where some of the most popular court favorites were found crowding to the front as volunteers, and under the supervision of that gallant old veteran, the Baron de VIOMENIL, emulously participating in the assault in friendly rivalry with their American brethren of the Continental line, to whom, under LAFAYETTE, General WASHINGTON had assigned the assault of the other redoubt, number ten.

Among these young officers was the Count de CHARLUS, afterwards Duke de CASTRIES, only son of the Marshal de CASTRIES, Minister of Marine. This gallant youth had been transferred from an *élite* cavalry regiment to the regiment of Saintonge infantry, in order

to serve under ROCHAMBEAU, and was badly wounded at Yorktown. Another prominent young officer was the Count de SEGUR, eldest son of the Marshal de SEGUR, Minister of War. He relinquished the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and was transferred from an *élite* dragoon regiment to a marching regiment, in order to do duty under WASHINGTON. As a member of the French Academy and Peer of France, and as a writer of history—but, above all, as a supporter through a long life of constitutional liberty—the Count de SEGUR's name stands deservedly high in the esteem of his countrymen. He was Secretary of the French State Society of the Cincinnati.

The services of the Auxiliary army under Count de ROCHAMBEAU, and of the French combined naval forces under Lieutenant-General Count de GRASSE, at the siege of Yorktown, where a British army and naval force were compelled to surrender, will always be held in grateful remembrance by the American people.

It may be truly said to the glory of the alliance that, during the short service of Lieutenant-General Count D'ESTAING'S co-operating army in Rhode Island and in Georgia, and during the long service of the Auxiliary army under Lieutenant-General Count de ROCHAMBEAU, in many States, there is no instance recorded of pillage, rapine or violation of private rights by French officers or soldiers. Some of these, like ALEXANDER BERTHIER, became princes and marshals of France, and all the superior officers of the army and navy attained high rank. Several were members of the French Academy; others were senators or peers of France, ambassadors or governors of provinces.

But the glory of the French alliance is in the potent but occult influence exercised by WASHINGTON and his Continental compatriots and by the American people upon our gallant French associates in favor of liberty regulated by law. When constitutional reforms became necessary in France, many of the veterans who had served under WASHINGTON were found among the foremost in their advocacy.

Vice Admiral BAILLI DE SUFFREN, one of France's greatest naval commanders in any age, who had distinguished himself in Narragansett bay, became involved in a duel and lost his life because he had insisted in the States General that the nobility and clergy should unite for legislative purposes with the third estate.

Another conspicuous Frenchman was the Marquis de CHASTELLUX, who had served as a Maréchal-de-Camp in the Auxiliary army, and was a member of the French Academy, and author of that celebrated work, "*De la Félicité Publique*," in which he argued that the principal object of government was the greatest good of the greatest number. His memoirs of his military services in the United States are still read with interest. He was one of WASHINGTON'S dearest friends and most valued correspondents. In December, 1782, he came to Newburg to bid the Commander-in-Chief good-by before returning to France. After he had left, the usually grave and sedate WASHINGTON wrote to him and said: "I felt too much to express anything the day I parted from you. I can truly say that never in my life have I parted from a man to whom my soul clave more sincerely than to you."

The handsome and gallant Count ALEXIS DE FERSEN, Aide-de-Camp to ROCHAMBEAU, and afterwards Grand Marshal of Sweden, cannot be overlooked. His romantic attachment for MARIE ANTOINETTE which, there is reason to believe, was reciprocated, led him twice to return to Paris, at the peril of his life, to assist in her rescue; and it was he who, in the disguise of a coachman, drove the carriage containing herself and the King as far as Bondy on the ill-fated journey to Varennes. It was his last interview with the beautiful Queen, whom he hoped he had rescued.

When the States General were assembled in 1789, it may be truly said that all the great constitutional reforms, which were embodied later in the French Constitution of 1790, were the direct work of the French officers who had served under WASHINGTON.

Among these, General-in-Chief the Duke de LAUZUN and BIRON, known in American history and in Colonel TRUMBULL'S painting in the rotunda of the Capitol as Commandant of LAUZUN'S Hussars, was a deputy of the nobility and a strong supporter of constitutional government, and favored a union with the third estate. His intense patriotism, however, did not save him from the guillotine.

Another was General-in-Chief Count CUSTINE-SARRECK, also a representative of the nobility. He was among the first to insist on a union of the nobility with the third estate, and upon a "declaration of the rights of man." These services did not, however, save him later from the revolutionary executioner. Still another of these eminent officers, also a deputy of the nobility, was Maréchal-de-Camp the Viscount de NOAILLES, who had served both at Savannah and at Yorktown. In the memorable sitting of the States General, on August 4, 1789, it was he who had the distinguished honor of voluntarily moving that taxes should be laid on all alike, in proportion to their revenue, and that men of all classes should be equal before the law; that seigniorial dues should be done away with or reduced; that *corvées*, *mainmortes*, and all personal servitude should at once cease. He also presented a plan for military reform, and was President of the National Constituent Assembly in 1791. Nevertheless he was compelled to emigrate to save his life.

Still another officer, Count CHARLES DE LAMETH, who had been wounded at Yorktown, insisted, as a deputy of the nobility, on a union with the third estate. He urged and voted in favor of the liberty of the press and establishment of juries in civil and criminal cases and for the suppression of tithes. His brothers, ALEXANDER and THEODORE DE LAMETH, had also served under WASHINGTON, and were through life staunch supporters of constitutional government. All three became general officers in the army, and held high civil office. ALEXANDER DE LAMETH, as a deputy of nobility in the States General, also insisted on a union with the third estate for legislative purposes. It was he who moved the ordinance for the abolition of African slavery in the French colonial possessions. THEODORE DE LAMETH became President of the Constituent Assembly, and was the last of the French Cincinnati who served in America, dying on the anniversary of Yorktown.

Another eminent French officer of the Auxiliary army was Colonel Count HENRI DE SAINT SIMON, who devoted the closing years of his life to the consideration of the best methods of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes, the promotion of industry and morality and the development of constitutional government.

Last, but not least, was the gallant young Prince de BROGLIE, son of M. le Maréchal le Duc de BROGLIE, whose diary of his campaigns in America is a fund of information. As a deputy of the nobility in the States General, he was prominent in favor of constitutional government, and voted to make all citizens eligible to hold office. He subsequently became President of the National Assembly, but his patriotism did not save him from condemnation by the infamous Revolutionary Tribunal. When about to be guillotined, he said to his son, then a lad of nine years: "My son, they may strive to draw you away from the side of liberty, by saying that it took the life of your father; never believe them, and remain true to its noble cause." The son remembered the injunction, and, when a Minister of State under LOUIS PHILIPPE, at a time when the relations

between France and the United States were disturbed, he stood as the firm friend of our government at the expense of some personal popularity. The veneration exhibited by the Prince de BROGLIE for WASHINGTON was shared by all the officers of the French army who served in America during the war of the Revolution.

The principles of constitutional liberty which they had here imbibed, and which they supported and enunciated in the States General of 1789 and in the National or Constituent Assembly in the forum of debate and in their published writings were not forgotten by the great body of order-loving citizens in France, and eventually found expression in its government, in which, whether imperial, royal or republican, personal and political rights have been acknowledged and assured. Thus has America repaid France for her alliance in the Revolution.

My duty in responding to this sentiment is now done; but one more suggestion obtrudes itself. The grand central figure of our Revolution—at the siege of Boston, at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Springfield and Yorktown—was WASHINGTON. In the French army and navy he was always, as General and Commander-in-Chief, received with all the honors due a Marshal of France. In imagination we can now see the beautiful encampment of the Continental and Auxiliary French armies near Verplanck's Point on the Hudson, in September, 1782. What strains are those which arise from the French bands as WASHINGTON and his Generals approach for review of the long-extended parade, and are met by ROCHAMBEAU and his Generals? They are the well-known patriot tune of "Yankee Doodle," which had been played by the old New England drums at the British rout at Lexington and in many subsequent actions.

All those gallant and accomplished gentlemen have passed away, and not a single soldier remains. The alliance, however, of 1778-1783 nevertheless did, in the language of WASHINGTON, "establish our liberty and independence on a lasting foundation."

The Honorable JOSEPH D. BEDLE, ex-Governor of New Jersey, delivered an address on "The Revolutionary Independence of New Jersey."

The first Constitution of the State of New Jersey was adopted July 2, 1776, by the Provincial Congress of the Colony, and remained in force until superseded by the Constitution of 1844, a period of sixty-eight years. The Constitution of July 2, 1776, was revolutionary and defiant of the British crown, and although, in the last clause, it was provided that if a reconciliation should take place between Great Britain and the Colonies (referring to them all and not alone to New Jersey), the Constitution would become null and void, yet when the Constitution was adopted the die was cast and the independence of New Jersey fully determined upon and eventually secured. In the opinion of some there was a bare hope of reconciliation, but that hope ceased when the immortal Declaration of Independence was signed.

The American Revolution was the inevitable result of forces beyond human control, existing in the very nature and habits of the people of the Colonies. The people drifted along in spite of their fears, taking no steps backward, but always in advance, until they reached their declared purpose to be free and independent.

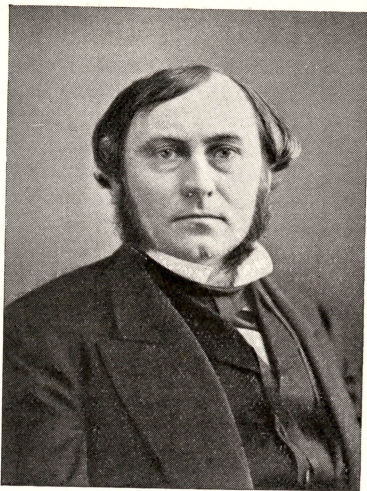
In the Constitution of 1776, New Jersey was still called a Colony, although its attitude was that of an independent State, yet the term "Colony" was soon disregarded,

for the Provincial Congress, July 18, 1776, adopted and assumed the style and title of "The Convention of the State of New Jersey." This, no doubt, arose from the fact that the United Colonies had been declared free and independent States by the Continental Congress, and the Provincial Congress desired, in perfect harmony therewith, to occupy the attitude in name as well as in fact of a sovereign State.

On the very day, July 2, 1776, that the Continental Congress resolved "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," the Provincial Congress of New Jersey adopted the Constitution under which we lived and grew in prosperity as a State, until the new Constitution of 1844. The Declaration of Independence was not signed until July 4, 1776, and our first Constitution antedates it two days. There were able men in the Provincial Congress which framed our Constitution. The committee to draft it was appointed June 24, and the instrument was reported within two days afterwards. It bears the marks of careful thought and preparation, and must have been well considered and matured even before the committee was appointed.

The month of June, 1776, was full of great events in the history of New Jersey. Everything was revolutionary and leading like a mighty current irresistibly to independence. The Provincial Congress itself was revolutionary, and before the Constitution was formed the royal government in New Jersey was entirely suppressed by that very Congress. That Congress began at Burlington June 10, 1776, and was continued in Trenton and New Brunswick up to the 21st of August following, during which time it passed ordinances, raised and maintained armies and exercised all the powers of a State in revolution. The deputies to this Provincial Congress were elected in the several counties May 4, 1776, under a resolution of the preceding Congress, which had first assembled at Trenton May 23, 1775, and was continued in session during the months of May, June and August, 1775; also in the month of October of that year and in the months of February and March, 1776, at New Brunswick.

The Congress of May 23, 1775, was called by a Committee of Correspondence appointed by a convention which met in New Brunswick July 21, 1774. That convention was composed of deputies selected by the inhabitants of the several counties early in that month of July, who had gathered together in their county towns to denounce the treatment by Great Britain of the Colonies. The chief object of this convention was to elect delegates to a Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of September following. FRANKLIN, the royal Governor, would not assemble the Legislature in order that such delegates might be appointed thereby, and the people, therefore, made the appointment in voluntary convention. The Assembly afterwards met in session at Perth Amboy, January 11, 1775, and the delegates appointed by the convention having attended the Continental Congress, reported their proceedings to that Assembly, which



were approved, and the Assembly thereupon resolved that the same delegates should represent the Colony in the future Continental Congress, and agree to *every reasonable and constitutional measure for the accommodation of the unhappy differences* subsisting between the mother and her Colonies. This was too mild to meet the demands of the times. The Assembly was of very little account in those revolutionary days. The people cared very little for the Colonial Governor or the Assembly. Their reliance was upon the Provincial Congress. The Assembly virtually ceased to exist after December, 1775, although during that year there were three different sittings, the first already referred to, at Perth Amboy, and the other two in Burlington.

The progress of the Revolution was so great and the powers assumed and exercised by the Provincial Congress so complete and sovereign, as to require, in the month of June, that the royal Governor should be deposed. FRANKLIN had issued a proclamation, May 30, 1776, in the name of the King of Great Britain, for a meeting of the General Assembly June 20, 1776, he intending thereby to still assert and maintain the authority of the crown. The Provincial Congress was unwilling, in the present condition of affairs, that any rival authority should exist in the State, and therefore determined that FRANKLIN's proclamation ought not to be obeyed and that his person should be secured. He was also denounced as an enemy to the liberties of the country. FRANKLIN, having refused to sign a parole, was thereupon brought before the Provincial Congress, under guard, to be examined touching his conduct as Governor, and having refused to answer questions, and denying the authority of the Provincial Congress, which he alleged had usurped the King's government, it was unanimously resolved that he be confined in such place and manner as the Continental Congress should direct. This resolution was adopted June 21, 1776. Afterwards, in accordance with the resolution of the Continental Congress, FRANKLIN was removed from the Colony and sent, under guard, to Connecticut, and thereby the Colony was rid of its royal Governor and Assembly and of all official opposition to the power of the Provincial Congress.

On June 21, the same day that FRANKLIN was ordered confined, the Provincial Congress resolved "that a government be formed for regulating the internal police of this Colony, pursuant to the recommendation of the Continental Congress of the 15th of May last," and that five persons be elected to represent the Colony in the Continental Congress, to serve for one year. On the next day the delegates were elected and empowered, among other things, to join with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain. These delegates had the great honor of signing the Declaration of Independence on behalf of New Jersey.

On June 24 a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, which was reported, as already stated, June 26 and adopted July 2, 1776. Within the few days between June 14 and July 2, 1776, the Provincial Congress totally subverted the colonial government and established New Jersey as a free and independent State.

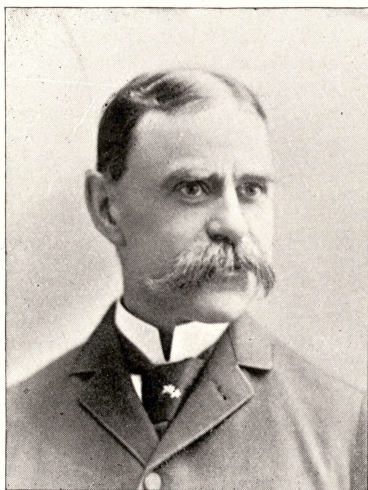
The Constitution provided for an election by the people, to be held on the second Tuesday of August following its adoption, for members of the Legislative Council and Assembly thereunder, which was accordingly held under the regulations of an ordinance passed by the Congress July 15, 1776, after which WILLIAM LIVINGSTON was elected, in joint ballot of the Council and Assembly, September 2, 1776, Governor, and who held the office, by annual elections under the Constitution, by joint ballot, for the period of fourteen years. The Constitution was never submitted to the votes of the people, but was a product of the Provincial Congress, which Congress embodied practically all the

revolutionary powers of the people necessary to assert, maintain and secure an independent State.

The Revolution, in an organized shape, dates back to the convention of July 21, 1774, although previous to that time there were gatherings of the people in the counties and townships, in which they asserted their rights, denounced their wrongs, counseled with each other and formed committees for protection. The people of the Colony drifted along by common sentiments and irresistible impulses until ripe for revolution, and then revolution and a State government became inevitable. The State having become launched as sovereign and independent, there was nothing left but to maintain it through trial and suffering. This was true of all the Colonies after the Declaration of Independence, and how well New Jersey bore her part in the strife which ensued let Trenton and Princeton and Monmouth answer.

The President of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, AUSTIN SCOTT, LL.D., spoke to the theme, "Trenton and This Wide-Extended Continent:"

The phrase "This wide-extended continent," quoted in the sentiment to which I speak, is found in a letter of WASHINGTON written just before the battle of Trenton. In another portion of the same letter WASHINGTON said: "I have labored, ever since I have been in the service, to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of American." This is that letter of WASHINGTON, written just one week before the battle of Trenton, in which he urges the direct enlistment of men in the Continental service without the intervention of the several States, a proposal virtually to establish relations between the general government and the individual citizen, a proposal which anticipates the true relation of every man throughout the whole continent to a national government.



Yet in this same letter, WASHINGTON gives his opinion that the spirit of emulation among the several States should be regarded and blended in with the continental and national idea. He thus anticipates the action of the federative principle which built for us, and still preserves, that national union whose life is secured by the fullest activities of the separate parts, each in its turn secure and supreme in its separate life; that principle which makes the highest independent function and activity of the national spirit essential to the existence of the several States, and, as well, the highest development of the nation conditioned upon the free life of the States.

This letter is a mirror in which is reflected the characteristics of WASHINGTON. It is as though we could watch in it the four cardinal virtues—courage, temperance, prudence and fortitude—moving into a systematic adjustment, an adjustment constituting, as it were, a fifth excellence, by which he surpassed all other great men. We see in him as he here reveals himself, the type of that political system of which the letter gives prophetic token. Here, if anywhere, is the turn in the movement of WASHINGTON'S mind in the effort to secure the perpetuity of the principles of liberty. He now enters upon the path whose goal was to be our constitutional government, unique in character among the world's political products—a national government at once dependent upon and making indefeasible the integrity of the individual States as historically developed and as now equipping themselves for new duties and relations, both federal and independent.

The military movement keeps even pace with the political, for, by the battle of Trenton, the war for independence now for the first time becomes continental in character. This the best historians make evident. The forces of the American people, various in kind and often indirect in their actions from this time on, tend to seek one channel and to unite in one current. The end is not yet in view, but the direction is sure. This is the value of Trenton. The stone laid to-day marks that point of departure in the history of the human race where republican government for the first time stepped forth to possess a "wide-extended continent."

With perfect propriety, therefore, a poet has joined in a stirring hymn, written in commemoration of New Jersey's adoption of the Constitution, that act and the victories gained on her soil :

" 'Twas on thy central field,  
Sure victory first was sealed;  
Here turned war's tide!  
Ever live Trenton's name!  
Princeton's and Monmouth's fame,  
Written in words of flame,  
Deathless abide!

" For us our God hath wrought;  
For us thy heroes fought;  
So are we free!  
Third on the ringing roll,  
Thy hand indorsed the scroll,  
Pledge of a nation's soul  
To Liberty!"

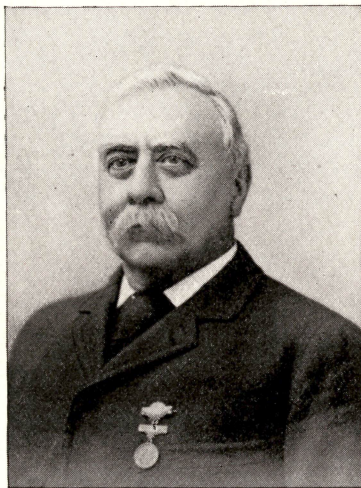
The following address was expected from the Honorable ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, ex-Governor of New Jersey. He was not able to be present on account of illness :

I shall always remember with pleasure that it was my privilege, as Governor of New Jersey, to aid, with my counsel, the passage of the act making an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to the erection of the Trenton Battle Monument, and to give the Executive approval by which that act became a law.

The Congress of the Confederation, on the 7th of August, 1783, adopted these resolutions :

“*Resolved* [unanimously, ten States being present], That an equestrian statue of General WASHINGTON be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established.

“*Resolved*, That the statue be of bronze, the General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath. The statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented the following principal events of the war in which General WASHINGTON commanded in person, viz., the evacuation of Boston, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, the battle of Princeton, the action of Monmouth and the surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal to be engraved as follows: ‘The United States in Congress assembled ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of General WASHINGTON, the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence.’”



Of the five events which the first Congress thought most worthy of inscription on the monument to the Father of his Country, three took place within the borders of New Jersey. What higher testimony to the importance of those engagements, in their results, could there be than this declaration of the cotemporary Congress?

That particular statue was never erected, and it has remained for the present age, in another manner, to imperishably memorialize the glory of those events. A beautiful and impressive shaft at Freehold testifies to the valor and discipline of our Revolutionary sires, in the heat of that terrible day on the battle-field of Monmouth. The monument whose corner-stone is laid to-day will forever recall the memorable struggle which here took place in the bitter cold of the Christmastide of 1776.

Let these monumental columns, emblazoned with memorial tablets of heroic deeds, surmounted and surrounded with statues of the soldiers and statesmen of the Revolution, serve, not only to make us revere their memories and love our country more, but also inspire in all a keener appreciation of, and a deeper devotion to, the system of government which their sacrifices made possible and their wisdom devised—a system formed for the government of a few sparsely-settled Colonies stretching along the Atlantic coast, which now, a century having passed, holds in its elastic yet controlling grasp a nation of forty four sovereign States, spanning the continent, peopled by sixty million souls.

Like, in conception, the great solar system of the universe, with its several worlds, each subject to its own laws, each revolving on its own axis, each moving in its own orbit, yet each and all held in relative position by, and receiving light and power from, a central sun, may this Union of separate States move on, bright and glorious as the stars, in independent yet dependent harmony, “till time shall be no more.”

Bishop O'FARRELL being called on, made the following remarks :



The duty and glory of patriotism will be sufficiently developed in the speeches of the gentlemen who are to follow, and therefore, for the sake of brevity, I shall confine myself to an explanation, from my point of view, of the glories of the event which we have met to celebrate.

In all great historical events, and especially in the description of celebrated battles, there are three things which serve to throw light on the importance of the event under consideration.

These three things are—the character of the person who conceived and directed the means by which the event was accomplished, the time when it occurred and the place where it happened. With regard to the chief actor, the whole country to-day is unanimous in proclaiming the pre-eminent merit of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He was

the man raised up by Providence to guide the American people through the dark and stormy period of struggle for their rights and their liberties. When Providence has planned the exaltation of a people, He sends them a leader filled with His light and strength. So He dealt with the Jewish people when, groaning under the tyranny of the Syrian kings, they cried out to him for mercy and protection, for He raised up unto them the valiant JUDAS MACCABÆUS and his brethren to fight unto death for the independence of their fatherland.

Thus, also, when the great mystery of the sanctification and redemption of the world was to be accomplished, He sent the Precursor to prepare the way for the coming of His divine Son. We are, indeed, expressly told by Scripture that there was a man sent by GOD, whose name was JOHN, who came to give evidence to the truth. So, too, we may proudly and lovingly believe that GOD raised up for the American people in their death-struggle against oppression another leader, GEORGE WASHINGTON, to guide with undaunted heart his people through their long years of combat for their natural rights as freemen.

As regards the time in which this event took place, I, as a Catholic Bishop, love to see a coincidence, worthy of a Christian heart, in the fact that it was prepared and begun when the whole Christian world was celebrating the arrival of the great Messiah, who brought truth and freedom to the world. He came at midnight, when the world was buried in darkness and in the shadow of death; but the heavens were illumined by His presence, and the angels sang the immortal *Gloria in excelsis*—"Glory to GOD in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will."

May we not, then, believe that the brightness of that Christmas night fell upon the soul of WASHINGTON, scattering the doubts that had so long worried him, filling his heart with new courage to meet the dangers of the coming morning?

The time, also, reminds us that on this day the Christian church celebrates the noble

martyrdom and the glorious death of ST. STEPHEN, who thus had the honor of sealing his faith with the testimony of his blood. Next to such a death for the GOD of truth and holiness, should we not place the death or the will to die for home or country?

Besides, I have a special interest in commemorating the place connected with the event, since ST. MARY'S Cathedral has been erected on old historic ground intimately connected with the battle, and the defeated leader of the enemies of the country breathed his last on the very spot whereon stands the present ST. MARY'S rectory. And here I may be allowed to express the feeling that no nobler ground could be consecrated to divine worship than that soil on which the GOD of Battles had granted so decisive a victory to the struggling patriots of America.

In speaking of the place, I am also reminded of some less important events which have not been chronicled by our historians, but which, on a day like this, it will be beneficial to recall to our memories. They regard the condition of the ferries between Trenton, its borders and the neighboring State of Pennsylvania.

All who have studied intimately the history of the Revolutionary struggle and the part that New Jersey had to take in it, will understand how important it must have been to WASHINGTON to be able to transfer his troops easily and expeditiously from the eastern to the western bank of the Delaware and return when occasion demanded. To do so it was necessary to have full control of the ferries on the Pennsylvania side. In a few obscure notices preserved by antiquarians (among which General STRYKER is prominent, who has made this part of American history almost his own), singularly enough we find two Irishmen having control of the boats of the two principal ferries. McCONKEY, an Irish Presbyterian, owned the ferry at Taylorsville, and an Irish Catholic, PATRICK COLVIN, was owner of the ferry opposite Trenton, at Morrisville. COLVIN owned all the property, from 1772 to 1792, which ROBERT MORRIS, the great financier of the Revolution, purchased and to which he gave the name of Morrisville, which it still retains.

Now, WASHINGTON, having decided to cross the Delaware above Trenton, selected McCONKEY'S ferry, in order to surprise the enemy more effectively. The battle took place and was won in a little more than an hour. It now seems to be admitted that WASHINGTON, instead of retracing his steps back to McCONKEY'S ferry with all his prisoners, took the shorter ferry and passed over to Morrisville, thus saving his troops the long journey, and preventing the English soldiers from arriving in time to intercept him. This ferry was the one held by PATRICK COLVIN. That COLVIN must have rendered important services to WASHINGTON, not only on that day but on several other occasions, we naturally infer from the fact that when he, in 1789, passed through Trenton to be inaugurated first President, in New York City, PATRICK COLVIN had full charge of the entire presidential party.

I, indeed, rejoice to say that two Irishmen, on the day of Trenton's battle, the Presbyterian McCONKEY, and the Catholic PATRICK COLVIN, put aside their religious differences to sacrifice themselves, if need be, upon the altar of American liberty.

And have we not seen something of the same kind to-day, when the Presbyterian clergyman, Dr. DIXON, and the Catholic Bishop of Trenton, both earnestly prayed that GOD might continue to bless and prosper this land of freedom? I am sure the Reverend Doctor and myself shall cheerfully help not only the President, should our assistance be needed, but also the Governor of New Jersey, and shall always be glad to co operate earnestly and loyally for the glory and prosperity of this great and plucky little State of New Jersey.

## General WILLIAM S. STRYKER spoke of "Washington as a Soldier: "

A close study of the opinions of military critics and historical students of this century shows a singular unanimity in their high estimate of the abilities of General WASHINGTON as a master of the art of war. Even British critics unite in pronouncing him as possessed of rare soldierly qualities and born to command.

As a leader of armies he had the physical courage which hesitated at no risk of life when necessary; he had a watchfulness which was untiring and sleepless; he had a tenacious fixedness of purpose; he had a mind fruitful in expedients; he was inspired by an earnest patriotism which held control of his whole life.

The enemy never surprised him; never did he lose an opportunity to attack when the hour came in which he thought a bold stroke might help his cause. And when we remember what a small proportion of good, well-disciplined, effective men he had in the changing, restless rank and file of his ragged but patriotic army, one cannot but be surprised that he gained at last so great a success. It was due both to his nature and his training. His early experience as a surveyor among the valleys and mountains of Virginia gave him skill in strategical topography. Both by temperament and by his habits of life he was quiet and reserved. He kept his designs carefully in his own breast, while he studied and detected the plans of his foe. No success, however important, could make him show inordinate delight; no disaster, however severe and apparently overwhelming, could make him despond.

General GREENE was an officer of rare acquirements; General STEUBEN had wonderful skill as a tactician and disciplinarian; General SCHUYLER was bold and venturesome; General LAFAYETTE was a dashing officer; but none of these, or, indeed, any other of the heroes of the Revolution, had they held the chief command, could have brought entire success to the American arms. They were important adjuncts to the grand result; but the personality of WASHINGTON himself was all-important.

From yonder river bank he saw the weakness of that long chain of winter cantonments which the pleasure-loving HOWE had stretched across New Jersey. With what superb soldierly ability he executed on these very streets his great surprise after Christmas! With keen audacity he struck a terrific blow at British power in America on Trenton soil, and sent nearly a thousand mercenaries into fourteen months of bondage.

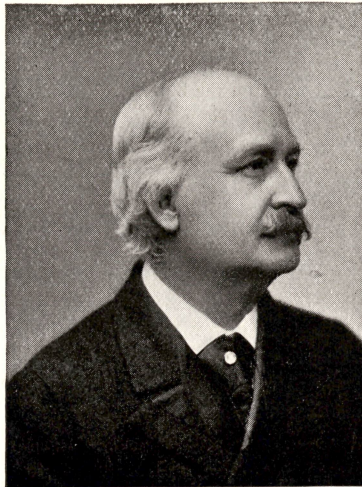
Although defeated on the Brandywine, in less than a month, with rare daring, he threw his battalions on the British Foot, almost winning victory near Chew's house, in Germantown. He proved then to the great FREDERICK and to the European world that the rustic Americans needed but a little more training and discipline to enable them to meet successfully the flower of Britain's chivalry. And this they gained after the experience which STEUBEN gave them at Valley Forge, when, under the immediate generalship of WASHINGTON, they fought a good fight on that hot Sunday in June on the plains of Monmouth.

During the year and a half which followed Trenton and Princeton, General WASHINGTON showed himself a master hand in grand strategy. Not more did the convention of BURGOYNE than the fiery dash at Germantown bring, as it is said, the great alliance with the French nation, an alliance to which we owe how much of our success!

GEORGE WASHINGTON! On this anniversary of one of thy greatest victories, we, thy children, enjoying to the full the freedom thy good sword gained, greet with plaudits the foremost of patriots, the noblest of statesmen, the purest of men, the bravest of soldiers!

The closing address at Masonic Temple was made by the Honorable SAMUEL H. GREY, of Camden, on "The Continental Soldier in the Early Days of the War:"

Perhaps at no period during the struggle for independence was the outlook for eventual success less encouraging than on the 26th of December, 1776. The loss of Fort Washington; the defeat on Long Island; the capture of General LEE, whose treachery was not then suspected; the threatened dispersion of the small army of devoted men who had followed the fortunes of WASHINGTON; the apparent security of British supremacy which the misfortunes of our troops and the concealed treachery of some of their commanders seemed to assure, all united in producing a feeling of despondency among the patriots akin to despair. As PAINE wrote, "These were the times that tried men's souls." Yet the soul of one man, and he the greatest, rose undismayed to the full height and necessity of the time.



Courageous but supremely cautious, audacious but wary, WASHINGTON, realizing that the crucial moment had come, resolved to risk all to restore the confidence of the people in the great cause which they had espoused, and with a single blow not only to deliver the Jerseys from the English, but to threaten their hold upon New York. A rapid movement brought him, with twenty-five hundred men, in safety across the half-frozen Delaware. A midnight march to Trenton gave his guns, at dawn, command of the streets of the town. The British mercenaries, one thousand strong, too much surprised to offer strenuous resistance, surrendered, after a loss of seventeen men, including their gallant Colonel RALL, and the FABIUS of the American army, with the loss of but two men killed in action, was master of the Capital of New Jersey. The battle of Trenton had been fought and won; the vanquished had become the victors; the despondent were triumphant; the spirit of the army, by the genius of its commander, had been changed in a night from despair to confidence.

Following swift upon this success came the battle of Princeton, eight days later, which compelled the retreat of CORNWALLIS to New Brunswick and after to New York. These repeated strokes, delivered in quick succession by troops whom the invader had theretofore despised, led by a commander whose military skill the English had been wont to regard with ill-concealed contempt, changed the whole character of the contest. The English officers never afterward failed to recognize, to admire and to fear the genius of WASHINGTON or to appreciate the high soldierly qualities of his men. "Your Excellency's achievements in New Jersey were such that nothing could surpass them," said Lord CORNWALLIS to him after the surrender at Yorktown.

The men whom WASHINGTON commanded were the Continental soldiers, the results of whose dauntless courage we are here to commemorate. These sturdy troops, the descendants of the hardy yeomanry who had sought in the Western wilderness a home where the personal worth of each man gave the only value to his character; the offspring of the men who had fought the wily Indian for the soil they tilled; the sons of those who had stormed the heights at Quebec, had captured Louisburg and who had wrested from the French the Canadas, they had inherited from their fathers' hardihood, daring and an independent self-reliance which gave them confidence in themselves and prepared them for the bitter struggle for self-government which the injustice of British rule precipitated. These traits which the Continental soldiers displayed were common to the people of the Colonies and made possible the creation of a government founded upon the recognition of the freedom of the people and the interdependence of the States which has successfully withstood the varying vicissitudes of a century of trial, and has within it elements of firmness and flexibility which will preserve it for centuries yet to come.

All the blessings of the past and all the hopes of the future were made possible by the heroic endurance, the sterling independence and the unselfish devotion to the great cause of liberty of the Continental soldiers, whose history shall not fade from our memories while you, gentlemen of the Cincinnati, their descendants, shall transmit to those who come after you the story of their lives, whose achievements shall endure while our flag floats as a symbol of that government which best secures and promotes the safety, honor and welfare of the people, and whose valor, on this field of their fame, shall be held in remembrance, while the column to be reared here shall be kissed by each day's returning sun in the years to come.

The commemorative exercises of the day, under the auspices of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, were held at four o'clock in the afternoon, at Taylor Opera House, before a vast assemblage.

Major-General WILLIAM J. SEWELL presided and made the opening address:

The rearing of monuments to commemorate great events is as old as time itself. It is but of late, though, that the people of this country have inaugurated a general movement in this direction. The influence of the Friends in the early settlements, and also of the Pilgrims, was to simplicity of the sternest character, even going so far, in the case of the former, as to barely mark the spot of interment of their members.

One is struck with the difference in visiting Europe, where the record of events for hundreds of years may be read on the monuments and tablets erected in honor of great incidents and of great men. The effect of this has been to change somewhat the sentiment of our people, so that to-day we are doing what the last generation ought to have accomplished.

It took a great many years to build the WASHINGTON monument, but now it stands the most beautiful column ever erected to the memory of man. In like manner the government has become more liberal in its ideas, and the visitor to Washington now finds a number of magnificent monuments, lately erected, to the memory of soldiers and statesmen.

We have to-day laid the foundation of the Trenton Battle Monument, which commemorates, on its one hundred and fifteenth anniversary, the battle of Trenton.

The period at which this fight occurred was one of the darkest hours of the Revolution. WASHINGTON, on the west bank of the Delaware, with his army, meager in numbers, unsupplied with the absolute necessities of life and war, without sufficient force to meet the enemy in general battle, but feeling the necessity for doing something to give heart and courage, not alone to his soldiers, but to the Congress and the people of the Colonies, crossed the river, on a winter's night, with floating ice endangering the passage of his troops, but with an indomitable will which nothing could counteract, assailed the Hessian force on the ground where we now stand, captured it, and recrossed the river with a large number of prisoners and arms, the latter absolutely necessary at that time for the use of the army.



The soldiers of that day were men imbued with the spirit of patriotism; men who, like WASHINGTON, GREENE, MERCER, SULLIVAN, STIRLING and DICKINSON, risked their all—their fortunes, their honors, their lives, their estates—in the cause of liberty, and who kept the field under the most disadvantageous circumstances under which an army was ever kept together for a period of years. The country owes its civil liberty to these men and to those who assisted them in counsel, such as FRANKLIN, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MORRIS, WITHERSPOON.

In this connection, while giving all the honor that it is possible to give to the men of the Revolutionary period to whom we are indebted for a country, I beg to say that recent events in the lifetime of many of those now present have demonstrated that we have a full appreciation of the liberty handed down to us by the fathers.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, Sons of the American Revolution, upon what we have accomplished to-day.

I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Cincinnati, lineal representatives of many of those that were present at the battle of Trenton, who must feel a pride in taking part in the erection of this monument which will emblazon to all future time the patriotism and valor of your fathers.

I congratulate you, companions of the Loyal Legion, and comrades of the Grand Army, who have preserved the Constitution under which we live. You, who fought with McCLELLAN on the Peninsula; you, who held the lines at Gettysburg, under MEADE; you, who followed the watercourses of the Mississippi Valley, to Vicksburg, under GRANT; you, who made the march from Atlanta to the sea, under SHERMAN; you, gentlemen of the navy, who followed FARRAGUT in opening up the mouth of the Mississippi; you, who followed the one-armed KEARNY, of New Jersey, and that distinguished citizen-soldier MOTT; you, who followed SHERIDAN in the valley; you, who

were present at Appomattox and the surrender of LEE, who must feel that, while we yield to no men in our appreciation of the great patriots of the Revolution and the great soldiers who accomplished success under the most adverse circumstances, we have not allowed their fame to be tarnished, we have not allowed one star to be taken from our flag, and that while contending with men of the same race, as brave as ever went to field, we have preserved for the American people, for all time to come, I trust, the priceless liberties which they have inherited, and have demonstrated to the world that there has been no deterioration in the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Honorable JOHN R. MCPHERSON, United States Senator from New Jersey, then spoke on the sentiment, "Monuments Commemorating our Revolutionary Battles Inspire in the Hearts of the People a Love of Country:"



In a single century of time the country in which we live marks the most eventful and heroic period in the history of the world.

The hour had come when the indestructible elements of freedom in the colonies England had planted here asked room for expansion and growth. "Freedom had been haunted around the world." "Europe had treated her like a stranger, and England had given her warning to depart."

Groaning under the tyrannies of the mother country, and hunted by religious persecution, hither had they fled, and here they founded a colony in the wilderness which alone could offer them a home. Little did they think that the persecutions which drove them hence would pursue their descendants still.

The first colonists were a strongly religious people, and to them the idea of freedom was not wholly unknown. It is in such soil as this that the germs of freedom, once firmly rooted, the tree of liberty will most speedily grow. As in their religion, they had a witness coeval and co-extensive with intelligence; they were in like manner possessed by the truth that man holds inherent and indefeasible rights, and from their political aspirations they deduced from universal principles a bill of rights; "they were not only able to govern themselves, they alone were able to do so;" that taxation without limit by the edict of a corrupt profligate king was of all forms of slavery the worst, and no people fit to be free would take with their own hands and place upon their own necks this yoke of political bondage. Furthermore, that the resources of a vast country which they possessed, and its development, could not be made the plaything of kingly power across the seas.

Then came the Revolution, and this anniversary marks the gloomiest period of that eventful war in which the weak struggled for freedom and the strong for more complete dominion. "The world knows the rest."

In the treasury of your monument association is lodged the contributions of sixty millions of people to erect a monument worthy of the heroic dead who suffered here, and of the cause which they espoused; and we are here to-day to give expression to the sentiment of a grateful people and to commemorate in bronze or marble the heroism of those whose deeds have passed into history, whose trials secured the happiness of a continent, and whose memory will endure in the hearts of their children for all future time.

"They who fought here in the snow, fought not for honor;" "not for glory;" "not for power." They struggled here for the human race; it was human rights that they defended. It was liberty itself warring against tyranny; right arrayed against wrong. They were animated with one great soul and resolved to stand together as a band of brothers even unto death, and resist by all just and proper means every injury to American rights.

The battle of Trenton, like that of Monmouth, was not a decisive victory for our arms, and was vastly more important in its moral than in its military aspect. It had been a season of disaster to our arms, and Congress and the country were upon the verge of despair. Following our Declaration of Independence from the British crown, in the space of a few short months New York had been abandoned to the British, and the city of Philadelphia was open to the invader. WASHINGTON had retreated across New Jersey, followed closely by the enemy, and taken a position south of the Delaware.

On Christmas day he recrossed the Delaware, taking the most desperate step recorded in the annals of war, and like a wounded lion sprang at the throat of his pursuer. On the following week, the enemy having received reinforcements, WASHINGTON saw at once the urgency of the situation, and unwilling to stake the cause of America's independence upon the chances of a defeat, wisely withdrew into the mountains, and into the darkness of the night, and the snows of winter. In a few short months WASHINGTON and his army had seen days of danger and defeat, and then a day of victory. The battle at Trenton gave new courage and hope; it gave new inspiration to the cause and turned the wavering and despondent colonists, as rivers of water are turned, on the side of liberty. The crisis for the time was passed, and Monmouth made our victory complete.

New Jersey was the very heart of the Revolutionary struggle. Her soil was reddened with the blood of heroes. From the Delaware to the Hudson, New Jersey is rich with Revolutionary memories. Monmouth, Trenton, Princeton, Morristown, Red Bank, the Palisades, are immortal to them, and yet one hundred years or more have come and gone and there is upon her soil but a single monument (Monmouth) to mark the scenes where a century ago a ragged sentinel, blue with cold, and with wounded feet, kept watch for liberty; or point to the spot which the blood of our fathers embalmed and sanctified.

The actions which made these scenes heroic have a glory all their own; and in fullness of time, a generation of men more patriotic than we, and with an inspiration born of the olden time, will stand as we now stand and complete the good work so happily begun.

I think all will agree that national monuments are the grappling-irons which bind one generation to another; that monuments commemorative of the great men and great

events which marked our Revolutionary struggle and planted here a continent with liberty and law, is one of the strongest links in the chain that binds the future to the past. It is one of the noblest characteristics of national pride to emulate great deeds and great victories which give eternal springtime to her history by monumental evidences of appreciation and consecrated emblems of patriotic glory. Monuments are the outward and visible expressions of our national gratitude. Standing in their presence, before us rise the scenes of other days, and under the inspiration of the memories they awaken we seem to hear the sound of voices that are still. These silent monitors of the past seem to say to us, "In days of sorrow and suffering we laid the foundations of your happiness, and to-day you enjoy a peace, a wealth, a power of which we never dreamed. Do you wish to perpetuate the liberties so dearly bought? Then you must be virtuous, courageous, vigilant. Do you honor our memories? Then do as we have done."

Mr. Chairman, the subject of public monuments and memorials is, I am aware, a hackneyed one, but the history of efforts in connection with such monuments is varied and interesting. The work of raising great sums by popular subscription is always a slow one, and the apparent indifference of the people is no greater to-day than at any other period of history. While we blush at the wrangling over the attempt to raise the GRANT fund, it is well to bear in mind that the NELSON column, in London, which cost but one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and was to have been built entirely by patriotic voluntary contributions, had to be helped out by Parliament after persistent begging.

Bunker Hill was a memorial of slowest growth, and but for some heavy subscriptions by wealthy men and the co-operation of patriotic women, it might still remain unfinished. To SARAH JOSEPHA HALE was due the honor of suggesting the co-operation of women. Speaking of this event, a great writer eloquently adds: "Next to GOD, we are indebted to woman—first for life, and then for making life worth living."

The monument to LINCOLN on Capitol Hill was erected by colored people from funds collected exclusively from their own race. The first five dollars was given by a woman (CHARLOTTE SCOTT) recently dead, who vowed to raise the money for a monument on hearing of the martyr's death.

The completion of our own WASHINGTON monument is still a thing of yesterday, and your Honorable Battle Monument Committee who have struggled so long and faithfully ought to take comfort from these three dates. The Congress of 1799 decided that a marble monument should be erected at Washington. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848. The monument was completed December 6, 1884, eighty years after the decision of Congress, and nearly one hundred years after the resolution of the Continental Congress for the provision of a memorial. The name of WASHINGTON is the watchword of liberty, and in the capital of the country which he served with such signal devotion, in the city which bears his name, where our history, our character and our patriotism seem to culminate, after fifty years of liberty, Congress laid the corner-stone of his monument, and then seemed, for fifty years more, to forget that but for WASHINGTON we would have had no capital, no Congress and, indeed, no country, to command the admiration of mankind. WASHINGTON's position was the most trying that ever mortal man was called to fill. He must create the body and soul of his army and the legislative disposition to supply it with bread and meat, shoes and clothes. No age, no nation, has given to the world king, emperor, conqueror, statesman so worthy of the gratitude of a people, or one who so justly challenged the homage of the world. His-

tory, in making up its final and impartial judgment, has inscribed in letters of living light to the glory of WASHINGTON, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." His was a national triumph, a national glory, and whatever was due to neglect or indifference in the early completion of his monument is a national shame.

While memory and tradition exist, it will be the pleasure of mankind to recount the praises of great men, and to point to the era of their sublime achievements. The deeds and the mighty hands that wrought them are welded together and are thus handed down from generation to generation, shedding a halo of glory and honor around the land of their nativity. And yet how unsubstantial and fleeting are the ordinary events of life. Here and there, through the revolving cycles, shines forth some act, some utterance, to immortalize its epoch, but men pass away and memories fade, and oblivion would soon overwhelm and blot out the records of our heroes, had not a grateful posterity learned how to perpetuate in enduring monuments those names, those thoughts, those words, those actions that make up the sum of a nation's history.

Monuments are the great milestones along the highway to posterity, and they who climb along that stony path see in them the footprints of those who have reached the summit. Were we but dependent upon tradition, how indistinct, how incorrect, how unsatisfactory would the story grow as it passed from lip to lip, but crystallize the drops into a solid, embody the noble record of a nobler life, or the grand result of many noble lives in some mighty shaft, and through the countless ages will that monument bear its message of greatness and of power.

History shows monuments to be the results of a resistless impulse. The massive records of Nineveh and the Nile, which teach the world the lesson of their vanished might, the Roman columns, the triumphal arches, are all mute testimonials of a desire to mark for all time some splendid passage of a people's history, so that it might live on when man's memory failed, and the scene shifted on the great theater of the world. One learns the universal history by these chapter headings and some bring dark and repellant thoughts, while others awake every noble impulse.

A monument may mark a nation's glory or a nation's shame, but in the history of mankind a page can never be torn out or a line erased. Surely it is not the country without history that should be happiest, but rather that people who can proudly point to their monuments as landmarks along an onward, upward path to power and to peace. The monuments of Europe are to our own, as yet, what the glittering British army was to that handful of men who fled through New Jersey to Valley Forge during what was called the darkest hour of the Revolution; the former, insolent, glorious, superb, in their conscious power; the latter, a few shivering patriots, strong only in purpose and in right. The simile holds good if it is carried even further; for our own monuments are few, but they are the records of our country's honor, which was in the keeping of those resolute, suffering soldiers. Old imperial Europe may well glory in some of her milestones, but for others she must blush, while her sturdy republican child need lower its eyes before no people. This young nation, more than any other, will not forget its fathers nor rest unmindful of the hours which "tried men's souls" in the dawn of the republic. We cannot rescue from forgetfulness the names of many who sacrificed "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to establish this magnificent commonwealth, but by some solitary monolith, some typical figure, some sculptured marble or emblematic bronze, we can give expression to our gratitude and direct the attention of coming generations to the national glories. Like the cold, pure shaft that bears the name of our

foremost patriot, and which, typical of himself, points ever upward, like the polar star, which draws all toward itself, so does the memory of these countless heroes draw us on and up as a nation to the heights where their names are carved on tablets of bronze.

Monuments are raised to victors and to victories, and yet it seems peculiarly fit that there should be a monument at Trenton to commemorate that patient, enduring heroism of our forefathers in the hour of agony. It is typical of the spirit of that great Revolution, which might as easily have been written Rebellion in history had there been an iota yielded. Never was a nation born in such pain and sorrow. Life seemed at times almost extinct, and yet we lived and triumphed; and the soil we are treading is sanctified by the blood of patriots—the air we breathe is free only because they died—and to-day we are writing down their honored names as firmly and as indelibly as is granted to man. Monuments inspire a love of country in the hearts of the people, because a country was given us through the events they record, and that man must indeed have sunk to a low level who can read the history of our Revolution and not count it an honor to call himself an American.

All honor to the citizens of Trenton, the Governor and Legislature of this commonwealth, whose patriotism and generosity have enabled "we who have come after" to assemble here to-day, with reverence and gratitude, and erect a monument in eternal remembrance and everlasting honor of those who dared all for their country upon this spot more than a century ago.

An historical paper on the battle of Trenton was read by General WILLIAM S. STRYKER, President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association:



The true patriot, THOMAS PAINE, on the 17th day of December, 1776, in a timely and most ingenious treatise called "The Crisis," written for the purpose of explaining and enforcing the principles of revolution, began with this striking sentence: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the thanks of man and woman." The closing days of the year in which American independence was declared, were indeed trying times for the lover of his country; and the men who, at that time, amid terrible discouragements, still clung to the patriot cause, deserve and will receive through all the ages the thanks, the eternal gratitude, of all friends of liberty.

In the paper which I will read to you to-night I shall not give you a sketch of the battle of Trenton as you have read it in the popular histories, nor shall I give it to you

with the statements concerning the fight that I have often heard related. I will try to narrate, as briefly as possible, the story as I have found it, after fifteen years of study of German records and German diaries at Hesse Cassel and Marburg, and the closest scrutiny of letters written by participants in the battle. I propose to so localize each feature of the affair that you, as Trentonians, and all others who are familiar with our city, may see the surprise of the Hessians on the very spot where each event really occurred, and that you may, in the light of to-day, tell to your children correctly the story of the great battle which took place on the streets of our old historic town.

It may be necessary to mention a few facts in connection with the condition and position of the American and British armies during the fall months of 1776. The battle of Long Island had been fought on August 27, and resulted disastrously to the patriot forces. A hasty retreat was made by General WASHINGTON across the East river to New York City. On the 16th day of November Fort Washington, held by twenty-six hundred Americans, was taken by assault and the garrison were compelled to lay down their arms between the Hessian regiments of RALL and VON LOSSBERG. The contrast in the situation of these German regiments on that day and their condition forty-four days thereafter was truly wonderful. A week later Fort Lee, on the west bank of the Hudson river, was abandoned because a large force under Lord CORNWALLIS, which had ascended the steep and rocky path at Closter dock to the top of the Palisades, had come into the rear of the fort and made it untenable. A very large amount of commissary stores, of guns, of ammunition and of camp equipage, which the Continental army could not spare without distress, here fell into the hands of the enemy. That army was then posted on the west bank of the Hackensack river. It had scarcely four thousand men fit for duty, and they were greatly in need of tents and shoes and blankets. Desertions were increasing and no recruits joined the army.

On the morning of November 23, General WASHINGTON concentrated his force at Newark, and on the 28th he left that city and began his memorable retreat through the Jerseys. That same night the British troops, well officered, well equipped and, as stated by some, twelve thousand strong, entered Newark. As the American column passed through Brunswick, battalion after battalion left the army, their term of enlistment having expired. The British army made a singular halt at Brunswick, but on December 6 General HOWE, with an additional force, joined them, and they then left for Princeton. When the American army reached Trenton, weary, ragged, well-nigh disheartened, they were reinforced by a German battalion, by three battalions of Philadelphia Associators, the Philadelphia troop of light horse, a battery of artillery and two small regiments of New Jersey militia.

During the afternoon of December 7, and up to daylight on Sunday morning, December 8, small boats were constantly crossing and recrossing the Delaware river at Trenton ferry, a short distance below what is now the Pennsylvania railroad bridge, and at BEATTY'S ferry, a few yards above the present bridge at Calhoun street. In this way the entire American army reached the west bank of the river. At about eleven o'clock on the same morning a brigade of HOWE'S army, which had remained, strange to say, seventeen hours at Princeton, entered this village with music and much display, and went down to the river bank, to find no boats for them to cross, and to receive a shower of grapeshot from a battery posted on the high ground opposite BEATTY'S ferry. It was now too late for the skillful and powerful army of Britain to crush at one blow the apology for an army which bore arms for the young republic. STEDMAN, the great

British historian, said it looked as if "HOWE had calculated with the greatest accuracy the exact time necessary for his enemy to make his escape." But New Jersey was now virtually in possession of the British army; and since boats could not be procured, they had only to wait for the closing of the river by ice to cross the Delaware, to annihilate our forces and to seize Philadelphia, then the capital of the nation. The condition of the State was deplorable. The great city just beyond the northern boundary of the State was under the power of Great Britain, and Philadelphia was the objective point for British attack. New Jersey became the marching-ground of two armies. The consequence was that food and forage were taken, buildings burned, valuables stolen, the inhabitants ill-treated and despoiled, while society was broken up, hostile feuds between neighbors were engendered, and the good people of New Jersey were truly in a pitiable condition.

The HOWE brothers, by instructions of their government, issued a proclamation, in which they tendered a pardon to all who would, within sixty days after November 30, renounce the cause of independence and subscribe to a declaration of their submission to the authority of Great Britain. This proclamation was scattered broadcast over New Jersey. It is said that twenty-seven hundred men accepted the proffered protection. This increased the deplorable condition of the people of this State, in that it created a faction openly in favor of peace, and ready to give any secret intelligence which could aid the enemy. But the German soldiery did not regard these protection papers, which they could not read, and they despoiled friend and foe alike. The English soldiers also did not relish the fact that the Hessians were obtaining all the spoil, and they joined heartily in plundering the citizens.

As soon as the American army had reached the Pennsylvania side of the river, they were arranged along the shore from MCCONKEY'S ferry, now Taylorsville, to DUNK'S ferry, a short distance below Bristol, with detachments at Newtown and various other places in Bucks county. General WASHINGTON then sent out officers to urge upon the people of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to forward troops immediately to him. His desire was strong to preserve the city of Philadelphia, and he placed Major-General PUTNAM in command of the city, which was full of alarm, and to some extent disaffected.

On the 11th of December the Continental Congress, a body in which the people were losing confidence, passed a resolution denouncing as false the rumor that they intended to leave Philadelphia, and requested General WASHINGTON to publish it in orders to the army. This he declined to do, and wisely; for on December 13 they made the gossip true by hurrying off to Baltimore.

All this time the King's troops made no effort to cross the river, seize the capital city of the young republic, and stifle liberty in its birthplace. At that time the city was a prize well worth the exertion. There were still no boats at hand, because WASHINGTON had them all in his control. But Trenton was a village of wooden houses, and JOHN RICEY'S hardware store and the blacksmith shops of JOSHUA NEWBOLD and AARON HOWELL would have given them the nails and iron necessary to have built at least rafts for such an enterprise.

General HOWE then ordered a line of winter cantonments to be immediately formed at Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton and Bordentown. The posts at Trenton and Bordentown, the most important positions nearest the American army, he garrisoned with German troops. The services of these men had been bought of FREDERICK II., Land-

grave of Hesse Cassel; of CHARLES I., Duke of Brunswick; of FREDERICK, Prince of Waldeck, and other of the petty rulers of Germany for £7 4s. each, British money. The officers of the Hessian contingent were men of large experience, many of them men of rank in Germany, and, as it afterward proved, soldiers of good personal character. The scandalous man-traffic, which furnished these troops to Britain, enabled the princes to support the luxuries of their little courts; but it filled the land with the tears of those who had been robbed of their husbands and their sons.

In Trenton, three regiments of Hessian infantry, a small detachment of artillery, fifty Hessian yagers and twenty dragoons of the Sixteenth British Regiment were quartered—in all about fourteen hundred men. The infantry regiments were those called the grenadier regiment RALL; the fusilier regiments VON KNYPHAUSEN and VON LOSSBERG; and Colonel JOHANN GOTTLIEB RALL was the senior officer commanding the brigade. He opened his headquarters, December 14, in a two-story building which many of us remember—the residence then of STACY POTTS, on the ground now occupied by the rectory of Bishop O'FARRELL.

Major-General JAMES GRANT was placed in charge of all the British troops in New Jersey, with headquarters at Brunswick, and the post at Princeton was commanded by Brigadier-General ALEXANDER LESLIE; the post at Bordentown by Colonel CARL EMIL KURT VON DONOP, with three battalions of Hessian grenadiers and a regiment of the British line. Colonel VON DONOP outranked RALL, who received all his orders from VON DONOP.

General HOWE, who was in command of all the troops of Great Britain in America, left Trenton for New York City December 13, and Lord CORNWALLIS accompanied him, intending to embark, with leave of absence, for a trip to England. General HOWE was an indolent man, fond of pleasure, a great gambler, at times intemperate, and always loath to quit a life of ease in a city for the toils of a march and the risks of the battlefield. He was but a poor commander of an army sent to crush out rebellion in the Colonies. Lord CORNWALLIS was, on the contrary, one of the best, ablest and most reliable soldiers in the British army. He was bold, aggressive, courageous and sincere in his desire to do his entire duty as a soldier of the crown.

To return to the American army. Two bodies of reinforcements had been ordered to join General WASHINGTON on the west bank of the Delaware. Major-General CHARLES LEE, with his force, made frequent and long halts, and seemed reluctant to merge his command with the main army. On the 13th day of December he was surprised by a scouting party of thirty British dragoons, at WHITE'S tavern, near Basking Ridge, three miles from his division, and they carried off their odd-looking prisoner in dressing gown and slippers, and without a hat, to the British camp. General LEE was considered by many of the army an ideal soldier. He was well educated, of brilliant talents, great experience and skill, and his loss was, for a time, felt as a great misfortune and made matters look still more gloomy for the cause. Immediately after LEE'S abduction Major-General JOHN SULLIVAN assumed command, and on the 20th of December he reported with two thousand men "much out of sorts and much in want of everything." Major-General GATES had also marched with troops from the northern army, then commanded by Major-General SCHUYLER, and after encountering a terrible storm in the Walpack valley the force reached the American camp on December 20, under the direct command of General BENEDICT ARNOLD.

It is evident from letters which General WASHINGTON wrote to General GATES, to

Governor TRUMBULL and to General HEATH, December 14, that he had at that time planned an attack on the British posts in New Jersey, "to clip their wings," as he said, "while they are so spread." In the diary of CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, the patriot Quaker, of Philadelphia, we find this entry, December 18: "News that our army intended to cross at Trenton into the Jerseys." Something had to be attempted, or, as WASHINGTON wrote to his brother, "if every nerve is not strained I think the game is pretty nearly up." He added: "You can form no idea of the perplexity of my situation; no man, I believe, ever had a greater choice of difficulties and less means to extricate himself from them." Yet he had faith in the justice of the cause, and confidence that the final outcome of the contest would bring peace and liberty and prosperity to his native land.

Some bold stroke had to be attempted in this the crisis of the fate of the new nation. The feeling of the people was one of deep despondency, and the little army must do something immediately to dispel the gloom. The soldiers still had faith in their chief; they looked to him to bring them out into the sunlight of victory. He was full of cheer to the men as he encouraged them in their suffering, and with firm countenance bade them look with confidence to a brighter day.

During the third week in December Colonel SAMUEL GRIFFIN, with about six hundred militia collected in and about Philadelphia, made a demonstration against the outposts of Colonel VON DONOP, near Moorestown, in Burlington county. The effect of this little affair was to draw VON DONOP and his men further away from Trenton, and to fix their attention on the little party in front and away from RALL and his command, which they should have supported if they had remained at Bordentown.

General WASHINGTON had divided his army into three separate corps. One stationed at Bristol, under Colonel JOHN CADWALADER, included Colonel HITCHCOCK's brigade of the Continental line and three battalions of the Philadelphia Associators. The second corps had headquarters at COLVIN'S ferry, now Morrisville, and consisted of the Pennsylvania militia of the Flying Camp and the New Jersey militia under General PHILEMON DICKINSON. This force reached from BOND'S ferry, nearly opposite Bordentown, to YARDLEY'S ferry, now Yardleyville, and was under the command of Brigadier-General JAMES EWING, of Pennsylvania. The third and largest corps extended from YARDLEY'S ferry northward seven miles on the Delaware river and the contiguous region, and back some six miles from the river.

An accurate calculation, based upon the figures as given in the inspection return of December 22, 1776, shows that WASHINGTON had at that time enrolled in these three several corps about eight thousand men, or about six thousand effective troops, the number as stated by General Lord STIRLING the day after the battle. These troops were ill-clad; they greatly needed stockings and shoes; few of them had blankets, and many regiments were without camp equipage.

Captain EPHRAIM ANDERSON, of the Second Battalion of Jersey Continentals, did much to furnish General WASHINGTON with information about this time, and many of the patriot farmers of old Hunterdon and Burlington counties crossed over the river to WASHINGTON'S quarters and gave him facts which were important to him. But I am inclined to think from all the data which I can obtain, from a search of some interesting records, and from family tradition, that JOHN HONEYMAN, of Griggstown, Somerset county, who furnished the British army with cattle and whom common rumor called the notorious Tory and spy, but the safety of whose wife and children was covered by a

written protection given by WASHINGTON himself, was the man whom General WASHINGTON relied on chiefly for most accurate information. It seems to be certain that while engaged in his trade he was captured by American scouts, carried over the river to the quarters of General WASHINGTON and held a private half-hour conversation with him. His court-martial was ordered for the morrow, and he was confined during the night, but he made an unaccountable escape before morning. It is asserted that he returned to RALL, gave him a doleful account of the American army and then left for Brunswick, so that he might not be present at the surprise of Trenton, be upbraided by the Hessians and lose his power for usefulness to the patriot cause.

WASHINGTON now prepared for a simultaneous attack upon the commands of VON DONOP and of RALL. It was ordered at the council of war held on the evening of December 24 at the headquarters of General GREENE that Colonel CADWALADER should cross the river from DUNK'S ferry to Burlington on Christmas night and beat up the posts of Mount Holly, Black Horse, now Columbus, and Bordentown; that General EWING should cross at Trenton landing and take position south of Assunpink creek, so that RALL'S men could not escape to VON DONOP, and that General WASHINGTON the same night, with a detachment of the main army, two thousand four hundred strong, with eighteen pieces of artillery, should make a direct attack on the garrison town of Trenton.

By two o'clock on the morning of Christmas some regiments of the main army were moving towards MCKONKEY'S ferry, and by three in the afternoon all those detailed for this service were on the march, tinging, it is said, the light snow which had fallen with blood from their feet. Each soldier had three days' cooked rations and each carried forty rounds of ammunition. The men were placed in Durham boats, in row galleys and in every kind of craft which could be collected in the upper waters of the Delaware. For several days these boats had been hidden behind the thick woods on Malta island and at the mouth of KNOWLES' creek. The river on Monday and Tuesday had been clear, but by noon of Wednesday, the 25th, was filled with moving cakes of ice and the current became swift and dangerous. As soon as it was quite dark the troops came down to the river to begin the crossing.

At this point let me say a few words about Trenton in 1776. During the Revolutionary war there were about seventy houses above the Assunpink creek and not quite thirty south of the creek. Most of these buildings were of wood, including two churches, the English and the Methodist, but the barracks and the Presbyterian church were built of stone, and HUNT'S general store, the jail, now the Trenton bank, and the Friends' meeting-house were of brick. The town above the creek may be said to have been bounded by what is now Willow street, what is now Perry street and what is now Montgomery street. All outside of this area was then considered to be the suburbs of the village. Warren street was then called King street, but extended only to Front street and had no bridge over the creek. Greene street was then called Queen street, and extended over a stone bridge at the creek to the road to Bordentown. State street, then Second street, extended from what is now Willow street to what is now Montgomery street. The River road passed nearer than it does now to the homestead of the ATTERBURY estate; and at the place where Prospect street now commences it turned slightly on ground now the bed of the feeder, through West Hanover street, thence into what is now Willow street and ended at the corner of Front and Willow streets. Pennington road and Brunswick road entered the village as they do to-day. A lane led up to the BEAKES farm, and this is now Princeton avenue. What is now Hanover street,

west of Greene, was called Pinkerton's alley; east of Greene street it was called Third street. Academy street was Fourth street; but both Third and Fourth streets were but a square in length. Church alley extended from Warren to Greene street, just north of the English church. Perry street was not then opened. The present Fourth ward of the city was the Bloomsbury farm of Dr. WILLIAM BRYANT, afterward of Colonel JOHN COX; and the house now the residence of Mr. EDWARD H. STOKES is always spoken of in German records as the "Doctor House."

The regiment VON LOSSBERG, with a portion of the detachment of artillery, occupied the English church, now ST. MICHAEL'S, and the houses of Sheriff MICAJAH HOW, Colonel ISAAC SMITH, THOMAS BARNES and others on King street as far down as Pinkerton's alley. Colonel RALL'S own grenadier regiment had their quarters in the jail, now a part of the Trenton bank, and in the houses of WILLIAM PIDGEON, ABRAHAM G. CLAYPOOLE, at FRANCIS WITTS' Blazing Star tavern and in HENRY DRAKE'S Bull Head tavern, the post-office and other houses on Second street between King and Queen streets. The regiment VON KNYPHAUSEN occupied the Presbyterian church, the village school adjoining, on what is now State street, the houses of WILLIAM and ELLET TUCKER, JOSEPH MILNER and others, on what is now Greene street, for a square above and a square below our City Hall. The barracks, a portion of which is now the Widows' and Single Women's Home, was occupied by the yagers and a considerable number of Tory refugees from Burlington and Monmouth counties. The Quaker meeting-house of Third street, now Hanover street, which is still standing, was the quarters of the British dragoons. Another part of the artillery detachment was in the Methodist church on Queen street. The parsonage of the Presbyterian church, on Third street, was used as a hospital.

Only the day before Christmas General GRANT had assured Colonel RALL that he was safe; that he would undertake to keep the peace in New Jersey with a corporal's guard. Major VON DECHOW, who commanded the VON KNYPHAUSEN regiment, wanted RALL to put up some intrenchments on the River road and on the high ground at the junction of the Pennington and Brunswick roads, and offered to build them, but RALL said: "Let them come; we want no trenches; we will at them with a bayonet!"

Major MATTHAUS, of RALL'S own regiment, urged him to keep a patrol toward Pennington and as far up as JOHNSON'S ferry. This he refused to do; fortunately for the American cause. However, at five o'clock on the morning of the 23d, the 24th and again on the 25th, the picket guard was ordered down to Dr. WILLIAM BRYANT'S house, near Trenton landing, with two cannon, and remained there until nine o'clock, prepared to dispute any crossing at that point. But it failed to make this early parade on the morning of December 26. The outposts at Trenton were then at the house of RICHARD and ARTHUR HOWELL, coopers, on the Pennington road, one Corporal and fifteen men; at the residence of General DICKINSON, now part of the house still standing and owned by the ATTERBURY estate, on the River road, one officer and fifty yagers; at the Fox Chase tavern, kept by Mrs. JOSEPH BOND, on the Brunswick road, nearly opposite the head of the present Montgomery street, a Captain and seventy-five men; at the tavern formerly kept by RENSSELAER WILLIAMS, on the Ferry road, near Trenton landing, one officer and thirty men; at the drawbridge over Crosswicks creek, three commissioned officers and one hundred men; and at the Assunpink bridge a Sergeant and eighteen men constituted the guard. The headquarters' guard was in the frame house still standing just north of ST. MICHAEL'S church.

As was expected by General WASHINGTON, the Hessians, secure in their own prowess, entered heartily into the revelry of Christmas day. On the early morning of the 25th, RALL heard that a small detachment of Americans was wandering near Trenton and might make an attack on him. He rode around to all his guards and then returned to play a little game of chequers with his host, STACY POTTS. Just before dark an attack was made at the picket post on the Pennington road by Captain RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of the Fifth Virginia Continental Regiment. Colonel RALL sent out a party to reinforce the post and they quickly drove off the Americans. This little unauthorized act, which annoyed WASHINGTON when he heard of it, removed all further apprehension from RALL's mind. Colonel RALL did not return to POTTS' house after this attack, but stopped at the residence of the rich merchant, ABRAHAM HUNT, and began to drink his good wine in his parlor. It was the room lately occupied as a flour and feed store by Mr. JOSEPH HOWELL, on ground now covered by the Masonic Temple. Mr. HUNT has been charged with being a Loyalist. I do not think he was. He was the post-master of the village before and after the war; his property was never confiscated, and after the war he married the most patriotic lady in the village. His liquors were certainly under the control of Colonel RALL. May it not have been that Mr. HUNT, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel ISAAC SMITH's First Regiment of Hunterdon county militia, was not averse to making his Hessian foe helpless? He certainly was, whether wittingly or not, a powerful agent of WASHINGTON.

While RALL was at his cards and wine a Tory farmer from Bucks county left a note for him at HUNT's house, in which he told him that the Americans were crossing the river to Jersey, but RALL put the note in his pocket and went on with his social pleasure.

To return to General WASHINGTON, who, with his troops, was about to cross the river. The jagged ice, floating swiftly by, struck the boats severely and they had to be handled with the greatest care. The night was, as Captain THOMAS RODNEY said, "As severe as I ever saw it." It was dark and cold and dismal, with mingled snow and hail after eleven o'clock; but Colonel GLOVER's Marblehead regiment of fishermen at last ferried the whole force over the river with all their horses and cannon. Colonel KNOX, with a stentorian voice that was heard above the crackling of the ice, repeated WASHINGTON's orders on the Pennsylvania side. It was after three o'clock when the Americans reached the New Jersey shore, and the order for the expected attack was five o'clock in the morning. This could not now be carried out. During the last hour WASHINGTON had been seated upon what had been a beehive, eagerly watching the passage of his troops. Here DAVID LANNING, the Birmingham blacksmith, who had left Trenton late on Christmas night, came up to WASHINGTON and gave him the latest information as to the condition of the Hessian foe. Then Captain JOHN MOTT, the grandfather of the late Major-General MOTT, started out with a fusee on his shoulder to guide the troops past his own dwelling-house, now a part of the property of the lunatic asylum, to the surprise of Trenton.

The farmers of old Hunterdon county had done good service to WASHINGTON by assisting in ferrying over his soldiers, and were now ready to accompany his columns as guides. Their names, in addition to those just mentioned, were: Colonel JOSEPH PHILLIPS, who commanded the First Hunterdon Regiment of militia, and his Adjutant, ELIAS PHILLIPS; JOHN MUIRHEAD, JOHN GUILD, HENRY SIMONS, WILLIAM GREEN, AMOS SCUDDER, EPHRAIM WOLSEY, STEPHEN BURROUGHS, EDEN BURROUGHS, JOSEPH INSLEE and URIAH SLACK. The descendants of many of these active patriots are here with us to-night.

The password of the day was "Victory or Death." The wind that day was east-northeast, and the storm, at least for a part of the march, beat rather more on the left shoulders than in the faces of the patriotic army. The ground was very slippery from the sleet and snow, and their miserable want of clothing made their condition truly pitiable.

The army marched to the Bear tavern, and then about three miles further to Birmingham, through woods of hickory and oak. Here Captain MOTT told General SULLIVAN that the priming powder in their arms was becoming damp. SULLIVAN's reply was, "Well, boys, we must fight them with the bayonet." When WASHINGTON heard of this he said: "Tell them to use the bayonet and penetrate the town, for the town must be taken and I am resolved to take it." A hasty breakfast was made at Birmingham, WASHINGTON partaking of the hospitalities of BENJAMIN MOORE. The column was then broken into two divisions—one to go by the River road, under Major-General SULLIVAN, and the other by the Pennington road, under Major-General NATHANAEAL GREENE. General WASHINGTON rode with GREENE's column. SULLIVAN had with him the brigades of ST. CLAIR, GLOVER and SARGENT, the batteries of NEIL, HUGG, MOULDER and SARGENT. GREENE had the brigades of STEPHEN, MERCER, Lord STIRLING and DE FERMOY, Captain MORRIS' Philadelphia troop of light horse, and the batteries of FORREST, BAUMAN and HAMILTON.

The column of GREENE first came within sight of the alarm-house on the Pennington road. The picket guard, under command of Lieutenant WIEDERHOLD, was in HOWELL'S house and their guns were stacked at the door, with a sentinel in charge. The advance party of the Americans instantly charged towards the house, but the guards ran out, shouting: "*Der Feind! Der Feind! Heraus! Heraus!*" And giving the patriots a volley they retired. According to instructions, General STEPHEN charged with great spirit on the retreating outposts. The picket fell back on the reserve, which was at the house and general store of ALEXANDER CALHOUN, at the head of the street now called by his name, the road which then led to BEATTY'S ferry. Captain VON ALTENBOCKUM and his company of the VON LOSSBERG regiment formed this reserve, but they, too, gave way before the rapid dash of STEPHEN'S troops.

It was nearly eight o'clock in the morning when General GREENE'S column forced the picket station on the Pennington road, and it was just three minutes afterward when General SULLIVAN'S advance, his men having halted at the road at the head of HOWELL'S ferry to allow General GREENE'S division to gain a little time on him, struck the yager picket post at "The Hermitage." Both pickets were overwhelmed, of course, by superior numbers, and the Americans rushed "pell-mell," as Colonel KNOX said, into the town. By the rapid firing it was clear that each column vied with the other to be the first in the attack on the main body of the Hessians.

As soon as RALL'S grenadiers heard the firing on the Pennington road they hurried out of their quarters on King street and formed in front of what is now the "American" house. The VON LOSSBERG regiment made their formation under the poplar trees in Church alley, on the north side of the graveyard in the rear of the English church. The VON KNYPHAUSEN regiment organized on Queen street and began to march westward along Second street.

Colonel RALL, who had in the early hours of the morning left HUNT'S house, and reached his own quarters and his bed, when he heard the noise in the town, opened his window and called out to know what was the matter. He was informed by his Brigade

Adjutant, Lieutenant PIEL. Although he had not recovered from his carousal of the previous night, he hurriedly dressed himself and appeared on the street on horseback to assume command. Seeing his own regiment already formed a few rods down the street, he started them on a run up King street.

At this time General WASHINGTON had taken position on the high ground on the northwest corner of property now owned by Mr. JOHN S. CHAMBERS, just at the junction of what is now Fountain avenue and Princeton avenue. From this point he could with his glass overlook the whole open village and direct the fight.

Then Captain THOMAS FORREST opened his battery down Queen street, while Captain ALEXANDER HAMILTON fired down King street from the very spot where the battle monument is to be erected. The Hessian cannon had been run up the street ahead of the RALL regiment to the little stone bridge which then covered what we call PETTY'S run, and the third shot from HAMILTON'S guns disabled their battery. Immediately the brigade of General Lord STIRLING began to charge down King street. Captain WILLIAM WASHINGTON, his Lieutenant, JAMES MONROE, and their company of Colonel WEEDON'S regiment were on the right of STIRLING'S brigade. These two officers were wounded in the charge, but they took two field pieces and drove the RALL regiment off the street into the gardens between King and Queen streets, pushing them back in great confusion on the VON LOSSBERG regiment, which was just coming out of Church alley into what is now Greene street. Then both organizations started off together from Queen street across the fields in the direction of the place where Montgomery street now crosses the feeder. Before leaving Queen street RALL had given an order to the Adjutant of the VON KNYPHAUSEN regiment to have the regiment endeavor to reach the Assunpink bridge, but when this officer reported to Major VON DECHOW he found that his regiment was being driven through Second street into the orchard.

Colonel RALL joined the RALL and VON LOSSBERG regiments as they were marching in a northeasterly direction and had left the town, and he ordered them to right-about and attack the village. This they promptly did. They had again reached the junction of Queen street and Church alley when they found themselves sorely pressed by STIRLING'S men, who fired from houses and fences on King street and the alley. Captain FORREST'S guns on the upper part of the street had created havoc among the foe, and General MERCER'S brigade were charging down Queen street on their broken ranks. RALL had sent his Adjutant down Queen street to see if the bridge was still open. He found that it was not, and that the Americans held the only avenue of escape. But RALL was still shouting: "All who are my grenadiers, forward!" when a bullet struck him. He fell from his horse in front of ISAAC YARD'S house, and was carried into the Methodist church on the northeast corner of what is now Greene and Academy streets, while the column of the Americans pushed the remnant of the two demoralized regiments through Third and Fourth streets into the orchard.

While these charges were being made, General STEPHEN'S and General DE FERMOY'S brigades, by WASHINGTON'S orders, hurried toward the Fox Chase tavern, on Brunswick road, to prevent the escape of the enemy to Maidenhead. This they succeeded in doing.

General SULLIVAN'S division, as I have said, drove in the picket on the River road. The cry was then raised with which I began my paper, "These are the times that try men's souls," and down the road the Americans ran, pushing all before them. The whole town was now in an uproar. Colonel JOHN STARK, afterward the hero of Ben-

nington, swung around ALEXANDER CHAMBERS' house, on the northeast corner of what is now State and Willow streets, and, as Major WILKINSON wrote, "dealt death wherever he found resistance, and broke down all opposition before him."

General SULLIVAN, with Colonel GLOVER's brigade and NEIL'S and SARGENT'S batteries, sent a party to take the people in the barracks, and then ran their headlong race around into Front street and so on to the bridge over the creek at what we call the "Assanpink Block," to prevent, if possible, the escape of the enemy. In this they were only partly successful. Colonel GLOVER'S brigade crossed the bridge and was instantly posted on the high ground on the creek just east of the bridge. The report shows that four hundred and seventeen men, consisting of the English light horse, the picket posts at the Assanpink bridge, at Crosswicks bridge and at the Trenton landing, the artillerymen, the detachment at the yager picket post and some men of the RALL and VON KNYPHAUSEN regiments, escaped and joined Colonel VON DONOP as he was making his retreat northward, or went by the Sandtown road and reported to General LESLIE at Princeton. Quite a number of stragglers from the Hessian regiments tried also to reach the bridge. Many of them escaped, but some were hemmed in on Queen street, between the force of Colonel STARK, on Second street, and the American brigade, then in possession of the bridge. They surrendered in front of what is now the TAYLOR Opera House, and hence this is often erroneously called the place of surrender of the Hessian troops. As SULLIVAN'S division came in front of the Presbyterian church on Second street, a show of resistance was for a moment made and Major VON DECHOW determined there to make a stand with the veterans of the VON KNYPHAUSEN regiment. But the dauntless STARK would brook no resistance, and he charged them with relentless fury. This Hessian regiment, too, was then pushed back into the orchard.

The RALL and VON LOSSBERG regiments, as I have already said, had been huddled in the orchard. The three remaining field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel SCHEFFER and Majors VON HANSTEIN and MATTHAUS, held a brief council and determined to break through the American force and make an effort to reach Princeton. They noticed, however, the double lines of STEPHEN and DE FERMOY on the Brunswick road, and Captain FORREST'S six-gun battery was just then placed in position, near the Friends' meeting-house on Third, now Hanover, street. The order to fire was about to be given, when the Hessians, seeming for the first time to realize that they were surrounded by superior numbers, lowered their standards and grounded their guns, while the officers put their hats on the points of their swords. General Lord STIRLING rode forward and Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS SCHEFFER, then the senior officer of the Hessian brigade, surrendered his sword and his command to him. This ceremony took place on the edge of the apple orchard, east of what is now Montgomery street; we may correctly say, on the two blocks north and the two blocks east of the corner on which the post-office stands.

The VON KNYPHAUSEN regiment essayed first to march down along the low ground of the creek from the orchard to the stone bridge and so to escape, but they found the bridge guarded by the Americans. They tried also to ford the creek, and in this a few succeeded. Their commander, Major VON DECHOW, had been badly wounded, and had given himself up a prisoner of war. The two guns they had with them were mired in the marshy shore of the creek and could not be got out. They heard also that the other Hessian regiments had surrendered, and they saw Lord STIRLING with his brigade pushing on through the orchard toward them. Then they, too, grounded their arms near where the Montgomery street bridge crosses the creek.

The news of the surrender was taken to WASHINGTON by his aide, Colonel BAYLOR. A few moments afterward Major WILKINSON, ST. CLAIR'S aide, rode up, and WASHINGTON pressed the hand of the boyish soldier with the remark: "This is a glorious day for our country, Major WILKINSON!" And truly it was a glorious day. The tide of the misfortunes of the war had now been turned and the Declaration of Independence had been made a reality by this the first brilliant stroke of victory.

Poor RALL, the brave soldier, was now carried from the Methodist church to his own quarters, wounded, dying. When he was undressed, the note of the Tory was found, and he knew then that if he had read it when it was delivered to him, and acted on it, he would not have been the victim of defeat. Generals WASHINGTON and GREENE called on him during the morning and took his parole, and promised him kind treatment for his men. He died on the evening of December 27, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard. Lieutenant KINEN, of his regiment, wrote him an epitaph, which was never cut in marble: "Here lies Colonel RALL; all is over with him."

The character of Colonel RALL may be summed up from German documents. He was of a generous, hospitable, kindly disposition. He was fond of the glitter and display of military life; he loved music, and every morning as he sat at his window in his quarters he enjoyed the parade of his regiment with the haut-boys playing as they performed their evolutions around the little picket fence which encircled the English church. Withal he was a brave soldier in battle and fought desperately at Long Island, White Plains and Fort Washington. He was called by his superior officers the "Hessian Lion." He had, however, a violent temper, and this affected at times his judgment and militated against his skill in holding high commands.

The loss of the Americans was two officers and two enlisted men wounded. None were killed. The Hessians lost five officers killed and six wounded; seventeen enlisted men killed and seventy-eight wounded. Twenty-four Hessian soldiers were known to have been buried in this village. General WASHINGTON reported to Congress that nine hundred and eighteen men had been made prisoners of war. The American army also took six brass three-pounders, forty horses, one thousand stand of arms and fifteen colors. Two of these cannon were used by the Americans at the battle of Brandywine and were recaptured by the British. One of the flags was hung up in the hall of Congress and had on it the motto: "*Nescit pericula*"—"contempt of danger"—certainly ill-suited to the vanquished Hessians. In the "Freeman's Journal" of February 11, 1777, appeared a witty doggerel:

"The man who submits without striking a blow,  
May be said in a sense no danger to know,  
I pray then what harm, by the humble submission  
At Trenton was done to the standard of Hessian?"

A council of war was called at noon, and although General GREENE and Colonel KNOX urged a rapid pursuit of the foe, General WASHINGTON decided to recross the river immediately and thus secure his prisoners and the trophies of victory. The march was then taken up by the river road to MCCONKEY'S ferry. The weary patriots stepped along the road with glad hearts, and minded not the hail and rain which they had borne for so many hours. The feelings of the Hessians can scarcely be depicted when they were compelled to leave the pleasant village and its holiday revels and tramp over the slippery roads as captives of war. More than one thousand of WASHINGTON'S army were reported unfit for duty the next day.

The Hessian officers were taken to the Bucks county jail, at Newtown, December 27. On December 30 and 31 the prisoners were sent to Philadelphia, being paraded through that city for the purpose of inspiring the patriots and showing them that the war-like Hessians could be captured. Some of them joined the patriot army; many of them never took up arms again, and their descendants are now amongst the most thrifty farmers of our neighboring State. The rest were exchanged and joined the British army in Philadelphia in the spring of 1778.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel refused to give the three Hessian regiments new colors, and informed them that they should carry none until they had taken an equal number of standards in battle. The officers were all court-martialed for their conduct at the fight in this village, but the German War Commission, on April 15, 1782, acquitted the surviving officers from the responsibility of their capture, and placed most of the blame on the dead RALL and the dead VON DECHOW.

On the morning of December 27 WASHINGTON dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BAYLOR, of his staff, to give the news to Congress, at Baltimore. Colonel BAYLOR was received with great delight by that body, and they presented him with a horse and equipments as a mark of their gratitude for the good news he brought them.

To many it has always seemed unfortunate that General EWING did not succeed in crossing at Trenton landing. Of course, if he had done so before daylight and under cover of darkness, and he had not been seen until the firing began on the Pennington road, then all would have been well, and probably he would have stopped the flight of the fugitives across the Assunpink bridge. But if he had been seen the alarm would have been sounded, the excitement would probably have sobered RALL, and with his veterans he would have whipped EWING and his militia before breakfast. He would then have been ready to fight WASHINGTON and his men at eight o'clock, with, perchance, a different result. I am disposed to think the failure of General EWING to cross the river was a fortunate thing. Colonel CADWALADER also failed to cross the river at Burlington, on Christmas night, and so to aid in shaking up the cantonments in Burlington county.

I will not give you the details of the recrossing of the river by WASHINGTON on December 30 and 31; of his occupation again of Trenton; of his quarters at the house of Major JOHN BARNES, the Loyalist, the old yellow house with its poplar trees, which many of us remember, on Greene street, just below where the "WASHINGTON Market" is now built; of his all-day fighting his advance detachments January 2, 1777, with the skilled troops on the van of the British army; of the skirmishing at Six Mile run and through Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville; of the stand made on Shabbaconk creek; of the persistent fighting down Queen street; of the stubborn opposition made by the detachments of opposing troops at the Assunpink bridge. I could also speak of the wonderful flank movement by the Quaker road; the fighting on Stony brook; the victory at Princeton; the winter campaign over, New Jersey virtually free of the insolent British foe and WASHINGTON and his army secure among the mountains of Morris county, weary, exhausted, but crowned with the laurels of a well-earned victory.

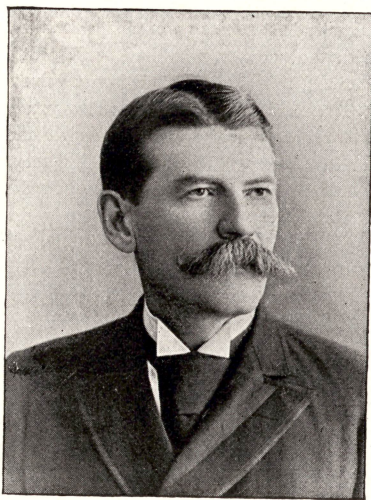
The effect of the struggle in this town upon the American people can scarcely be estimated. The British were no longer considered invincible; the fierce Hessian was no longer dreaded. Vigor was imparted to a cause that appeared almost hopeless. Recruits came to the army, the friends of liberty received new inspiration and new courage, and Congress was strengthened in its resolves of patriotic duty. Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, the Colonial Secretary of State of King GEORGE III., voiced the opinion of the people

of Great Britain on this disastrous fight when he wrote: "All our hopes were blasted by that unhappy affair at Trenton."

The monument, the corner-stone of which we have laid to-day on the very spot where the American batteries raked the streets of Trenton with deadly shot and shell, shall commemorate for all time the prowess of our ancestors, those ragged Continentals who faltered not. In silent eloquence this monumental column will teach your children's children lessons of patriotism. On these very streets, they will remember, despair was turned to hope, defeat to victory. It will call to their minds again and again the exalted character of that soldier whose patriotism was pre-eminent, whose courage was ever strong, who abounded in generosity toward his enemies, and who sought only the independence of his country and its perpetuity. And then it will remind us all how he received, a little more than one hundred years ago, and but a few steps from where we are to-night, a tribute as a statesman from the mothers, the wives and the daughters of those whom he had led out into the eternal sunlight of freedom. The memory of that beautiful ovation of song and of flowers comes across the century full of sweetness, rich in harmony; it bears to us the deep devotion of their loving hearts.

General HORACE PORTER, of New York City, spoke on "American Patriotism" in the following words:

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Various Patriotic Societies here Assembled:* Our Revolutionary sires had an organization, the members of which prided themselves upon being called "Minute Men." In the length of my remarks this afternoon I hope that I may not so far exceed those worthy personages as to be anything more than a ten-minutes' man. I shall endeavor to imitate that lesson in brevity which came down in a story from my grandfather, and, by the way, this is a great day for grandfathers. It was of a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, the most popular preacher they had, who always preached with his Bible in one hand and his watch in the other, so that in the contemplation of eternity he might not become oblivious to time.



The patriotic exercises of to-day recall to my mind the day on which I once happened to land in London—the 4th of July. There was a lady in a large company who made it unmistakably evident to our mind that the work of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was not stamped with her approval. I told her she ought not to blame the Americans for that, that the declaration was signed by fifty-six disgruntled Englishmen, who didn't become American citizens until after that act had been consummated. Then she wanted to know why they

selected the 4th of July for that day, which she always heard was one of the hottest and one of the most disagreeable days in our climate. I told her that tradition was silent upon that subject, but that we had a habit of guessing, and we rather guessed that our forefathers, with their usual shrewdness, had the wisdom to foresee that the anniversary of that day would be celebrated by speeches, and they chose it because it was one of the longest in the year and they wanted to give our orators a fair chance. But I must recollect that the organizers of the ceremonies upon this occasion have selected one of the shortest days in the year.

The exercises to which we have listened with so much pleasure to-day have to me certainly been exceedingly impressive. An occasion such as this does more than all things else to foster in the sons the patriotism which characterized the sires. Time is passing, memory is fading. Republics, if they be not ungrateful, are apt to be forgetful, and it is eminently fitting that a great, patriotic people should fashion in enduring bronze and rear in monumental rock suitable memorials of the battles of the Revolution, in order to preserve the record of imperishable deeds and perpetuate names which deserve to be immortal. When the colonists resolved to throw off the British yoke, they acted not upon impulse. They had carefully studied the condition of affairs; their act was the result of deliberate and well-matured judgment. For many years they had cultivated a spirit of independence, of self-reliance, of individuality of character. It was these grand qualities which fitted them for leaders instead of followers, which made them men who marked the hours while others only sounded them. They had listened to BURKE when he declared in the British Parliament that there was more wisdom and sagacity in American workshops than in the cabinets of European princes. They agreed with the speaker, who had said: "It is better to sit on a pumpkin and have it all to yourself, than to be crowded on a velvet cushion."

They had learned that tyranny you may have anywhere—it is a weed which grows on every soil—but if you want civil and religious liberty you must go forth and fight for it. These were the principles, this was the spirit, which actuated the army of the Revolution and made it unconquerable. With its trusty bayonets and trenchant blades it carved its name indelibly upon the tablets of the world's history. A just recital of its acts would rise to the sublimity of an epic. The majesty of its deeds is worthy the contemplation of the ages. It was an army baptized in blood, consecrated in tears, hallowed in prayer; an army whose memory will remain green in the hearts of the American people as long as manly courage is talked of or heroic deeds are honored.

The record of its battles has passed into history. The precious lesson which it taught should be ever present with us. It demonstrated to the world the truth of FROUDE's statement, that while the separation of the Colonies may have crippled the supremacy of England, it founded the supremacy of the English race. It taught man a loftier patriotism—and even patriotism is largely a matter of education, for BOLINGBROKE tells us that the love of country is not an institution of nature, but a lesson of reason. It taught men that spirit of liberty which can turn blind submission into rational obedience; taught them that true liberty, which "stifles the voice of kings, dissipates the mists of superstition, and, with its magic touch, kindles the fire of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, the flames of eloquence; pours into our laps opulence and art and embellishes life with innumerable institutions and improvements, which make it one grand theater of wonder."

General WAGER SWAYNE, of New York City, made an address on "The Ordinance of 1780 and the War of 1861:"

*Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:* In view of what General PORTER has said so truly and so well about what audiences are subjected to continually in the way of speeches, I shall take the liberty of suggesting to you something that occurred not a great while ago in New York. It was some time ago, it is true; it was before Japan had come under civilizing influences, that a Japanese was the guest of a distinguished gentleman in New York, who, by way of acquainting him with American customs, took him to an American public dinner, and while the dinner was in progress, and before the after-dinner exercises began, this Japanese gentleman said to his American friend: "Sir, I observe that all these gentlemen are generally very happy, but here and there is one evidently very miserable; what is the cause of that? Are they to commit hari-kari?" "Oh, no, my dear sir; we don't have anything of that kind in this country." "Well," said the Japanese, "they are evidently under some species of sorrow; what is it that has overtaken them?" The American gentleman replied: "They are the speakers."



You may remember in that connection, if your minds can go back to "Paradise Lost," how, after fallen spirits had descended for nine days and finally came to a standstill, that their first experience of that place of torment, as depicted by the poet, was that they were gathered there and required to listen to their own speeches.

But, dropping that line of remark, I have been urged to come here and speak to you upon whatever patriotic topic I might prefer. I shall venture to ask your attention and explain to you, in a few words, what seems to me a striking and impressive connection between the result of a petition which was signed by thirty-six New Jersey officers of the Continental army, along with several times as many more from other States, and principally from Massachusetts, what seems to me to be the direct and impressive connection between the outcome of that petition and the most conspicuous results of the war of 1861.

It is a sad story, which I need not tell—a story too sad to dwell upon on a joyful occasion such as this, when the Continental army was encamped at Newburgh, in the summer of 1783, waiting for the news of the final signing and consummation of the articles of peace, how it came upon those men gradually as a conviction, that in the midst of their poverty and their victory, people of the United States were about to send them forth into the world unpaid, after six or eight years of privation and suffering, of the character of which you here in Trenton are abundantly familiar. The United States, in the meantime, had grown to be reasonably prosperous, and what was asked

of these men was that, in poverty and destitution, without occupation and without homes, they were to go out into a reasonably prosperous country and begin their lives anew, without reward, without return. All that it was proposed to give them for their eight years' services was what was called a certificate of moneys due—final certificates; and final they were to most of those poor fellows, for there was at that time no prospect that these certificates would ever be paid. It was not their only wrong. Congress, by resolution, again and again had solemnly pledged those men grants of the public land beyond the limits of the State. The war achieved, the promise was forgotten. When the news came to the camp at Newburgh that the preliminary articles of peace had been signed at Paris, and the final consummation might be regarded as a certainty, these men took the situation into serious account, and the result was that two hundred and twenty-eight of them, of whom thirty-six were from New Jersey, addressed a petition to the Continental Congress, in which they prayed that Congress would set apart a tract of land, substantially the present State of Ohio, and would allow them to go there, buy the land and pay for it with their certificates of money due—"with public securities," as it was stated in the petition. They intended to found, as they expressed it in their petition, a new State, which should be a part of the United States. There was no United States in those days, you know; there were simply Colonies confederated by a rope of sand. These men addressed this petition to the Continental Congress, and they determined then and there to found a new State, which should not be the fourteenth Colony, but, as they expressed it, a part of the United States where the standard of honor should be not wealth, but loyal service.

It would be a long and weary story to tell of the four years of struggle that ensued before that petition found its consummation, but suffice it to say that in 1792 the committee of Congress to whom had been referred a petition from the successors of these same men, said in their report that they found that the project for founding a new State had its origin in the petition signed at Newburgh in June, 1783. These men, as I have stated, expected to found a State immediately. They did not anticipate that four years of procrastination in Congress would be added to the injustice which they had already experienced, and therefore, at the same time when they sent their petition to the Continental Congress, they formulated among themselves a plan for the government of that State. One of the features which they incorporated in their plan was that the total exclusion of slavery should be an essential and irrevocable feature of the Constitution of a new State.

That petition was sent to General WASHINGTON by General RUFUS PUTNAM in a long letter, and WASHINGTON sent it to the Continental Congress, and I cannot trace its immediate result, but in April of 1784 THOMAS JEFFERSON, at the head of a committee appointed to report a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, reported a series of resolutions dividing the Northwest Territory, which extended, as you know, from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, and from Cincinnati, on the Ohio, to Canada, in which occurred the provision that after the year 1808 there should be within the limits of that territory neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime. That petition, after its postponement, until 1808, was bitterly distasteful to these men who had given their lives for freedom without postponement. But still worse, the day after the ordinance was reported the proviso, on the motion of the State of South Carolina, was stricken out of the ordinance and the ordinance fell dead, for these Continental officers would have none of it.

I have stated to you that it was a long struggle. I cannot give you the details in the time allowed to do it. It is enough to say that, on a July afternoon in the year 1787, a Congregationalist clergyman from Massachusetts drove up to a tavern in the Bowery, in New York, and left his horse and buggy there, and the next day made his appearance on the floor of Congress as the representative of the Ohio Company of Associates, convened by the same General PUTNAM and BENJAMIN TUCKER, and embracing among its members not less than forty-seven out of the two hundred and twenty-eight who had joined in that petition in Newburgh in June, 1783, and in eight days after that time Congress had enacted what is known as the "Ordinance of 1787," in which JEFFERSON'S words provided in those same words that throughout the Northwest Territory there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, and that the provisions of that ordinance shall be articles of compact between the United States and the settlers in that territory. A week or ten days later Congress passed an ordinance providing for the sale of about a million and a half acres at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the Ohio river, and provided that they might be paid for in these certificates.

About the 1st of January, 1788, or shortly before, a party of twenty-two men started for Massachusetts, and shortly after a second party of twenty-two men, also, started from Hartford, Connecticut, and made their way over the Alleghanies to a point on the Ohio about thirty miles above Pittsburgh. They never would have made that journey, it seems to me, if they had not crossed the river here at Trenton, with bare and bleeding feet, because when they got out in the Alleghanies with their two or three wagons and their axes and guns, they found the snow in the mountains, and they could not, with the teams they had, get their wagons across the mountain. But the men who crossed the Delaware took their stuff out of the wagons and put it on sleds and pulled it with their own hands through the snow over the mountain.

They got to SUMMERILL'S ferry, about thirty miles above Pittsburgh, and there they built a very large bateau and roofed it over with strong boards, so that it might shelter those within from Indian bullets, and they called it the "Union Colony." They built two or three smaller boats and started down the river. I want you to notice and remember how the Mayflower crossed the ocean, and how her passengers got together in the cabin and entered into a compact that in the Colony they should found there should always be just and proper laws.

I think you will agree with me that that was the true freight of the Mayflower, for the things which are seen are temporal, and the things not seen are eternal; so you will agree with me that in this bateau that they built the true freight was this ordinance, that in the Northwest Territory there should be no slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime.

They went out there and they called the place Marietta, because of the kindness which had been shown to them in the Revolutionary War by MARIE ANTOINETTE. They had expected more help from her, but the Revolution cut them off. They had to fight it out. The people who were there before them wanted the place to grow and prosper and wanted emigrants, and they wanted emigrants from Kentucky and other places who would bring slaves, and they had a fight there, and these old Revolutionary soldiers and their sons carried the day, and in 1807 it went into the Constitution of Ohio, and it stays there yet, that throughout that State there shall be no slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime.

Then they had a ten-years' fight in the States of Indiana and Illinois, and each time

it went into the Constitution of the State in the same words. Then came another question. The original issue between slavery and anti-slavery passed over. That question had taken this shape in the way of settlement, that there should be first a free State and then a slave State admitted, and that went on with comparative peace until the country east of the Mississippi was disposed of. Then came the question, How about the country west of the Mississippi? So, in the year 1820, they took these same words and put them into what was called the "Missouri Compromise," enacted by Congress, that west of the Mississippi and west of Missouri and north of its southern boundary there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime. When that act was passed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS wrote home to his wife that the slavery question was laid to sleep, and it slept for four and thirty years. But it was a troublous sleep, as some of us remember. And by-and-by the question would not rest, and in the year 1854 Congress, in what was known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," passed an act declaring that that proviso in the Missouri Compromise, that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, west of the Mississippi and north of the southern line of Missouri, was not simply repealed, but that it was unconstitutional, null and void.

Now there are plenty of men, venerable men, who remember it with more distinctness than I do, but one little incident brings it home to my mind. I was a student in Yale College at that time, and I remember that at noon of that day, when it was telegraphed from Washington that the act was passed, the church bells on the college green were tolling, tolling, tolling, as for a funeral, and it irritated some of us. It irritated me, with my antecedents and parentage. It was like a funeral knell, and it seems it was. Whose funeral knell it was I won't tell you now.

Very well, by-and-by, growing out of that act, came the war, and when the war came, what happened? Why, you know on which side were the Revolutionary soldiers. Where were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois? Where were California, Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska? Where were they? On the border-line, in the ramparts, in the fortresses, and they were more than that; they were the burying-ground of these Revolutionary soldiers, of whom thousands and thousands had gone to live and die there. We read that when our LORD was crucified the bodies of the saints arose. Oh, friends, the bodies of the saints arose in 1861. We could not see them with these eyes as Revolutionary soldiers. They wore a different uniform from ours, but they fought and marched with us. There was enough of them, and when the war was over, was it not poetic justice that the most conspicuous result of that war should be the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which takes up those words which in the Kansas and Nebraska act it was agreed should be forever deemed unconstitutional, null and void; takes up those words and puts them in a constitutional amendment and declares that throughout the United States and in all places subject to their jurisdiction, there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime?

The closing address of these commemorative ceremonies was made by the Honorable GEORGE M. ROBESON, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, on the theme "Patriotism Should be Instilled in Every American:"

*My Friends:* In the progress of civilization and the growing intercourse of the peoples, which our times present, the influence of individual men is day by day lessened and destroyed.

Individuality, no less in stature, perhaps, physical, moral and intellectual, than before, is now merged and lost in the oneness of the mass; and nations, communities, peoples, are more and more the grand, organized, almost personal powers, to whom are committed the destinies of the world.

That centripetal force, which forms and moulds peoples and communities into nations, can only be classed, by finite wisdom, among the great, mysterious powers of nature. It is not alone kinship of blood. It is not topography, soil or climate. All these, united and amalgamated by common duties, sufferings and sacrifices, cemented by common interests, development and destiny, and inspired by common associations, memories and monuments, seem still to need to quicken them into national life and power the touch of that heaven-born spirit which we call Providence.



From the nations thus created, moulded and inspired, separate yet associated, there goes day by day into the ultimate power of Christendom a force derived in part from every people; and by them is gradually to be reared the world-wide structure of a universal civilization; as the great persons of continents and ages, they are to work out the welfare of mankind and accomplish His plans, who is the Ruler and Architect of all.

The land which we inhabit is new in all its relations to civilization and progress. The nation which it holds is new among the communities of the world, and it assumes its place of leadership by virtue of a new and special creation conferred upon the field of battle and in the presence of attendant peoples.

The conditions of such a success as is here witnessed, are only to be found in those elements which, uniting the destinies of the republic with the hopes of humanity throughout the world, have installed her at once as a leader of progress, the chosen champion of freedom.

The spirit of those earlier leaders of thought and action, who, severing with heroic energy the ties that bound them to the Old World, led their adventurous bands to new and hostile shores, has not been lost to the nation which they founded. The children of every European race, they were the representatives of every European system of government and religion, and united in themselves much of what was vital and affirmative in them all. They came from the worn and broken crew of the *Mayflower*, from the free communities of the "Hollow Land," from the rugged jurors of the Bible and the covenant, from the persecuted churches of southern France, from the ruined bands of RALEIGH, from the Catholic adventurers of BALTIMORE, from the heavenly companionship of WILLIAM PENN.

The qualities which dared the dangers of untried seas, and conquered the hostile forests of the New World, they transmitted to their descendants, with the principles for which they had abandoned the old. And these were worthy to receive and maintain

them. If the fathers were the giants of a new creation, their sons were the heroes of a new heroic age, and when their day of trial came, they were true to their heritage of power. The simple occupation and habits of pioneer life had produced a simplicity of taste and manners which was not wholly lost; the simplicity of their lives illustrated the simpleness of virtue, the courage and integrity of freedom; while the mighty ocean which rolled between separated them from the landmarks, associations and monuments of the Old World, its conventions and its forms, its statecraft and its priestcraft, its grandeur and its gold.

Confirmed in their fathers' faith, and lifted to a loftier mood by closer contact with the great principles involved in their struggle for liberty, when they came to settle forever the foundation principles of the government which they established, inspired by a noble ambition of good, they looked far beyond the present, and, scorning alike the minor considerations of local interest, personal dignity and party policy, they admitted the world to a share of their triumph, and enlarged their earlier idea of mere colonial independence to a broad assertion of the rights of man.

All circumstances combined to inspire, instruct and aid them. Successful rebels against the most liberal and advanced of European governments, they were so imbued with its principles, yet so separated from its influences, that they could adopt the good which remained without prejudice or danger.

Much indeed of the freedom of our institutions from the forms which tend to make the reality of aristocratic government is owing to the absence here of the symbols and monuments of aristocratic power which, in the Old World, remain to dazzle and betray. Here no court with enervating splendor shines like a sun upon the startled land, no castled heights their feudal shadows throw on tired reapers' brows and fields of waving corn, no legendary towers that seem as old as their foundations from their rocks look down on the free village, the busy homes and nurseries of men. Our people see no pageantry of power, know no prescription, meet no suggestions of antiquity.

Birthright alone is not freedom; free scenes make free souls and dauntless hearts.

Born of such ideas, and established on these principles, gathered from the vitality of every land, uniting in one community the enterprise and progressive energies of every race, and inspiring it with the kindling associations of every people, with a continent as a heritage and freedom as a birthright, it is fit that we should, as a nation, be the champion as well as the exponent of the world's advance, for ourselves not only, but for all the peoples of the earth. But let us not forget that the leadership of nations brings with it corresponding trials and responsibilities. Merely to live is a laborious task for a nation, and to live as a leader and champion of progress requires all the energies and inspirations of a free people.

Our history is all of development, our national associations are all of freedom, our landmarks are all of progress. Let all our monuments, like that which we have dedicated to-day, be in commemoration of the valor and patriotism, the struggle and achievements, of those men to whom we and the world are so much indebted—the fathers and founders of the republic. They are with the fathers and founders of all Christian States, who, with undying courage and constancy and with prescient skill and knowledge, have laid the foundations of human progress and made mankind their constant debtor. The heavens are their home; let the earth and its monuments take care of their fame.

To-day we here celebrate the second birth of our nation. Within the sound of my voice, on the 26th of December, 1776, the dying fires of patriotic hope in our country

were rekindled, never again to be wholly quenched, and the inspiration of patriotic endeavor was here revived, never again to die while freedom lived.

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot" at this crisis shrank from the service of his country, but the great heart of the leader was roused and lifted to the height of the great occasion which confronted him. To leave their impress upon the times in which they live, to give to the destinies of their country an impulse which it will retain for ages, is the rare prerogative of a few imperial spirits; but WASHINGTON seemed heaven-inspired to seize upon the moment and "strike a blow in the world which will resound through all its history."

Nine miles above this city, at six o'clock on Christmas night, while his ragged soldiers were already embarking, WASHINGTON wrote the following letter to his friend, General CADWALADER, who with the Pennsylvania troops held the crossing below Bordentown:

"MCCONKEY'S FERRY 25th Decemr 1776.

"Six o'clock P. M.

"DEAR SIR

"Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts I have received from below, I am determined, as the Night is favorable, to cross the River and make the Attack on Trenton in the Morning. If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible.

"I am Sir

"Yr most obt Servt

"GO. WASHINGTON."

In the great heart of the leader the patriotic life of the nation paused and fluttered for one instant, and then beat strong again as his heroic determination was made and executed.

The victory which resulted, small indeed in respect to the numbers engaged, trivial comparatively in regard to the loss recorded, yet involved in its results more tremendous interests than were often staked in the great historic battles of the world, where thrones were tottering on the turbulent field and the shadows of fugitive kings flitted amid the smoke of battle. The charge led by WASHINGTON in person on the Scotch road, the advance of SULLIVAN down the river, the capture and rout of the British troops in the city, the feint which became the next day a real passage by CADWALADER, the advance by the right flank upon Princeton; these make the action of the second scene in the great drama of our country's life; and the booming of KNOX'S cannon as he guarded the passage of the little Assunpink, within one hundred feet of where I now stand, was the signal gun which announced to the world the birth of a new nation, a champion of freedom, progress and the rights of man for all the peoples of the earth.

Surrounded by memories like these we celebrate to-day, inspired by such associations and reminded by their monuments, our people, living ever in the presence of the unfettered elements, under the solemn hills that are eternal; by the clear streams that flow forever; beneath the stars that shine in heaven and on their country's banner, will forever guard their priceless heritage of power for themselves and for their children. In their dauntless hearts and chainless hands the ark of civil liberty is secure, and the generations of their sons shall still hold and advance it in the van of nations as the color-guard of liberty. The great army of civilization, massed with thronging peoples, stirred by resistless impulses, marshaled by magnanimous principles, and led by representative nations, is ever marching to be free. Day by day men and nations are brought nearer and nearer together by bringing all nearer and nearer to the great common standard of right

and justice, and the world is ever left more hopeful and more free. The earth is illustrious by their presence upon it; the future is secure through the unanimity with which they marched towards it, and in their mighty grasp the race of mankind is lifted upward and surged onward, day by day, nearer and nearer to those gates of mingled gold and pearl, that wait to swing, on silent hinges, into the great millennium age of freedom, justice and peace.

On the morning of June 22, 1892, work was resumed on the granite foundation of the monument, and it was continued until December 10, 1892, when the base of the structure was finished and roofed over for the winter.

On June 22, 1893, the laying of granite for the shaft was begun, and the cap-stone was put in place on the afternoon of September 2, 1893. On September 7 the bronze statue of General WASHINGTON was elevated to the top of the battle monument.

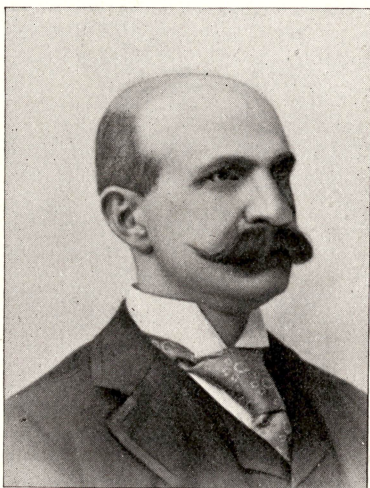
OFFICIAL MEDAL  
OF THE  
TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT  
ASSOCIATION.



*DEDICATION OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT.*

On the 19th day of October, 1893, which was the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the last surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, as the surrender at Trenton was the first surrender of the Revolutionary war, the monument was dedicated.

The committee of the association having charge of dedication ceremonies consisted of BARKER GUMMERE, JR. (Chairman), THOMAS S. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM H. SKIRM, JOHN B. FELL and GEORGE R. GRAY, the Treasurer of the State, representing the State of New Jersey.



Barker Gummere, Jr.



John B. Fell.

Soon after eleven o'clock the distinguished guests of the State began to gather at the State Capitol, where they were received by His Excellency the Governor. Among these guests were Governor FLOWER, of New York; Governor RUSSELL, of Massachusetts; Governor MORRIS, of Connecticut; Governor PATTISON, of Pennsylvania; Governor FULLER, of Vermont; Governor REYNOLDS, of Delaware, and Governor BROWN, of Maryland, with their respective staffs. The Honorable HILARY A.



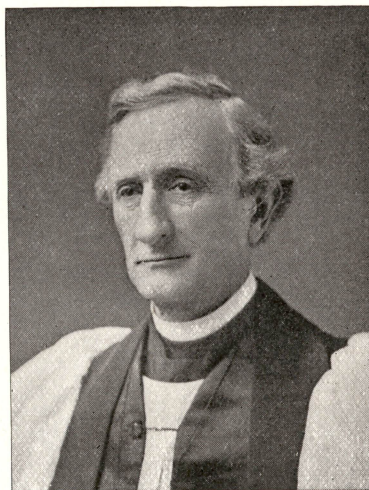
George R. Gray.

HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy, represented the President of the United States, and accompanying him from Washington were the Honorable JOHNSTON CORNISH and the Honorable CORNELIUS A. CADMUS, Members of Congress from this State, and the Honorable ALLAN C. DURBOROW, JR., Member of Congress from Illinois.

At noon, under the escort of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and the First Troop, National Guard of New Jersey, the guests were taken to the monument.

The dedicatory exercises were opened by a prayer by the Right Reverend THOMAS A. STARKEY, Bishop of Newark :

O Almighty and Eternal GOD, King of kings and LORD of lords, who rulest over all things both in heaven and earth, bless, we beseech Thee, with Thy especial care and gracious presence the service of dedication in which we are now engaged. May this occasion, when we recall the valor and self-denial of our fathers, maintained through years of bitter trial, call out in us, their children, a like spirit of devotion and an equal trust in Thy overruling sovereignty and providential care. Sanctify, we beseech Thee, with Thy inspiring breath, this monument, which records the faith and glory of the past, that, as a living symbol, it may teach our people, as it points upward, that Thy throne is in the heavens, and that it is Thou alone who givest or withholdest victory. Accept, O LORD, this day, our offering of thanksgiving for all that Thou hast done for us and for our land, and grant Thy blessing to us as we say together, in the name of Father, and of Son, and of HOLY GHOST, the prayer which our Saviour taught us :



"Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

Almighty GOD, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite, have mercy upon this whole land; and so rule the hearts of Thy servants the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and all others in authority, that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may, above all things, seek Thine honor and glory; and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honor them, in Thee and for Thee, according to Thy blessed Word and ordinance; through JESUS CHRIST our LORD, who, with Thee and the HOLY GHOST, liveth and reigneth ever one GOD, world without end. Amen.

May the grace of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, and the love of GOD, and the fellowship of the HOLY GHOST, be with us all evermore. Amen.

An address was then delivered by General WILLIAM S. STRYKER, President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, on "The Victory at Trenton:"

As students of history, we find in all the annals of warfare no period more singularly eventful than the last few weeks of 1776 and the early days of 1777—WASHINGTON and his army in those wonderful days in New Jersey. Having placed a river between his retreating, his well-nigh demoralized, army and the British foe, flushed with victory on the fields and in the forts around New York harbor, in thirty days he re-organized a little force, surprised an entire post, took prisoners and stores and cannon and banners, sustained an all-day contest with British light infantry as skirmishers, made a soldierly and strategic flank movement, punished the English grenadiers on Princeton's classic ground, and from the hills of Morris county looked down upon the beaten enemy virtually abandoning the Jerseys. But for the success gained in the apple orchard of the village of Trenton, the American cause would at least have been problematic. The term of enlistment of the best of the brave men from the Hampshire Grants, of Massachusetts Bay and of Connecticut was about to expire. A victory had to be won, or the difficulty of creating a new force would have been appalling. The Continental Congress had fled, and they were about to throw upon WASHINGTON all the responsibility for the management of the war. LEE, the second in command, had, with insubordinate heart, not as yet, however, developed into treachery, been taken prisoner. GATES, ignoble, puffed up with a sense of his own importance, had left his division. In that hour, with the best of the troops he had, although ill-clad and suffering intensely with the winter's cold, WASHINGTON crossed the icy river at midnight, and in the sleet and rain of a December morning dashed upon the Hessian revelers, and in a brief hour broke the cordon of winter cantons and counteracted the effect of the reverses on Long Island, at Fort Washington, at White Plains. If we would properly appreciate the full force and value of this surprise, we must picture to ourselves the Continental army reduced by expiration of term of enlistment, by heavy numerical captures by the enemy, by the loss of guns and military stores, by sickness, by suffering, by desertion, to the lowest possible point. See

them then, by one gallant dash, surrounding the invading forces, led by officers skilled in European wars, and in one short day stepping out of the darkness of hopelessness into the bright sunlight of assurance of victory. "Nothing could surpass your Excellency's achievements in New Jersey," said the soldierly CORNWALLIS, as he yielded his sword and his command on the ramparts of Yorktown. Imagine the consternation, the mortification of King GEORGE and of his War Secretary, Lord GERMAIN. How mockingly the little red ribbon of the Order of the Bath looked upon the breast of General HOWE, the Commander-in-Chief. But poor RALL and VON DECHOW were dead; SCHEFFER and BRETHAUER and VON HANSTEIN and all the other battalion leaders were being hurried off to the Quaker City as a spectacle. How bright and auspicious appeared the cause of national freedom and unity in the light of the valor displayed upon this spot on that bitterly-cold morning in December! From that glad hour we may, with confidence, date the beginning of the triumph of free government, of the power of democracy in the hands of the educated, the industrial, the liberty-loving masses. That influence, that power, in no far distant day, will rule the world.

The historical tablet on the north side of the base of the monument, presented by the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, was unveiled by the Honorable CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, President of the Society. He made this presentation address:



*Mr. President:* At the close of the Revolutionary war the officers of the American army, desiring to perpetuate the friendships formed during their military life, founded a society known as the Order of the Cincinnati. To create the funds necessary for its support, they each contributed one month's pay; to continue its existence, it was provided that the memberships should descend to the heirs male of the original members.

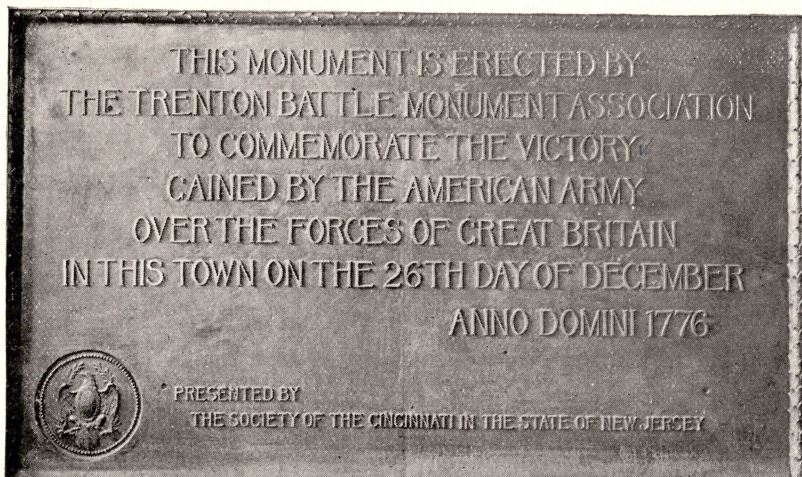
The institution of the society recited that success having, in the mercy of GOD, attended the American army, and the Colonies of North America having thereby become "free, independent and sovereign States," the officers of that army had formed a society whereby to perpetuate the remembrance of the attainment of the political freedom of their country and to continue the mutual friendships formed during an eight years' war; and that those officers, having been taken from civil life, and being about to return to their respective homes, had designated the order they had formed as the Society of the Cincinnati.

The institution further recited certain principles as the basis of the society. They were to the effect that the members should give "an incessant attention to preserve inviolate

those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they had fought," and that they should hold "an unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire," and "that to render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers" that the spirit of "brotherly kindness" thereby dictated should extend to the most "substantial acts" of financial assistance; and this custom continues to the present time.

Representatives of the society from several of the States are present here to-day; the ancestors of many of them were here with WASHINGTON on the 26th of December, 1776.

It is meet and proper that the monument here erected should have some reference to a society as ancient, patriotic and honorable as the one described, and accordingly I have been directed, on behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, to tender to you, as President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, the tablet which I have unveiled, and to ask its acceptance.



The tablet was accepted by HUGH H. HAMILL, Esquire, of the association, in the following remarks:

No more fitting memorial, sir, could adorn this splendid shaft than this tablet commemorating the heroic deeds of distinguished patriots in the darkest hours of the Revolutionary war. Bronze and granite may crumble and fall, but more enduring than either, in the hearts of a grateful people, will be the memory of those worthy heroes who purchased, at the risk of all they had, national liberty.



The New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati has done itself great honor in thus perpetuating for coming generations the memory of the gallant sons of New Jersey, members, sir, of your venerable organization, who so largely contributed to the success of the struggle for freedom. The distinguished names of General ELIAS DAYTON, Commander of the New Jersey Continental line; General DAVID FORMAN, the terror of the Tories; the two distinguished brothers, General MATTHIAS OGDEN, one of the most gallant soldiers of the war, and Major AARON OGDEN, who fought so bravely at Yorktown, and was afterwards Governor of New Jersey; Colonel DAVID RHEA and Captain JONATHAN RHEA; Major JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD and Major RICHARD HOWELL, both afterwards Governors of the State of New

Jersey; Colonel OLIVER SPENCER, Colonel DAVID BREARLEY, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, and Colonel FRANCIS BARBER, who fought throughout the Revolutionary war, was three times wounded and died at its very close—Jerseymen all—are to-day the heritage of a nation of sixty millions of freemen. Men, no more conspicuous as the commanders of battalions and armies than as ornaments of the judicial and executive departments of State.

All honor to your illustrious dead; all honor to the society, members of which they were.

We accept, sir, with pleasure this tablet.

The bronze statue of BLAIR McCLENACHAN, a soldier of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, which was placed on the east side of the doorway of the monument, was unveiled by Captain JOSEPH LAPSLEY WILSON, commanding officer of the troop. In front of the platform the old silken standard carried by the troop in the battle of Trenton had been placed, and attracted great attention on this occasion.

Captain WILSON made this presentation address:

*Mr. President:* On the 17th of November, 1774, there was organized in the city of Philadelphia a troop of light horse. The names of twenty-eight gentlemen appear on the first roll. Fifteen of these names are to be found on the non-importation agreement of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia of October 25, 1765, and three on the list of the then lately formed Committee of Correspondence to collect the sense of the Provinces in the impending crisis. They knew each other socially as well as in mercan-

tile and professional life. They were members of the Friendly Sons of ST. PATRICK, the ST. ANDREW'S Society and the society of the Sons of ST. GEORGE, and for recreation they joined in the sports of the Schuylkill Fishing Company and the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Although armed resistance was then only a possibility, this troop was pledged to the side of the Colonies in the struggle with the British Ministry. The members armed and equipped themselves, and chose their officers. In the summer of 1775 their Captain devised the standard of the troop. A *fac-simile* of this standard is carried to-day, and, to do full honor to the occasion, the original is before you. This standard shows thirteen stripes in the canton, and thirteen ribbons tied in a knot in the shield—the earliest instance of these symbols used on an American banner.



The troop paraded on June 20, 1775, with the brigade in Philadelphia, and was reviewed by General WASHINGTON, who three days afterwards left to take command of the army at Massachusetts Bay, escorted by the troop through Trenton, New Brunswick, Newark and New York as far as Kingsbridge—fourteen miles up the Hudson river.

During the following year details of this troop, in the service of Congress or of the Committee of Safety, marched as escorts with money or despatches to the camps of the army at various points.

In August, 1776, a part of the troop was sent by Congress, at the request of General MERCER, to his headquarters at Perth Amboy. Several troopers appear to have been with the army at headquarters at Morristown in November, and the entire command joined General WASHINGTON at Trenton on the 3d of December, marched with him to Princeton, and, covering the retreat five days later, was the last to cross to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware. On Christmas night the troop marched with WASHINGTON and GREENE to this historic spot, and was present during the battle and returned with the Commander-in-Chief. On December 30 it again crossed the river, through floating ice, and marched with the army to Trenton, where, on the night of January 2, it was entrusted with the duty of renewing the camp fires in the rear of the army. The troop especially distinguished itself the next morning at Princeton, and was with WASHINGTON in the front when he drove the enemy over fields and fences and saved the day. For the next three weeks the troop was at headquarters at Morristown, and, the campaign being over, received the letter of thanks and discharge from WASHINGTON, and was permitted to return to Philadelphia; having been the only cavalry in the campaign.

The troop took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, camped at Valley Forge and served in the military operations in the neighborhood of Philadelphia until the British evacuated the city, in June, 1778. For the next two years the troop was

employed in various services under orders of Congress and the State authorities, and in June, 1780, at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, was again at Trenton, but the enemy having left the State it returned home, having received another letter of thanks from WASHINGTON. During the remaining years of the war the troop was again several times in active service in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In all the military duty of the Revolution the troopers were volunteers in the fullest sense and not bound by fixed enlistment.

Besides their services as soldiers, we find that twenty-seven members subscribed £77,500 to the Bank which was founded June 17, 1780, "for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States."

In April, 1789, the troop escorted General WASHINGTON on his way to New York to be inaugurated President of the United States, and in 1794 marched in his command to the western counties of Pennsylvania to suppress the whiskey insurrection. In the second war with Great Britain it was in active service, with sixty-six men, and in the Mexican war several of its members served as officers in the United States army. Its Captain, JOHN BUTLER, died in Mexico as Captain of the Third United States Dragoons. In the War of the Rebellion, the troop again furnishing its own horses and equipment, served, eighty-six in strength, with THOMAS C. JAMES as its Captain, under the first call for volunteers, the only volunteer cavalry accepted. It was assigned to the Second Regiment, United States Cavalry, under command of Captain GEORGE H. THOMAS, and served in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. Upon expiration of enlistment it was mustered out under orders, with high commendation from General BANKS and General (then Colonel) GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Some seventy members readily found positions as officers in regiments then being formed. Captain JAMES, as Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, died in service. The men who did not join other commands as officers recruited the ranks of the troop, which took the field several times for short enlistments during the years 1863 and 1864.

From the day of its founding, the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, has maintained a continuous military existence, and for more than one hundred years a troop of cavalry, bearing the same name, in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, the officers commissioned, and the rank and file enlisted according to law. Its own armory contains the full material for a troop of legal maximum strength, consisting of camp and garrison equipage, horse furniture, clothing, arms and accouterments. All members must enter this association as private soldiers, and the rolls show the names of many who had attained distinction as officers in active service before they became members, as well as the names of many distinguished soldiers who received their early military training in its ranks.

And now, in the presence of their standard which was carried in the fight which here took place, in loving remembrance of its founders and as an earnest of endeavor to perpetuate their work, this association asks you to take into your keeping this bronze soldier. We have placed the figure at the feet of the Commander, and have inscribed upon the base his own words:

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Captain MORRIS, having perform'd their Tour of duty, are discharged for the present—

"I take this Opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain and to the Gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have

rendered to their Country, and to me personally during the Course of this severe Campaign. Tho' composed of Gentlemen of Fortune, they have shewn a noble Example of discipline and subordination, and in several Actions have shewn a Spirit of Bravery which will ever do Honor to them and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"Given at Head-Quarters,

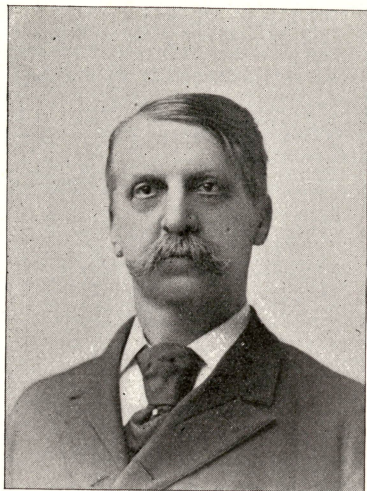
"MORRIS TOWN, this 23d Jany., 1777.

"GO. WASHINGTON."



The acceptance of the statue of the trooper was made by Honorable JOHN TAYLOR, of the association :

*Captain Wilson, Gentlemen of the City Troop of Philadelphia:* Speaking for this monument association, and for our countrymen everywhere, and from all the hallowed and cherished memories of historic America, we accept and thank you for this patriotic



tribute, perpetuating in bronze the life and character of one of your dauntless troopers who participated in the event we are commemorating. Mindful of the imperial height and majestic reach of your Americanism, we are impressed with the fitness of this action. As the body-guard of WASHINGTON, with gleaming sabres you asserted American independence on this spot when the hope of the fathers was well-nigh extinguished. A century has sufficed to test the stability of the great republic. It has stood up against the crucial, fiery test of internecine strife, and is the purer, stronger and holier. And now, when the smoke of fraternal battle-fields no longer obscures the light of peacefully descending suns, and no sectional swords are piercing sectional breasts, we meet to mark the fields conspicuous and decisive in forming

and maintaining American nationality. The mutations of the centuries or the artillery of the heavens may rend and scatter this commemorative column, but the memory of WASHINGTON and his devoted band at Trenton will live on forever. Of all the organizations that participated in the battle of Trenton, yours is the only one which has been held together intact, and your presence here to-day will be noted the world over. It is more than one hundred and sixteen years since your command entered this town, one cold, sleety morning in December, looking for the enemy, and you found him right here at the fork of these roads. It is recorded that your depleted army was exposed to severe privations during the operations immediately preceding this attack. I know not of the measure of your sufferings, but it is enough for me to know you were here at such a time battling for the inalienable rights of my bewildered countrymen. It was the crisis of the Revolution. The King's troops had beaten us everywhere; gloom and despondency overspread a cause despaired of, but a superior and loftier patriotism surged in the breast of your great Commander, and he resolved in desperation to strike offensively. It did not assume the dignity of a great battle, but for dramatic intensity has never been approached in the annals of revolutionary warfare. Crossing a river of ice on a tempestuous night in December, with wet firelocks and bleeding feet, marching and fighting for a surer national footing. It was a blow that eventually gave effect to the undying declaration of July 4, a declaration that reflected the conscience of the enlightened universe and riddled an ancient monarchy with the bulleted vigor of its virtue and logic—a declaration heralding a cause that went forth an armed and tattered hope, and returned a peaceful, respected, well-dressed fact. Trenton led a drooping and discordant people to redemption, and it said to the world's oppressed: "Come hither westward and we'll found an empire of freedom." And lo! this continent of thrift and intelligence, with its twenty million peaceful, sovereign homes! In contemplating its grandeur let us accord to the men who were with WASHINGTON at Trenton the most enviable heights of fame.

His Excellency WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, then unveiled the bronze statue of JOHN RUSSELL, a soldier of Colonel JOHN GLOVER's Fourteenth Regiment of the Continental line from Massachusetts, which was placed on the west side of the doorway of the monument, and then made this address :

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which gladly, generously, has given to this commemorative monument, comes now as gladly to join with her sister State in its dedication, and to renew the ties of friendship and union which, born of struggle and war, of a common experience and patriotism, have ever bound closely together our respective States, and made them powerful factors in creating, preserving and developing our national republic and the institutions of a free and prosperous people.

Most fitly and usefully we recall by this monument the heroism and patriotism of the past, and the dark days of a great struggle, when, through suffering and death, men became heroes, and, rising above little things and petty interests, attested their supreme devotion to a great cause and to the freedom and safety of the whole people.



I need not repeat the story to-day recalls—the wintry crossing of the stormy Delaware, the midnight march, the attack, the victory, which broke away the clouds of despair and brought to WASHINGTON and his country new hope and courage. “At that awful moment,” says one historian, “the whole future of America and of all that America signifies to the world rested upon his single Titanic will.” “Until that hour,” says Bancroft, “the life of the United States flickered like a dying flame. \* \* \* That victory turned the shadow of death into morning.” Nor need I speak again the praises of brave men who ever have had their country's gratitude for their patriotic service.

Massachusetts rejoices that in those events, and upon this historic battle-field, she did her full duty. Yonder, amidst the ice and perils, were Colonel JOHN GLOVER and the men from Marblehead, leading the army with unflinching courage on that fateful Christmas night. Here with him stood eight regiments of Massachusetts troops, as her contribution to a great and necessary victory.

Where all were true and brave soldiers, where each of the thirteen Colonies was doing her utmost for the common weal, one hesitates to make selection or comparison. Yet, speaking for Massachusetts, I may be permitted, with pardonable pride, to quote the words of General KNOX, a hero of this battle-field, in his speech to the Massachusetts Legislature. “I wish,” he said, “the members of this body knew the people of Marblehead as well as I do. I could wish that they had stood on the banks of the Delaware

river, in 1776, in that bitter night when the Commander-in-Chief had drawn up his little army to cross it, and had seen the powerful current bearing onward the floating masses of ice, which threatened destruction to whosoever should venture upon its bosom. I wish that, when this occurrence threatened to defeat the enterprise, they could have heard that distinguished warrior demand, 'Who will lead us on?' and seen the men of Marblehead—and Marblehead alone—stand forward to lead the army along the perilous path to unfading glories and honors in the achievements at Trenton. There went the fishermen of Marblehead, alike at home upon land or water; alike ardent, patriotic and unflinching whenever they unfurled the flag of the country."

The bronze statue of a soldier of that Marblehead regiment, the contribution of Massachusetts to this monument, commemorates their valor.

What they did, others did. All shared in the danger of the struggle and in the glory of victory.

And so we build this monument in grateful recognition of patriotic services.

Yet, not for the past only do we build it, but for the present also, and the future. Gratitude it expresses, patriotism it teaches, making of the past an education to us. From these monuments we can catch an inspiration to become braver, broader and more patriotic, and to go hence consecrated to nobler, truer lives. Peace has followed revolution and war. Ah! but peace has its duties, too, which call for courage and patriotism. Institutions for freedom and self-government have by the blood of the fathers been created; but they require sacrifices by the children, too, for their maintenance and preservation. The Union has been established, but it rests with us ever to make it stronger in the hearts and lives of all our people. Are there not duties of to-day which can best be met in the spirit and patriotism of 1776? Do we not hear the mutterings of discontent and the strife of selfish interests? See patriotism yielding to policy and partisanship more potent than the people's welfare? Have we not heard the right of a majority to rule, a fundamental principle of our republic, obstructed and called in question? Have we not seen a part made greater than the whole, and the nation's demand for necessary legislation pass unheeded in the clamor of local interests? This is not the spirit of 1776. It was not in such conflict and selfishness that our nation had its birth, nor will it in them find safety and prosperity.

To-day we have our leader. We need the wisdom and courage which sustained WASHINGTON; the patriotism and self-sacrifice which here on this battle-field placed country above everything; and that larger view which, despising petty things, bound the thirteen Colonies together, hand in hand, heart to heart, for the common welfare. Then will we, as the fishermen of Marblehead, be "alike ardent, patriotic and unflinching" in devotion to our country and to its brave and loyal President. So this monument teaches us its lesson. GOD grant we may heed it, and meet our duty as bravely as did the fathers theirs.



The response to Governor RUSSELL's address was made by His Honor JOSEPH B. SHAW, Mayor of the city of Trenton:

*Governor Russell:* I am indeed deeply sensible of the duty assigned me in being designated to receive, on behalf of the citizens of Trenton, and the Trenton Battle Monument Association, this magnificent gift of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts just presented by you. How much we owe to Massachusetts in the great struggle for liberty and independence has been so often told that I may not dwell upon it now; the fame of OTIS, and of JOHN and SAMUEL ADAMS is the property of a common country. The liberty which they taught was well sustained by the sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and seven soldiers Massachusetts furnished to the Continental army. The blood shed at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill was the seed from which sprang American independence, but the crop would never have been gathered had it not been for the glorious issue of the struggle at Trenton—that victory which BANCROFT has so tersely said “turned the shadow of death into morning.”



When at M<sup>C</sup>CONKEY'S ferry at twilight on that ever-memorable Christmas night of 1776, General WASHINGTON asked, standing on the very water's edge of the river Delaware, then filled with floating ice and almost impassable, "Who will lead us on?" then it was that the mariner warriors from Marblehead, in your old Commonwealth, advanced and manned the boats, and by the early morning the entire army of WASHINGTON had been transferred to the Jersey shore.

With tattered garments and broken shoes they marched to attack the Hessians at Trenton, and "the route could be traced by the blood on the snow." Undaunted and resolute, inspired by the earnest zeal of their beloved Commander, they pressed forward, and the magnificent and far-reaching victory gained on this spot was the result of their efforts.

Every memory of the victory at Trenton is linked with the names of KNOX and GLOVER, and the statue of this warrior soldier from Marblehead is truly a most appropriate and fitting contribution from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts to a shaft which for ages will commemorate a success unparalleled in our annals, a victory which made possible this great and powerful republic.

The bronze relief on the west side of the base of the monument was unveiled by His Excellency ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This relief is entitled "The Continental Army Crossing the Delaware." His presentation address was as follows:

*Mr. President:* Shortly after the battle of Monmouth General WAYNE, in a letter to Mrs. WAYNE, wrote: "Every general and other officer (one excepted) did everything that could be expected on the great occasion; but Pennsylvania showed the road to victory."

The battle of Trenton, the first decisive victory which the American army had gained over the disciplined troops of the enemy, was conceived and put in action on Pennsylvania soil. It came at a time when it was most needed. General WASHINGTON was overwhelmed with difficulties. He was never so despondent. Indeed, he had written to his brother: "If every nerve is not strained to recruit the army with all possible expedition, I think the game is pretty nearly up. \* \* \* However, under a full persuasion of the justice of our cause, I cannot entertain an idea that it will finally sink, though it will remain for some time under a cloud."

The army, by expiration of terms of service, had been reduced to one thousand four hundred men, poorly clad and without proper support. Congress had adjourned from

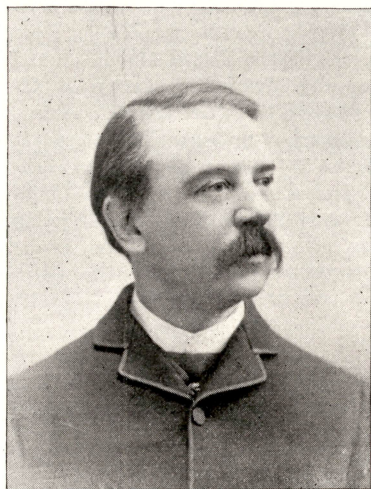
Philadelphia to Baltimore; two distinguished officers had grown weary in the cause. Under such conditions, Dr. DAVID RAMSEY, the historian, says: "WASHINGTON was greatly discouraged, and had determined to fly to the Allegheny mountains." It was at this period that the support of one thousand five hundred Pennsylvania volunteers, known as the "Associators," tendered their services, revived the spirit of WASHINGTON and determined in his mind the movement upon Trenton. The Pennsylvania line was to the Continental army what the Pennsylvania Reserves were to the Army of the Potomac—the very backbone of attack and defense. Taking into his confidence the President of Pennsylvania, with Generals EWING and CADWALADER, of the "Associators," the designs were laid for a surprise and attack on the morning following Christmas day.



To the glory of Pennsylvania she had a large share in the success of the great victory. She was represented by the First Regiment, Continental Foot, commanded by Colonel EDWARD HAND; the First Rifle Regiment, volunteers, Major ENNION WILLIAMS commanding; the German Regiment, Continental Infantry, Colonel HAUSSEGGER commanding; the second company of the State Artillery Battalion, Captain THOMAS FORREST commanding; the second company of artillery, Philadelphia Associators, Captain JOSEPH MOULDER; and the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, Captain SAMUEL MORRIS. General WASHINGTON advanced with Captain FORREST'S battery of six guns, giving directions to the firing, and Colonel HAND'S corps of Pennsylvania Riflemen cut off the retreat of the Hessians and compelled their surrender. This record of service and of honor the people of Pennsylvania desire to perpetuate, and in their name I present to you this bronze tablet commemorating the part taken by the troops on the historic battle-field of Trenton, believing that the world can never forget what was done here by the patriotic army of the Revolution.



The response to Governor PATTISON's address was made by Honorable WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of the association :



No State, your Excellency, has a higher claim than that of Pennsylvania to share in the proud and grateful memories which cluster around this hallowed spot. The tide of armed invasion, here checked and forced back to the source from which it came, was directed upon her homes and her capital city, the commercial center and pride of our young nation.

On that eventful morning the sun of American liberty arose from the gloom of a dark and painful night, and, shedding its life-giving rays upon our fathers' victorious banners, announced the coming day.

Despondent, almost despairing, was our country after its long and seemingly hopeless struggle. Six days before the battle WASHINGTON, in agony of spirit, wrote to Congress: "Ten days more will put an end to the existence of this army. 'Necessity, dire necessity,' will, nay must, justify an attack," and on the 23d of December he gave to his army the significant watchword, "Victory or death!"

In this emergency Pennsylvania's patriotic sons responded to his call. The City Troop of Philadelphia, which as an organization still worthily bear the flag of their forefathers, pressed eagerly to his side. Brave Colonel HAND hastened to join his beloved Commander, and with his regiment of sharpshooters did glorious service in his country's cause. From Pennsylvania came Captain FORREST, ardent and true, who led the advance on that fearful midnight march, and the roar of whose well-served battery was heard in yonder street. Pennsylvania's distinguished soldier, General ST. CLAIR, the trusted counselor and friend of WASHINGTON, was also here, and with GREENE, SULLIVAN, MERCER, KNOX and our own Jersey General, Lord STIRLING, shared the dangers of that remarkable campaign. Veterans and minute-men, the strength, the wealth and the hope of your young Commonwealth, were in the field. Animated by the same courage and spirit which filled all that patriotic host, not only in the perilous river passage and the first battle of Trenton, but in the second fight on the banks of the Assunpink, and later on the heights of Princeton, they performed deeds of self-sacrifice and valor which should enshrine them forever in the nation's memory.

The monument association gratefully accepts the tablet presented by Pennsylvania, a fitting memorial, which, in bronze relief, designed by one of her own artists, beautifully and faithfully depicts the crossing of the Delaware by the Continental army on that memorable December night.

His Excellency ROSWELL P. FLOWER, Governor of the State of New York, unveiled and presented to the association the bronze tablet over the doorway of the monument, "The Opening of the Fight," and made this address:

New York is proud to participate in the exercises of this occasion. Her generosity has provided one of the bronze tablets which adorn the base of this noble monument, and that tablet commemorates the conspicuous part which a New Yorker took in the battle whose memory is here celebrated. But these considerations alone have not drawn us hither. By our presence we would also indicate the patriotic interest of our citizens in all efforts to perpetuate the memory of the heroic deeds of the American Revolution.

The battle-fields of a nation are the reminders—as they have been the scenes—of its severest struggles. We recall them, not as BYRON described them, merely "weltering fields of the tombless dead," scenes of mere physical encounter and combat, but as ground hallowed by patriotic sentiment. Their story is the broad outline of the nation's history. Around them cluster memories of a nation's hopes and its



fears, of its days of gloom and of sunshine, of its strength and its weakness, of its heroes and its cowards, of its joys and its sorrows, of its triumphs and its defeats. No battle-field can be dear to a people where the blood shed was not consecrated to a good cause. For this reason we Americans love our battle-fields. They speak to us of rare courage, of high ambition, of noble purpose, and of signal triumph over almost insuperable obstacles. They have been stepping-stones to a better and more powerful civilization. They should ever be the stimulus and inspiration of patriotism.

If I could have my way I would have every American battle-field marked by a suitable monument, and, where possible, set apart and preserved as consecrated ground. In no more vivid way can the story of our national struggle be illustrated. Such historic landmarks awaken interest, refresh memories and suggest patriotic thoughts and aspirations. They are potent teachers of our children. Books alone do not convey the full appreciation of famous battles. They lack the realistic sense and the inspiration given by personal observation on the field. One may be familiar with the story of Gettysburg, but until he has himself visited the scenes of the battle, studied the locations of the various commands, and pictured to himself the action of the conflict, he cannot appreciate the full measure of that bitter contest. Nor can one who was not engaged in that battle vividly realize the sacrifice of the soldier dead till, visiting the field, he gazes on the granite columns and marble slabs which mutely indicate the resting-places of hundreds of brave heroes.

The time is approaching, and in some instances has come, when the lines of our famous battle-fields will be effaced and forgotten, if they are not preserved by suitable monuments. It is not more than a hundred years since the Revolution, and tradition cannot often retain for longer than a century geographical boundaries which nature and man are gradually effacing. We owe it to ourselves and to our posterity that these historic places be no longer neglected, but preserved, to recall to future generations the struggles of their forefathers to make America independent and free.

This sentiment finds ample expression in these exercises to-day. The battle of Trenton was not a great battle, measured by usual military standards alone. But for Americans it must ever have a peculiar interest because of the circumstances under which it was fought, the influence of the victory upon the fortunes of the Revolution, the exhibition which it afforded of superb American courage, and, above all, the splendid demonstration which it gave of the majestic character of WASHINGTON. The picture of WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware on that December night, amid floating ice, is impressed on the mind of every schoolboy, while the plan of the attack and its successful carrying out against such great obstacles justly give the battle and its participants a proud place in the annals of American heroism. In commemorating that achievement by the erection of this beautiful shaft on the very ground where WASHINGTON stood in directing the battle, the people of New Jersey have performed a praiseworthy service to the people of the entire country. The representative character of this audience indicates the widespread interest in the event. The battle-field and the monument belong to New Jersey, but the memory of the battle, the heroism and the victory are shared alike by every American, and are the pride of our common country.

It falls to my lot to-day to formally present to the people of New Jersey the bronze bas-relief which the State of New York has placed upon the base of this memorial column. New York is proud to do this honor—proud especially because by this act she also perpetuates in bronze the part played in the battle of Trenton by one of her most

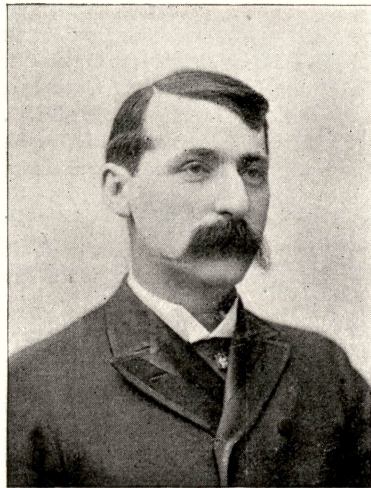
brilliant sons. This casting represents the opening of the fight by Captain ALEXANDER HAMILTON and his New York company of artillery. HAMILTON was then scarcely past his majority. He had left school to organize a military company and join the Continental army. The ability and discipline of his command attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he won their favor and confidence. In this battle his bravery was marked. Although his fame does not rest upon his military achievements, it is another leaf to his laurels that he suffered the hardship of this historic contest and shared its well-earned honors.

Gentlemen of the association, on behalf of the State of New York, I present this token of our interest in your work, and trust that it may both emphasize our good will towards our sister State and attest our unity of purpose in the commemoration of this American victory.



The tablet was accepted on behalf of the association by the Honorable JOHN HART BREWER:

*Your Excellency Governor Flower:* The Trenton Battle Monument Association accepts the gift of the great State of New York through you with pleasure and with pride. New York is a great State—great in her achievements and all that goes to make a loyal, patriotic and magnificent commonwealth. Great also in her Revolutionary history. The surrender of BURGOYNE at Saratoga was a great victory for us in the cause of the Revolution, and was the next surrender after Trenton. Yorktown was the third and last. New York was also the home of the gallant General SCHUYLER, General MCDUGALL and General HERKIMER, who gave his life for his country in the battle of Oriskany; she can boast also of a JAY, a CLINTON, a LIVINGSTON and many other worthies of the Revolutionary period. And permit me to say that this beautiful monument would not have been complete without the interest New York manifests here



to-day, not alone in the presence of her State officials and citizens, but in the bronze tablet given to adorn this shaft through all the coming years. By this gift she makes, with New Jersey and the other States, a truly national monument. We are proud that New York troops fought on this soil, that ALEXANDER HAMILTON commanded a battery on this very spot of ground, and that we can share with her in story the honor and the glory which all lovers of freedom in every clime will bestow upon those who won the victory and those who built the monument. Great events, like great men, grow in magnitude as the years recede, so it is with the event we commemorate to-day. Republics are said to be ungrateful, but they cannot afford to be ungrateful for their creation and existence. And so we, the descendants of

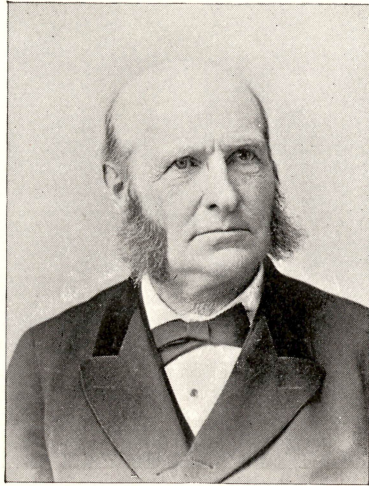
the heroes who made possible the erection of this monument, have builded another national corner-stone, another patriotic landmark, and have placed upon the side of this structure the great HAMILTON in enduring bronze, as he sent forth, with the boom of cannon, a sound that was heard around the globe and whose echo we here celebrate. Proud we are to be participants in such a celebration. Among the heroes remembered and whose greatness will ever be cherished, is the great Commander-in-Chief, WASHINGTON, and so we place him upon the topmost pinnacle, with his strong right arm extended and majestic mien, in the act of ordering Captain HAMILTON to begin the fire whose electric shock threw open the doors of liberty to the people of every nation and every clime throughout the earth.

I would not feel that I had done my duty did I not thank you, Governor FLOWER, personally, for the courtesy and assistance you gave our committee when we called your attention to the idea of having the various States which had troops in the battle of Trenton represented as you see them here to-day. Many citizens have aided in the erection of this battle monument, but none more than Your Excellency; and I assure you that I speak for every citizen here to-day, and for all who shall hereafter look upon this graceful shaft, when I say that we shall ever hold your name in grateful memory.

The relief on the east side of the base of the monument, presented by the State of Connecticut, was unveiled by His Excellency LUZON B. MORRIS, Governor of that State. The relief depicts the "Surrender of the Hessians." He made the following address:

*Mr. President:* Meeting here as we do to-day to dedicate this monument erected upon the site where the battle of Trenton was fought, it is well to turn our attention briefly to the condition of the Colonies at that time. Less than six months had passed since

they had proclaimed to the world their right to self-government. They had declared themselves free from the control of the British government and had taken the field to maintain their rights against one of the most powerful nations then existing upon the face of the earth. The Colonies at that time were without any well-organized military force. They were poor in financial resources, and not well fitted to enter into a contest with a nation rich in resources, and with a well-trained army ready at its command. As might have been expected, under such circumstances, the result of the contest up to the time the battle was fought here had been almost uniformly in favor of Great Britain. The well-trained soldiers of the mother country had been more than a match for the raw recruits which the Colonies had hastily put



in the field. Probably at no time during the Revolution did the cause of the Colonies look so dark and unpromising as in December, 1776. At no time was there so much need of a victory to restore confidence so that the Colonies could raise men and means to prosecute the war to a successful issue. Probably no one battle during the war can be designated as the turning point in the Revolution more truthfully than the battle of Trenton.

Connecticut had four regiments in this battle: the Nineteenth and Twentieth Continental and two State regiments, under the command of Colonel WARD and Colonel BRADLEY. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Continental Regiments were enlisted for the year 1776 only. Their time of enlistment had nearly expired. Notwithstanding this they not only took part in the battle of Trenton, but at the request of General WASHINGTON they remained after their time had expired and took part in the battle of Princeton on the 3d of January, 1777.

How appropriate, then, is this monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton!

How appropriate is its location upon the spot where the battle commenced!

How appropriate that the States which furnished the soldiers who fought that battle should contribute tablets in commemoration thereof!

This monument, with its tablets, will convey to posterity not only a history of the battle, but will also commemorate the patriotism and bravery of those who here fought to establish the principle of self-government.

May the States which constitute this great republic ever share the same patriotism and union of feeling in maintaining the same.



The Honorable FRANK A. MAGOWAN, of the association, accepted the relief in this response :



*Governor Morris :* It is with a high sense of the fitness of the gift that adorns this monument that I accept, in behalf of the association and the people of New Jersey, the beautiful relief presented by the State of Connecticut. It is altogether proper that New Jersey and Connecticut should be together, taking a part in the dedication of these memorial shafts on Revolutionary battle-fields. They were together at the beginning, shoulder to shoulder, when the foundations of the republic were laid and cemented in patriot blood. An occasion like this would be lacking in an essential feature if it did not have the co-operation and the sympathetic presence of the representatives of the good old patriotic State of Connecticut—the State of the redoubtable and gallant ISRAEL PUTNAM, of the staunch old patriot, Gov-

ernor JONATHAN TRUMBULL, and his three sons, JONATHAN, JOSEPH and JOHN, who distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary struggle. The State that sent nearly thirty-two thousand regular troops to the patriot army, and whose people exhibited a patriotism conspicuous even in those times for its stern and self-sacrificing character. Distinguished

above all the Colonies for the keenness of its commercial instincts, her people never faltered in their devotion to the cause under the most alluring commercial temptations.

But Connecticut's contributions to the Revolutionary forces, and their deeds of valor on many fields, by no means comprised her only services to the patriot cause. She gave voice and inspiration in the forum and popular assemblage, in every Colony, to the struggle for liberty. The sons of their Alma Mater of Yale united with those of Princeton in giving the weight and dignity of learning, "the choicer weapons of divine armory, to the hosts of freedom." So that, as BURKE so felicitously said of the struggling colonists, "they snuffed tyranny in every tainted breeze."

This bronze and this granite may crumble into dust, but the principles that triumphed on this spot are immortal. The tree of liberty planted here by the patriot fathers, defended by their sons, and now guarded with reverence by the American people, will live forever.

Sir, from those days that tried men's souls, down to the present auspicious occasion, Connecticut has been as true to liberty as the needle to the pole, and we welcome and greet her here to-day, in the presence of yourself and your distinguished associates, as an honored and beloved sister State, entitled to sit in a warm and favored place about the national hearthstone.

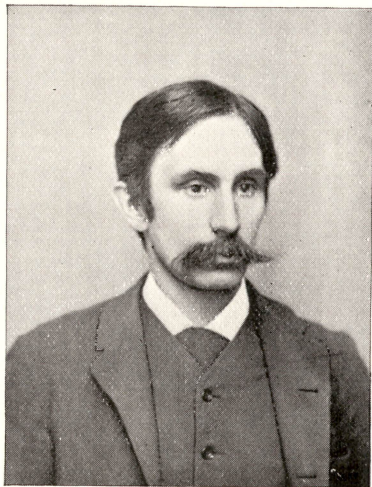
A poem was read by RICHARD WATSON GILDER, of New York City:

## I.

Since ancient Time began,  
Ever on some great soul GOD laid an  
infinite burden:  
The weight of all this world, the hopes  
of man—  
Conflict and pain, and fame immortal,  
are his guerdon!

And this the unfaltering token  
Of him the Deliverer: what though  
tempests beat,  
Though all else fail, though bravest ranks  
be broken,  
He stands unscared, alone, and never  
knows defeat.

Such was that man of men;  
And if are praised all virtues, every  
fame  
Most noble, highest, purest, then, ah then,  
Upleaps in every heart the name none needs to name.



## II.

Ye who defeated, whelmed,  
 Betray the sacred cause, let go the trust,  
 Sleep, weary, while the vessel drifts unhelmed,  
 Here see unconquered rise the hero from the dust!

All ye who fight forlorn  
 'Gainst fate and failure, ye who proudly cope  
 With evil high enthroned, all ye who scorn  
 Life from Dishonor's hand, here take new heart of hope.

Here know how Victory borrows  
 For the brave soul a front as of disaster,  
 And in the bannered East what glorious morrows,  
 For all the blackness of the night, speed surer, faster.

Know by this pillared sign  
 For what brief while the powers of earth and hell  
 Can war against the spirit of Truth divine,  
 Or can against the heroic heart of man prevail.

The bronze statue of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army, which had been placed on the capstone of the monument, was unveiled by His Excellency GEORGE T. WERTS, Governor of the State of New Jersey.



This statue is considered the gift of the State of New York, because the appropriation from that State enabled the association to pay for the statue, although it is not mentioned in the appropriation act.

After the firing of a national salute Governor WERTS made this address:

These dedicatory ceremonies remind us that the battle of Trenton, fought on and about this historic spot, was not a local event, but was in reality a turning point in the contest for American independence that contributed materially to the possibility of American nationality. That fact is empha-

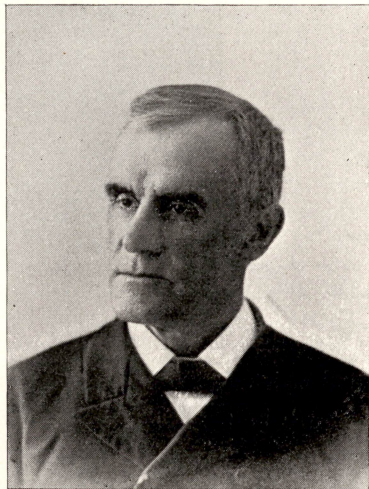
sized by the presence of representatives from sister States, who are with us to commemorate the patriotic devotion which their forefathers, in common with ours, here displayed.

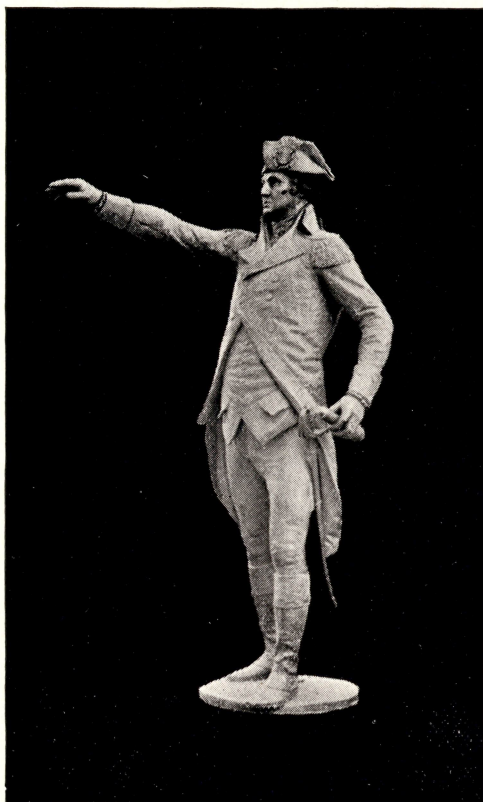
Although as Jerseymen we are proud of the distinction which Monmouth, Morristown, Princeton and Trenton award us, we are fully aware that their glory is not ours alone. That is the common heritage of all, which all should be proud to maintain ; but while their hallowed soil remains, we as a State should recognize an additional obligation to perpetuate the memories and discharge the duties its possession imposes.

While those duties may not have been fully performed in all respects, we can truthfully say they have not been unduly neglected. We of New Jersey have labored to appropriately mark the spots of historic interest within our borders. This monument is but one of our witnesses. Not that it is due entirely to our own liberality or our own unaided efforts. It represents in a degree, through a federal appropriation, the act of all the States. In a more marked degree it proclaims the generosity and public spirit of certain individual States which have contributed to its appropriate adornment and are now here assisting in its dedication. To all who have in any wise aided its construction, we acknowledge our indebtedness and cheerfully accord a full share of the honor its completion confers.

The care and preservation of this shaft will now become a sacred trust of the association under whose auspices it has been erected. It will commemorate a memorable historic event and designate to succeeding generations the spot where that event occurred. Beyond that designation it should be unnecessary. It should need no monument to recall the fact that the battle of Trenton was fought. That occurrence should be remembered, and the lessons of patriotism it inculcates cherished without any such external aid. A patriotism that needs to be stirred by outward symbols is degenerate indeed. While properly we rear monuments to commemorate great deeds or mark the scenes of great events, may the day be far distant when such structures shall be deemed necessary to revive in American citizens patriotic emotions or rouse them to the performance of noble deeds.

The benediction was pronounced by the Reverend THOMAS HANLON, D.D., of Pennington.





The guests of the State and of the association were then taken to the stand which had been erected in front of the County Court House, and a superb military procession passed in review before the distinguished party.

Brevet Major-General WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Commander of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of New Jersey, rode at the head of the line, with his staff:  
Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy, Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt, Surgeon; Major William M. Palmer, Quartermaster;  
Major Kenneth J. Duncan, Paymaster; Major E. Ambler  
Armstrong, Judge Advocate; Captains J. Blanchard  
Edgar and William H. Skirm, Jr., Aides-  
de-Camp.

FIRST TROOP, PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

Captain Joseph Lapsley Wilson commanding.  
5 officers and 45 enlisted men.

FIRST TROOP, NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY.

Captain James E. Fleming commanding.  
3 officers and 47 enlisted men.

TROOP A, NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF NEW YORK.

Captain Charles F. Roe commanding.  
5 officers and 77 enlisted men.

THIRD REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY.

Colonel Benjamin A. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin P. Holmes, Majors John V. Allstrom and Julius C. Shailer, First Lieutenant Louis J. McVicker, Adjutant; First Lieutenants William V. Steele and Louis C. Iauch, Battalion Adjutants; Captain C. Mortimer Hawkins, Quartermaster; Captain Nathan V. Compton, Paymaster; Major Victor Mravlag, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Clarence M. Slack, Battalion Assistant Surgeon; Captain Otis A. Glazebrook, Chaplain; Captain Benjamin P. Morris, Judge Advocate; Captain Charles W. Irwin, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieutenant Charles L. Bauer, Commandant of Gun Detachment.  
35 officers and 427 enlisted men.

SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY.

Colonel William H. Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Stansbury, Majors Edmund Du Bois and John I. Shinn, Captain Christopher S. Magrath, Adjutant; First Lieutenant Joseph F. Clime, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant Harry L. Jones, Quartermaster; Captain Nathan Haines, Paymaster; Major Daniel Strock, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Orange W. Braymer, Battalion Assistant Surgeon; Captain John R. Westwood, Chaplain; Captain De Lancey G. Walker, Judge Advocate; Captain William B. E. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Captain Charles S. Brad-dock, Jr., Commandant of Gun Detachment.  
30 officers and 357 enlisted men.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Y. Bamford, Major Michael Hurley, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver, Adjutant; Captain George T. Cranmer, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant C. Edward Murray, Paymaster; Major Charles B. Leavitt, Surgeon; Captain Henry M. Barbour, Chaplain; Captain Chauncy H. Beasley, Judge Advocate; Captain Charles A. Reid, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Captain Richard R. Whitehead, Commandant of Gun Detachment.

32 officers and 400 enlisted men.

GATLING GUN COMPANY B.

Captain John R. Jones commanding.  
4 officers and 56 enlisted men.

## TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

## FIRST BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Brigadier-General Robert P. Dechert commanding, with his staff: Major Thomas J. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Frank G. Sweeny, Inspector; Major Sheldon Potter, Judge Advocate; Major Beverly R. Keim, Quartermaster; Major Eugene Townsend, Commissary; Major J. Wilkes O'Neill, Surgeon; Major Herbert Cox, Ordnance Officer; Captains Thomas Potter, Jr., and Barclay H. Warburton, Aides-de-Camp.

## FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lewis Good, Major Albert L. Williams, First Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant George B. Zane, Jr., Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant Frederick P. Koons, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Walter D. Green, Assistant Surgeon.

30 officers and 460 enlisted men.

## SECOND REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel John Biddle Porter, Majors Charles H. Worman and Albert H. Hartung, Major Washington H. Baker, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Robert P. Robins, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenant John A. Franks, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Charles A. Rutter, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice; Second Lieutenant Robert Shoemaker, Jr., Battalion Adjutant.

30 officers and 417 enlisted men.

## THIRD REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel Edward de V. Morrell, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Maginniss, Majors Leander C. Hall, Jr., and Edward D. Ellis, First Lieutenant William G. Price, Jr., First Lieutenant John S. Kuen, Jr., Quartermaster; Major Edward Martin, Surgeon; Captain Leverett Bradley, Chaplain; Second Lieutenants Robert A. Cavin and Harry C. Fox, Battalion Adjutants.

30 officers and 359 enlisted men.

## SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel John W. Schall, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry M. Washabaugh, Major Henry A. Shenton, Major Joseph K. Weaver, Surgeon; First Lieutenant William J. Ashenfelter, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenant Henry H. Stewart, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Second Lieutenant Howard C. Price, Battalion Adjutant.

34 officers and 353 enlisted men.

## STATE FENCIBLES BATTALION, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Major Thurber T. Brazer, First Lieutenant John D. Worman, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant George Christie, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Captain Henry A. F. Hoyt, Chaplain.

17 officers and 185 enlisted men.

## GRAY INVINCIBLES CORPS, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

First Lieutenant Warren D. Henderson, Second Lieutenant William H. La Mott.

2 officers and 58 enlisted men.

## BATTERY A, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Captain Maurice C. Stafford, First Lieutenants Charles W. Marshall and H. Le Grande Ensign; Second Lieutenant John G. Hollick, Second Lieutenant Albin M. Robbins, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Dwight B. Fuller, Jr., Assistant Surgeon.

6 officers and 63 enlisted men, with 4 guns and caissons.

## DETACHMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD OF CONNECTICUT.

## FIRST COMPANY OF FOOT GUARDS.

Major E. Henry Hyde commanding.

6 commissioned, 6 staff officers, 121 enlisted men.

## SECOND COMPANY OF FOOT GUARDS.

Major Benjamin E. Brown commanding.

6 commissioned, 8 staff officers, 116 enlisted men.

## COMPANY F, SECOND REGIMENT, NEW HAVEN GRAYS.

Captain Charles F. McCabe commanding.

3 officers and 65 enlisted men.

## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY.

In charge of Captain John F. Lovett, with Captain Peter Wilkes, Captain Ervin V. Richards and William Ossenber as Aides; Past Department Commanders Samuel Hufty, Henry M. Nevius, E. Burd Grubb, Ambrose M. Matthews, James R. Mullikin and Richard A. Donnelly.

Drake's Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth.

Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, of Trenton.

Bayard Post, No. 8, of Trenton.

Thomas Hamilton Post, No. 56, of Trenton.

Parker Grubb Post, No. 16, of Burlington.

Major C. A. Angel Post, No. 20, of Lambertville.

Washington Post, No. 45, of Bordentown.

Captain J. W. Conover Post, No. 63, of Freehold.

Robert Boggs Post, No. 67, of New Brunswick.

General Wadsworth Post, No. 75, of Somerville.

Major General D. Hunter Post, No. 105, of Princeton.

Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 107, of Hightstown.

James M. Weart Post, No. 108, of Hopewell.

Major Anderson Post, No. 109, of Plainfield.

And detachments of

G. Van Houten Post, No. 3, of Jersey City.

T. M. K. Lee, Jr., Post, No. 5, of Camden.

Lincoln Post, No. 11, of Newark.

W. F. Barry Post, No. 27, of Rahway.

John G. Tolmie Post, No. 50, of Phillipsburg.

After the review the invited guests were escorted by the Monument Association and the various reception committees to Masonic Temple and to Turner Hall, where luncheons were served.

The following gentlemen constituted the

RECEPTION COMMITTEES :

FOR THE DELEGATION FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.—Benjamin F. Lee, Robert F. Stockton, Henry C. Kelsey, James Buchanan, Oliver S. Carter, Charles E. Green, William M. Lanning, Charles H. Skirm.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION.—John W. Cornell, Clark Fisher, Lewis Parker, Howard S. Titus.

FOR THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION.—Henry F. Baker, Watson H. Linburg, William S. Covert, Charles A. May.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.—William S. Hancock, James F. Rusling, Alexander C. Yard, Howell C. Stull, William Roberts.

FOR THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.—George C. Maddock, James J. Bergen, Washington A. Roebling, William Dolton, Mahlon R. Margerum, John A. Hall.

FOR THE MARYLAND DELEGATION.—Welling G. Sickel, Joseph T. Ridgway, William Richey.

FOR THE DELAWARE DELEGATION.—James W. Lanning, Samuel R. Gummere.

FOR THE VERMONT DELEGATION.—Charles G. Roebling, Samuel S. Stryker.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.—John H. Scudder.

FOR THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Barton B. Hutchinson, William J. Convery, John D. Rue, Frederick Walter, William S. Sharp.

The members of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia were also tendered a banquet at the City Hall by the Common Council of Trenton.

The following military officers and officials of the several States, and representatives of different societies, took part in the festivities of this occasion :

His Excellency WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, Governor of Massachusetts, and his staff: Major General Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Francis Peabody, Jr., Judge Advocate General; Colonel William L. Chase, Inspector General of Rifle Practice; Colonel James L. Carter, Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice; Colonels Walter Cutting and Michael T. Donahoe, Aides-de-Camp.

His Excellency LUZON B. MORRIS, Governor of Connecticut, and his staff: Brigadier General Edward E. Bradley, Adjutant General; Brigadier General John P. Harbison, Quartermaster General; Brigadier General Patrick Cassidy, Surgeon General; Brigadier General William Jamieson, Commissary General; Colonel Everett L. Morse, Assistant Quartermaster General; Colonel John G. Healy, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonels Louis F. Heublein and Charles S. Andrews, Aides-de-Camp; also, Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Ernst Cady and N. H. Spencer, Esq.

His Excellency ROSWELL P. FLOWER, Governor of New York, and his staff: Major General Josiah Porter, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Joshua M. Varian,

Chief of Ordnance ; Brigadier General Almet F. Jenks, Judge Advocate General ; Brigadier General Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon General ; Brigadier General Palmer C. Ricketts, Chief of Engineers ; Brigadier General Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery ; Brigadier General William M. West, Quartermaster General ; Brigadier General Frederick R. Halsey, Paymaster General ; Brigadier General George D. Sanford, Commissary General of Subsistence ; Brigadier General Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice ; Colonels Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Thomas E. Sloan, Charles S. Rogers, William L. Davis, Robert Grier Monroe, Aides-de-Camp, and Colonel Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary.

His Excellency ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor of Pennsylvania, and his staff : Brigadier General Walter W. Greenland, Adjutant General ; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Krumbhaar, Assistant Adjutant General ; Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Inspector General ; Colonel John I. Rogers, Judge Advocate General ; Colonel Oliver E. McClellan, Quartermaster General ; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Paxson, Assistant Quartermaster General ; Colonel Richard S. Edwards, Commissary General ; Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Ryon, Assistant Commissary General ; Colonel Louis W. Read, Surgeon General ; Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, Chief of Artillery ; Colonel Herman Osthau, General Inspector of Rifle Practice ; Colonels Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Rollin H. Wilbur, James Duffy, Wyle T. Wilson, James West, James R. Hunsicker, Andrew D. Seely, Savery Bradley, William C. Connelly, Jr., John M. Seigfried, W. Fred. Reynolds, Aides-de-Camp ; also, Honorable George W. Zeigler, of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

His Excellency FRANK BROWN, Governor of Maryland, and his staff : Major General Hy. Kyd Douglas, Adjutant General ; Brigadier General Shipwith Wilmer, Judge Advocate General ; Brigadier General William Lee, Surgeon General ; Brigadier General Lloyd L. Jackson, Inspector General ; Brigadier General Alexander Brown, Paymaster General ; Brigadier General Clinton P. Paine, Quartermaster General ; Colonels John C. Lagg, Columbus O'Donnell, John Pleasants, Charles H. Carter, James H. Preston, Sherlock Swan, Gerard T. Hopkins, S. Gordon Armstead, Aides-de-Camp.

His Excellency LEVI K. FULLER, Governor of Vermont, and his staff : Brigadier General Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant General ; Brigadier General Daniel P. Webster, Surgeon General ; Colonel Edward L. Bates, Aide-de-Camp.

His Excellency ROBERT J. REYNOLDS, Governor of Delaware ; General Garret J. Hart, Adjutant General.

His Excellency ELIAS CARR, Governor of North Carolina, was represented by Colonel William F. Beasley.

His Excellency GEORGE T. WERTS, Governor of New Jersey, and his staff : Brigadier General Richard A. Donnelly, Quartermaster General ; Brigadier General John D. McGill, Surgeon General ; Brigadier General William C. Heppenheimer, Inspector General ; Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice ; Colonels Edward P. Meany, Robert Adrain, Michael T. Barrett, Anthony R. Kuser, George Pfeiffer, Jr., Leon Abbett, Jr., Asa W. Dickinson, Joseph D. Bedle, Jr., John T. Van Cleef, Aides-de-Camp.

## TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

## SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Asa Bird Gardiner, David G. Haskins, Jr., Nathan G. Pond, Henry T. Drowne, George W. Olney, John Schuyler, James M. Montgomery, William L. Keese, James S. Van Cortlandt, Henry S. Harris, William B. Buck, F. Wolcott Jackson, William C. Spencer, William P. Barber, Franklin D. Howell, Clifford Stanley Sims, William Wayne, Oswald Tilghman, Edward Graham Daves, Felix Warley, William D. Harden, George D. Johnston.

## SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Clement H. Sinnickson, Charles M. Perkins, Richard F. Stevens, Gilbert Collins, Malcolm Macdonald, William John Potts, George M. Robeson, S. Duncan Oliphant, John A. Campbell, William Elmer, Foster C. Griffith.

## SOCIETY SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

John Whitehead, Franklin Murphy, William H. Murphy, Philip H. Hoffman, Joseph R. Hoffman, Walter Chandler, Peter B. Fairchild, Gideon E. Ludlow, Richard Tillard, James C. Conover, John N. Lindsay, E. Hammond Doty, George A. Halsey, Charles H. Voorhees, Edward B. Sterling, John J. Hubbell, Henry E. Hatfield, George La Monte, James F. Rusling.

## MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Robert Laird, Charles Allen, Hal Allaire, James S. Yard, John B. Conover, John H. Laird, Levi G. Irwin, Jacob Stults, Daniel P. Van Doren, William H. Hendrickson, William L. Terhune, John S. Applegate, Thomas Burrowes, James A. Bradley, James T. Burtis, Charles J. Parker, Maxey Applegate.

## PRINCETON BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Henry C. Cameron, Bayard Stockton, Charles S. Robinson, Augustus Macdonald, Elijah Leigh, John T. Duffield, James H. Wikoff, William M. Sloane, Allan Marquand, George O. Vanderbilt.

## SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Thomas I. Swann, Mrs. David A. Depue, Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Mrs. Edward H. Wright, Mrs. William W. Shippen, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Mather, Mrs. William S. Stryker, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Mrs. Howard Richards, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Miss Julia R. Olmstead.

## SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Edmund D. Halsey, Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson, Miss Mary Dickinson, Miss S. M. Carpenter, Miss M. A. Quimby, Miss M. M. Welch.

BOARD OF WOMEN MANAGERS OF THE EXHIBIT OF NEW JERSEY,  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Robert Adrain, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Mrs. Washington A. Roebing, Miss Mary S. Clark.

The young men who acted as ushers on the grand stand at the monument were :

FRANCIS B. LEE, NELSON L. PETTY, in charge, assisted by

ANDREW BERRIAN,	ROBERT W. GREEN,	GEORGE RIDGWAY,
ALFRED H. BILES,	ABEEL HALL,	JAMES W. RUSLING,
HENRY C. BLACKWELL,	CLEVELAND HILSON, JR.,	HIRAM G. SCUDDER,
ANTHONY S. BRENNAN,	CADWALADER HOWELL,	HARRY M. SLACK,
FRANKLAND BRIGGS, JR.,	GEORGE G. LEWIS,	CHARLES WALTON,
W. MEREDITH DICKINSON,	ROBERT C. MANNING,	WALTON M. WATSON,
HUESTON DIXON,	FRANCIS P. MULVEY,	JAMES WILSON,
FREDERIC W. DONNELLY,	FREDERICK J. POPE,	SAMUEL WOOD,
GEORGE F. FELL,	JAMES J. REILLY,	WILLIAM H. YARD, JR.
	PERCY B. RICHARDSON,	

*DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.*

The monument stands in Monument Park, at the junction of Warren and Greene streets and of Brunswick, Princeton and Pennington avenues—the exact spot where Captain ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York, opened his battery of the New York State company of artillery on the Hessian foe. Several competitors submitted designs to the association, and these plans were very carefully considered both with regard to their cost and their appropriateness to commemorate a great historical event—a triumph all-important to the American arms.



John H. Duncan.

After thorough deliberation and an exhaustive special report on the subject by three members of the association, the design submitted by JOHN H. DUNCAN, of New York City, was unanimously adopted, and the monument, with some slight alterations, has been completed according to this design. Mr. DUNCAN has an enviable reputation as an architect, and has had long experience in work of this character. He designed and built the beautiful memorial arch in Brooklyn which is erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors from that

city who served in the civil war. He also designed and is now superintending the erection of the grand mausoleum of General GRANT at Riverside Park, in the city of New York.

The contractor for the erection of the monument is JOHN PEIRCE, of New York City, who represents several of the largest granite quarries in New England.

The style of the column is that known as Roman-Doric. The base of the pedestal is twenty-nine feet eight inches square, and on this pedestal is a hollow, fluted column, the cap of which forms an observatory. The top of the granite work is one hundred and thirty-five feet above the foundation, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of WASHINGTON thirteen feet high, making the entire structure one hundred and forty-eight feet in height, or one hundred and fifty feet above the street level. The foundation of concrete is nineteen



John Peirce.

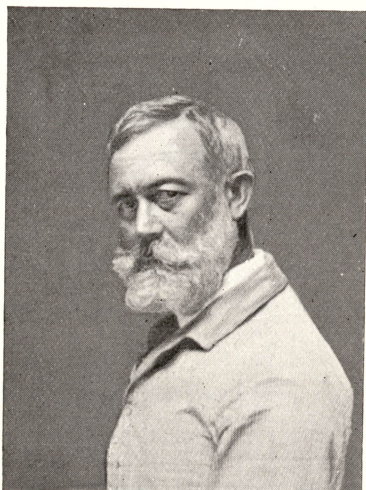
feet deep, and the whole monument, including this foundation, weighs four million four hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The shaft is of white granite, brought from the Hallowell Granite Works at Hallowell, Maine. It is finished in ten-cut work. The pedestal is made partly of the same material as the shaft and partly of a darker-colored stone, to give more apparent solidity to the base. The interior of the pedestal is cruciform in shape, and is nineteen feet three inches across the widest part. The three niches thus formed are finished as reliquaries to receive such valuable historic trophies as may be presented to the association.

The summit of the monument is accessible by means of a most complete electric elevator, and the view of the old town in which the great battle took place, and of the surrounding country, will be found very interesting to every visitor.

Thirteen electric lights from the top of the monument will night after night shed their radiance upon the darkness, as by day the thirteen stars carved upon the capital will denote the original States of the Union.

On the top of the column is a bronze statue of General WASHINGTON standing as he appeared at the beginning of the battle, glass in hand, surveying the flying Hessians, and then with extended right arm pointing down King street, now Warren street, in the direction he wished Captain HAMILTON's battery to open upon the foe. He is represented in the full uniform of a Continental general officer, an exact reproduction of the uniform worn by him at Trenton, as shown in the portrait by Colonel TRUMBULL, painted just after that battle.



William Rudolf O'Donovan.

The statue was designed by WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN, of New York City, the celebrated sculptor. He is a native of Virginia; is a member of the National Academy of Design, and was one of the early members of the Society of American Artists and one of the founders of the Tile Club. The bust of WILLIAM PAGE, now owned by the academy, is a noted example of this artist's skill in portraiture. He designed the colossal statue of WASHINGTON for Caracas, Venezuela, and the statue of WASHINGTON in the monument at Newburgh, New York,

commemorating the declaration of peace. Mr. O'DONOVAN wrote a series of papers in 1876 on the portraits of WASHINGTON, for the purpose of impressing upon the public the authenticity and importance of the then newly-discovered life-cast by HOUDON. These papers attracted a great deal of attention and were the cause of a long controversy in the newspapers at that time. In this statue of WASHINGTON will be found the maturest, and what Mr. O'DONOVAN considers to be the best, outcome of all this literary and artistic study of the personality of his subject which was not portrayed in any complete sense by any one of the artists of his time. In this statue the sculptor has taken from the portraits of STUART,

Colonel TRUMBULL and from the statue of HOUDON whatever he thought truthful in the light of the knowledge given by the life-cast.

The statue was cast at the National Art Foundry, of New York, owned by MAURICE J. POWER, as indeed were all the statues and reliefs on the monument. This foundry has produced many of the artistic works to be found on Revolutionary monuments in the United States, such as the Monmouth Battle Monument, the Herkimer Monument on Oriskany battle-field, the Tower of Victory at Newburgh, the statue of PAULDING and Capture of ANDRE, at Tarrytown, New York. The exhibit of Mr. POWER received first premium at the World's Fair.

At one side of the doorway of the monument, appropriately guarding the entrance, stands a bronze statue of Private JOHN RUSSELL, of Captain JOHN SELMAN's company of the Fourteenth Regiment of the Continental line, organized in Massachusetts by Colonel JOHN GLOVER. This regiment distinguished itself by aiding the American army to escape over the East river to New York City after the battle of Long Island, and again in the historic crossing of the Delaware river on the night before the battle of Trenton. This soldier's likeness is taken from a medallion executed in Paris, France, after the war, when he was in that city, having crossed the ocean as captain of a sloop in the merchant service. He is represented in the uniform of this splendid regiment of Marblehead fishermen, as worn in December, 1776. It is placed on the monument by the patriotic action of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On the other side of the doorway is the statue modeled after a likeness of Private BLAIR McCLENACHAN, of the Philadelphia Troop of Light



Maurice J. Power.

Horse, which troop took part in the battle of Trenton. It is the gift of the troop, now known as the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, an organization which has existed since the Revolutionary period. The two guardian statues are also the work of Mr. O'DONOVAN.

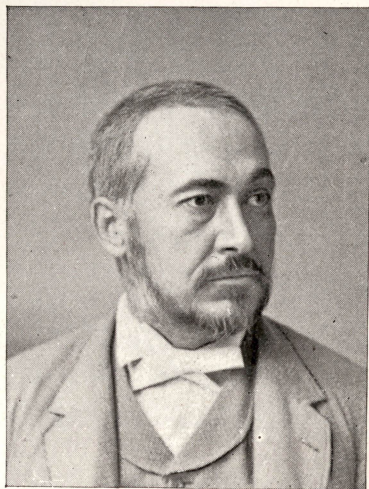
These two statues express the spirit of the time through two distinctly marked types of men, representing more widely diverging conditions of life than can be readily conceived at this day. The trooper is one of a body of men composed of wealthy, fox-hunting merchants. A solid, opulent, pleasure-loving, patriotic citizen of the most considerable commercial center of that period is doing a brave soldier's duty at the crisis of the war. The infantryman stands for the sturdy, simple, imaginative, sea-faring man of the time, a manly race who were to be the progenitors of a people whose energy and genius have done so much for the furthering of the greatness and prosperity of the republic which their courage and endurance created.

On the north side of the base of the pedestal is an historical bronze tablet presented by the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey.

The relief on the west side represents "The Continental Army Crossing the Delaware River." This design departs widely from the crossing as depicted by LEUTZE in his celebrated picture, so faulty in its delineation of the direction of the passage of the boats, in the kind of boats used, in the representation of the ice and of the flag carried by the American army. In this design the Durham boats which General WASHINGTON directed to be collected from the upper waters of the Delaware during his march through the Jerseys, appear prominent as having been used for conveying the army from the Pennsylvania to the New Jersey shore. Rafts also appear as they were used in transporting the horses and artillery. In the immediate foreground is Captain WILLIAM WASHINGTON and the Lieutenant of his company, JAMES MONROE, afterward President of the United States. Both of these officers were wounded in the battle at Trenton. With them, evidently alarmed at some noise on the New Jersey shore, is Colonel EDWARD HAND, and the Pennsylvania regiment of sharpshooters, commanded by that gallant officer. The current is swift and the passage dangerous on account of the early winter ice which

drifted roughly against the boats, requiring great skill in handling them. The little boat in the foreground contains General WASHINGTON and Colonel KNOX, the artillerist, and a Jersey farmer is rowing them over the river. In the distance may be seen the shore of New Jersey as it appears to-day. This tablet is presented to the association by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On the south side is the relief showing "The Opening of the Fight." The battery of Captain HAMILTON is represented as about to fire the first shot at the enemy on King street. The mounted figure of this brave soldier, who afterward became the gifted statesman, is conspicuous in the foreground. This officer was then only nineteen years of age, and his company of New York artillerists were all young men, but it was said to have been a model of discipline. How delighted they must have been on that winter morning to know that the first three balls from their gun killed and wounded eight men, killed three horses and dismounted a gun. Immediately after these casualties the British artillery was captured in a charge by Colonel GEORGE WEEDON's Virginia regiment. The houses then standing on the west side of King street are carefully reproduced on the relief, showing the residence of ISAAC BREARLEY, nearest by, and the Green Tree Tavern and the STACY POTTS house, Colonel RALL's headquarters, in the distance. This tablet is presented by the State of New York.



Thomas Eakins.

These two bronze bas-relieves of the crossing of the river and the battery in action were designed by THOMAS EAKINS, of Philadelphia. Mr. EAKINS received his art education in Paris, studying under the celebrated JEAN LEON JEROME. He is now professor of painting and director

of the Art Students' League in Philadelphia, and lecturer on anatomy at the Academy of Design in New York City. He received a medal of honor from the World's Columbian Exposition.

The relief on the east side of the monument, that toward the apple orchard, depicts "The Surrender of the Hessians," which took place on the outskirts of the village. The regiments of RALL and VON LOSSBERG are shown, having discovered they were surrounded, in the act of sur-



Karl H. Niehaus.

rendering to the American army. Colonel GEORGE BAYLOR, of General WASHINGTON's staff, was the first to notice this movement, and he hurried back to the Commander-in-Chief to give the information. The officers of the British army put their hats on the points of their swords in token of submission, and the enlisted men threw down their arms. The infantry column on the extreme left is Colonel BRADLEY's battalion of the Connecticut State troops, a State which furnished a large contingent to the army of the young republic.

This relief is the work of the talented sculptor KARL H. NIEHAUS, of New York City, the same artist who, amongst other public works, executed for the ASTOR family the beautiful bronze doors on Trinity Church, and who was the recipient of a medal of honor from the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. This tablet is presented by the people of the State of Connecticut, by an act of its Legislature.

The members of the Trenton Battle Monument Association believe that this concrete outcome of their many years of effort will be found worthy alike of the event it commemorates and of the progress the country has made in the arts.

On the 21st day of February, 1893, the Common Council of the city

of Trenton purchased a plot of ground between Greene and Warren streets, in front of the entrance door to the monument, and the public street between the monument and this plot of ground was vacated by order of the Board of Public Works. On the 27th day of June, 1893, the plot just referred to, and all the ground to and around the monument up to Pennington, Princeton and Brunswick avenues, was called by ordinance "Monument Park." It has been laid out by the Park Commission under the active superintendence of HENRY F. SMITH, Esq., of that commission.

