

more opportunities of knowing, and whose testimony we are too apt to receive, without considering the influence of their passions.

The opinions of people in England concerning lord Loudon have been greatly influenced by those of the inhabitants of New York: perhaps it may be fair to say, they have been derived absolutely from them.

Those people, like ourselves, set out with a high opinion of this nobleman; and it is a point of importance to consider how they came to change it. If he would have been directed by their interested views, or would have preferred their convenience to the service of the state, he would have had their suffrages to this day. We ought, instead of adopting their unfair suggestions, to honour him for the causes of their distaste.

If lord Loudon would have left his soldiers without quarters, these people would have been satisfied: if he would have left all means open to the intelligence of the enemy, they would have made no complaints.

It is certain by the account of the people in the vessel taken by the Success, that they did not know the destination of our forces, and that great point, the division of their force, had been gained by it. This was a consequence of the embargo: and it was such as promised the most certain success to our enterprize, if the fleet from England had arrived at that time; to have joined in the execution. That fleet was delayed; and it appears by the intelligence obtained from the
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