





American Minute with Bill Federer Battle of Princeton "Washington...advanced so near the enemy's lines that his horse refused to go further"

Read American Minute

Frederick the Great of Prussia called these ten days "the most brilliant in the world's history."

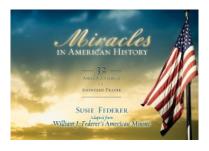
After winning the **Battle of** Trenton, Christmas Day evening, 1776, George



Washington's 1,200 man force faced General Cornwallis' 4,500 man British army.

Washington was fighting the army of the globalist King of Great Britain -- the most powerful military on the planet ... continue reading ...

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Miracles in American History-32 **Amazing Stories of Answered** <u>Prayers</u>

On the night of January 2, 1777, Washington left his campfires burning and marched his army around the back of a portion of Cornwallis' army - the 1,400 British troops camped at



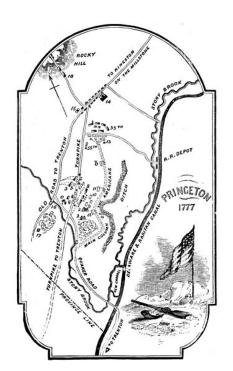
Princeton, New Jersey.

He ordered his soldiers to march in absolute silence, even wrapping their guns with heavy cloth to lessen the noise of troop movement.

British commander **Lord Cornwallis** ordered Colonel
Mawhood to join his regiments to
the rest of the British army.

This providentially, resulted in the British ceasing to patrol the very roads Washington was marching on.

At daybreak, JANUARY 3, 1777, **Washington attacked the British** from **behind**.



This was similar to what the **British** did to the **Americans** at the **Battle of Brooklyn Heights** a little over four months earlier.

At the **Battle of Princeton**, the surprised **British** immediately fought back, sending forth a **bayonet charge** which killed dozens of **American soldiers**.

One of those killed was

General Hugh Mercer, who had fought with Washington in the French and Indian War, and in the Battle of Trenton.

Hugh Mercer's descendants included WWII General George S. Patton.



After **Mercer** was killed, the **British** pressed their counter-attack.

The American militia under General John Cadwalader began to panic and flee.



To stop the retreat, **General George Washington** immediately rode to the front of the line and **ordered the soldiers to stop running away.**

He commanded them to turn around and follow him back to the front lines.

Washington rode extremely close to the **British**, within just 30 yards.

Turning and facing his men, Washington yelled:

"Halt!"

"Aim,"

"Fire!"

The **British** immediately fired a volley in return.

The field of battle was filled with a cloud of smoke.

Many thought **Washington** was surely shot, as he was exposed to fire from both sides.

Irishman John Fitzgerald, who was an American *aide-de-camp*, **pulled down his hat down to cover his eyes** so as to not see **Washington** killed.

But when the smoke cleared, to their dismay, Washington was seen on his horse, waving to his men to charge ahead.



The **Americans** charged and won a great victory at the **Battle of Princeton**.

An estimated **100 British** were **killed or wounded**, and over **300 captured**, as compared to only 23 **Americans** killed and 20 wounded.

Enthusiasm swept America. Though it took nearly seven more years of fighting till the Revolutionary War ended, this battle was a major turning point.

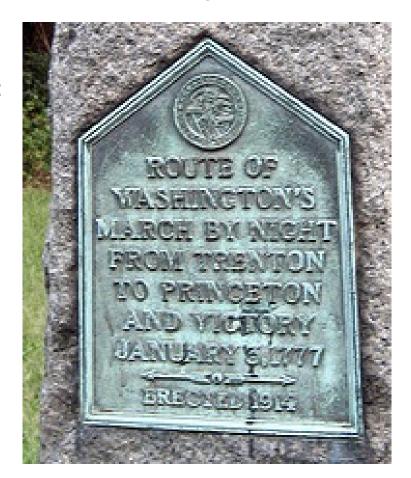
British historian Sir George Otto Trevelyan wrote of the **American victories** at **Trenton and Princeton**:

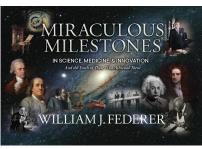
"It may be doubted whether **so small a number of men** ever employed so short a space of time with greater and

more lasting effects upon the history of the world."

President Calvin Coolidge stated October 28, 1925:

"Distinguished military critics have described Washington's campaign of Trenton and Princeton as a military exploit of unparalleled brilliancy."





MIRACULOUS MILESTONES in Science, Medicine & Innovation - And the Faith of Those Who Achieved Them

The equestrian statue at **Washington Circle** in **Washington**, **D.C.**, depicts **General Washington** at the **Battle of Princeton**.

At the statue's dedication in 1860, sculptor Clark Mills stated:

"... at the **Battle of Princeton** where **Washington**, after several ineffectual attempts to rally his troops, **advanced so near the enemy's lines that his horse refused to go further**, but stood and trembled while the brave rider sat undaunted with reins in hand.

But while his noble horse is represented thus terror

stricken, the dauntless hero is calm and dignified, ever believing himself the instrument in the hand of Providence to work out the great problem of liberty."

Yale President Ezra Stiles described General George Washington as the American version of the Israelite commander Joshua, in an Election Address before the Governor and General Assembly of Connecticut, May 8, 1783:

"Congress put at the head of this spirited army, the only man, on whom the eyes of all Israel were placed ...

... This American
Joshua was
raised up by
God, and divinely
formed by a
peculiar influence
of the Sovereign
of the Universe,
for the great work
of leading the



armies of this American Joseph ...

and conducting this people through the severe, the arduous conflict, to liberty and independence ..."

Ezra Stiles continued:

"In our lowest and most dangerous estate in 1776 and 1777, we sustained ourselves against the British army of sixty thousand troops commanded by Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, and other the ablest generals Britain could procure throughout Europe, with a naval force of 22,000 seamen in above eighty British men of war ...

... This was sealed and confirmed by God Almighty in the victory of General Washington at Trenton,

and in the surprising movement and battle of Princeton; by which astonishing effort of generalship, General Howe and the whole British army, in elated confidence and in open-mouthed march for Philadelphia, was instantly stopped, remanded back, and cooped up for a shivering winter in the little borough of Brunswick.

Thus **God** turned the battle to the gate; and this gave a finishing to the foundation of **the American Republic** ..."

Stiles ended:

"Who but a
Washington,
inspired by
Heaven, could have
struck out the great
movement and
maneuver of
Princeton? ...



The United States are under peculiar obligations to become a holy people unto the Lord our God."

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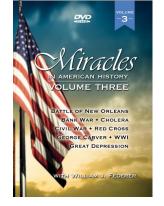
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