"The military chest contained two thousand one hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings, sterling.

"Of artillery, there were thirty-eight brass pieces, with fifteen howitzers, and twenty-three mortars, also brass; sixty-nine pieces of iron ordnance, with vast quantities of military stores, horses, wagons, quartermasters' stores, clothing and provisions. Besides these, there were taken or destroyed, the Charon, of forty-four guns, the Guadaloupe, of twenty-eight guns, the Fowey and Bonetta, each of twenty-four guns, and the Vulcan fire-ship, thirty-three transports, 'a considerable number of small sloops and schooners,' twelve or fifteen galleys, six 'private vessels,' two 'Dutch prizes,' a privateer of twenty guns, and eight hundred and forty naval prisoners. * * * *[1]

"The intelligence of the surrender, as it spread over the country, gave general satisfaction, and filled every American heart with joy." Congress set a day apart "for general thanksgiving and prayer; the thanks of the same body were voted to the forces, both of America and France."[2]

"On returning north, the New York and New Jersey regiments escorted 1,700 British troops as far as Fredericksburgh, Virginia. * * * * Marching through Alexandria, Georgetown, Bladensburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Trenton, the New York infantry went into camp for the winter at Pompton, New Jersey, and built themselves huts. Here General Washington and his wife visited them and remained from Saturday evening until Monday morning."[3]

Captain Cornelius Swartwout, in Colonel John Lamb's Continental Corps of Artillery, writing to his brother, Captain Barnardus Swartwout, at Wappinger's Creek, from "Burlington, West New Jersey, December 6, 1781," prefaces his letter, saying:

"This is the first opportunity I have had of writing you since I left Virginia, which was on the thirty-first of October. We were in a bad storm and liked to lose our ship. Our foreyard was carried away. The wind continued blowing twenty-two hours. We put in at Patoxion (Patuxent?), where we remained fourteen days and refitted. Our passage from York to the Head of Elk [Elkton, on the Elk River, in Maryland], was twenty-six days, and from there to this place eight days, where the regiment will remain this winter. Our barracks are very good.

[1] An unique memento of the victory is a piece of blue cloth, on which are the outlines of a king's crown, and under it the royal monogram "G. III R," brought home from Yorktown by Ensign Barnardus Swartwout, and later used by him to cover a diary kept by him; on the cloth cover of which is written "B. Swartwout, 2 New York Regiment, Camp near York, 19 Oct', 1781, captured Lord Cornwallis and the cover of this book." The diary is preserved in the Library of the New York Historical Society, in New York city.

[2] Battles of the United States by sea and land. By Henry B. Dawson, vol. i., p. 745.

[3] The New York Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution. By Asa Bird Gardner. Magazine of American History, vol. vii., No. 6, pp. 411, 412.