

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF 1812, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT, UNTIL THE FINAL TERMINATION THEREOF

Chapter 1 : The war of | National Library of Australia

History of the American war of , from the commencement, until the final termination thereof on the memorable eight of January, , at New Orleans.

The War of Peace negotiations between the two belligerents began in Ghent, Belgium, in August of After four months of talks, the treaty was signed on December 24, The Senate unanimously ratified the Treaty of Ghent on February 16, There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree without exception of places or persons. All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the Artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any Slaves or other private property; And all Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the Officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth Article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty as to such possession of the Islands and territories claimed by both parties shall in any manner whatever be construed to affect the right of either. Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the Armies, Squadrons, Officers, Subjects, and Citizens of the two Powers to cease from all hostilities: All Prisoners of war taken on either side as well by land as by sea shall be restored as soon as practicable after the Ratifications of this Treaty as hereinafter mentioned on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two Contracting Parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners. In order therefore finally to decide upon these claims it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner: One Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectly belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately a report or reports as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they or either of them have so refused declined or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said

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Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred. Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due North from the source of the River St Croix, and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two Powers as the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, nor the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the Dominions of the two Powers which extends from the source of the River St Croix directly North to the above mentioned North West Angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River St Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that River to the forty fifth degree of North Latitude, thence by a line due West on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguay, has not yet been surveyed: The said Commissioners shall meet at se Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid from the source of the River St Croix to the River Iroquois or Cataraguay to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals certifying it to be the true Map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, of the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated. Whereas by the former Treaty of Peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the fortyfifth degree of North Latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguay to the Lake Superior was declared to be "along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding Article unless otherwise specified in this present Article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the first instance at Albany in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or Declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several Islands lying within the said Rivers, Lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such

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reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated. It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned Commissioners after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding Article, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods;-to decide to which of the two Parties the several Islands lying in the Lakes, water communications, and Rivers forming the said boundary do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the Latitude and Longitude of the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein revealed. The several Boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding Articles shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such Surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the Journal of their proceedings shall be delivered by them to the Agents of His Britannic Majesty and to the Agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed; and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties that in case any of the Islands mentioned in any of the preceding Articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two Countries, should by the decision of any of the Boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the Sovereign or State so referred to, as in the four next preceding Articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such Island or Islands had by such decision or decisions been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession. The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their Citizens, and Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom He may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such

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Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty and His Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly. Whereas the Traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and Justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object. This Treaty when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the Ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of four months from this day or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, We the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our Seals. Done in triplicate at Ghent the twenty fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

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Chapter 2 : History of the American war of - Early Canadiana Online

History of the American war of , from the commencement, until the final termination thereof on the memorable eight of January, , at New Orleans Paperback - August 31, by William, Philadelphia, pub.

Title Entries "A-D" Item 1: Alphonse Lemerre Item 2: Louis Lange Other Information: Address of the Friends of domestic industry, assembled in convention, at New-York, October 26, , to the people of the United States. Tariff--United States; Protectionism Item 4: The Phonotypic journal], Lundun: Issac Pitman Other Information: The American book of beauty: Silas Andrus and Son Other Information: Gift books Item 6: Illustrated with railway maps, plans of cities, special itineraries, table of railway and steamboat fares, New York: Appleton and Company Other Information: A semimonthly literary and miscellaneous gazette, Philadelphia: Edmund Morris Item 8: Athenian gazette, or, Casuistical mercury, London: John Dunton Item Aventures du baron de Muenchhausen, Paris: Furne, Jouvet et Cie. Bible Latin , [s. The Bible text-book, or, The principal texts relating to the persons, places and subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures: American Tract Society Other Information: Bible Indexes Item Reproduced in facsimile from one of the copies in British museum, London: John Russell Smith Other Information: Biblia pentapla, das ist: Hermann Heinrich Holle Item Bilder aus Schwabens gauen, [? Biographie des dames de la cour et du Faubourg Saint-Germain par un valet de chambre congedie, Bruxelles: Illustrated with twenty engravings of public buildings, etc. Boston Business-Street Directory, Boston: George Coolidge Other Information: Theodore Bliss and Co. The Bowker lectures on book publishing. Second series, New York: The Typophiles Other Information: Publishers and publishing Item Third series, New York: Briefwechsel der familie des kinderfrundes, Reutlingen: United States--Economic conditions Item Broderies chinoises, Paris: Ernst Henri Item Armand Guerinet Other Information: Embroidery; Textile industry and fabrics Item Canticum canticorum, M Other Information: The charters of the following provinces of North America; viz. To which is prefixed, a faithful narrative of the proceedings of the North American colonies, in consequence of the late stamp-act, London: La Chasse Royale, Paris: Auguste Aubry Item Les editions du Chene Item Coins of the world; the standard catalogue of twentieth century issues, New York: Wayte Raymond Other Information: Collection of psalms and hymns: Charles-town, printed by Lewis Timothy, Hymns, English; Methodists--Hymns Item The Constitutions of the several independent states of America: Constitutions--United States--States Item The constitutions of the sixteen states which compose the con-confederated Republic of America, according to the latest amendments. To which are prefixed, the Declaration of independence; Articles of confederation; the Definitive treaty of peace with Great-Britain; and the Constitution of the United States, with all the amendments, Boston: The Copper plate magazine; or, Monthly treasure, for the admirers of the imitative arts, [] London: Cornelia; Taschenbuch fur deutsche Frauen, Darmstadt: Gustav Georg Lange Item Costume of the Russian empire, illustrated by upwards of seventy richly coloured engravings, London: Costume--Russia; Russia--Social life and customs Item For the amusement and instruction of fireside tourists, London: Nonverbal communication--Juvenile literature; Picture-writing--Juvenile literature; England--Description and travel; Wales--Description and travel Item The cripple ; The mountain in the plain ; and, To a boy anxious about his soul, [] Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication Other Information: Christian literature for children Item Croquis par divers artistes, [n. Cluskey ; recommended by the Democratic National Committee, Washington: Campaign literature--Democratic Item Le Diable a Paris: Paris et les parisiens: George Sand ; P. Dictionnaire geographique, historique et politique de la Suisse, Neuchatel: Charles Moreau Series 2: Title Entries "E-J" Item 1: Eccentric biography, or, Memoirs of remarkable characters, ancient and modern: Deutsches Verlanhsaus Item 5: Elbert Hubbard and his work, a biography, a sketch, and a bibliography, [Worcester, Mass. Hubbard, Elbert, ; Roycroft Shop Item 6: Eleanor and Jessey, or, The Queen of the may, [ca. John Marshall Other Information: Conduct of life--Juvenile literature; Sisters--Juvenile literature Item 7: Emily, or, The history of a natural daughter: Booksellers advertisements--Englandth century Item 9: English

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Household furniture mainly designed by Chippendale, Shearson, Adam, and others of the Georgian period. One hundred plates, illustrating three hundred and forty-eight examples, Boston: Essay on political society, Whitehall [Pa. William Young Other Information: Essays from the Chap-book. American essays; Literature, Modern Item Eulogies and orations on the life and death of General George Washington, first president of the United States of America, Boston: Washington, George, Sermons Item Eulogium, on the character of General Washington, late president of the United States: At the German Reformed church, in the city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia: John Ormrod Other Information: William Lowrie Other Information: Banks and banking--Great Britain.

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Chapter 3 : History of the American War of

History of the American war of [microform]: from the commencement until the final termination thereof, on the memorable eighth of January at New Orleans; embellished with a striking likeness of General Pike and six other engravings.

USA killed, 78 wounded; Spain 0. Mysterious sinking of warship during the Cuban revolution, but prior to the beginning of the Spanish-American War. Prompted, by April 25, after diplomatic efforts for Spain to cede Cuba to the United States failed, a declaration of war by both sides. USA 9 ships; Spain 13 ships, 6 shores batteries, 3 forts. USA 10; Spain , 8 ships sunk. USA 10 ships; Spain 2 ships, 2, infantry. USA 9; Spain 63, including 23 civilians. There would be two subsequent battles for San Juan on June 22 and 28 during the American blockade of the port. Victory by American and Cuban forces in battle to establish a naval base in Cuba leads to subsequent victories at Santiago and San Juan. First land battle of war occurs when Spanish attack the advancing columns of Major General Joe Wheeler in jungles around Santiago. Considered a USA victory, because the Spanish continued to withdraw, although they repulsed two frontal assaults. Inconclusive battle against the southwest flank of Spanish defenses of Santiago as Spain held off advancing troops for twelve hours, preventing reinforcement to San Juan Hill. Battle led to United States victory despite heavy casualties. July 3, - Battle of Santiago de Cuba Troops: USA 8 ships; Spain 6 ships. USA 2; Spain plus 1, captured. Decisive American victory in naval battle effectively gives Cuba its independence from Spanish rule when Spanish fleet is destroyed. Would lead to the Siege of Santiago and the end of the war. July , - Siege of Santiago, Cuba Troops: Two week event leads to surrender of the city. USA 46; Spain Battle near end of war leads to American withdrawal from their position at the Cape San Juan lighthouse. Action was considered inconclusive. August 13, - Battle of Manila, Philippines Troops: USA 6; Spain Considered a mock battle with secretly planned conflict to give Manila to the Americans and not the Philippine Revolutionaries. Would lead to Philippine American War in Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States; And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate, Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, senator of the Kingdom and ex-minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy of the Cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, general of division; Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles: And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under the Protocol of August 12, , which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, livestock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the

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insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines. The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article. And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be. The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to. In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress. Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out. Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending or in the court that may be substituted therefor. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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Chapter 4 : Tennessee Department of Library, Archives, and History

History of the American War of From the Commencement, Until the Final Termination Thereof, on the Memorable Eighth of January, , at New Orleans by William M'carty From the Commencement, Until the Final Termination Thereof, on the Memorable Eighth of January, , at New Orleans.

New York State Library call number: There is also a letter from a niece in Georgia and a receipt concerning land in the town of Ausable. Letter concerning prisoners of war, Pittsfield, March 26, Daniel Wright, ordering him to assemble the militia, Plattsburgh, August 31, Letter to Lemuel Jenkins. Plattsburgh, September 26, BD Manuscript volume of songs composed by seaman Thomas B. Mott and other U. Common subjects include prison life and conditions, and the progress of the war. Muster roll and inspection return of Capt. Benjamin Rudd, company of militia in the regiment detached from the militia of the State of New-York, for the service of the United States, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher P. The document is signed: General Orders, April 21, SC, Box 84, Folder 4 "In conformity with instructions from the President of the United States the Commander in Chief directs that thirteen thousand five hundred of the Militia of this state, including officers, be forthwith detached from" the 40 brigades of infantry, the three brigades of cavalry and the three brigades of artillery. The order goes on to note that "[c]ompanies and troops shall consist, as nearly as may be practicable, of seventy-five men each, officers included, four of these will constitute a battalion or squadron. A regiment of infantry, or artillery is to comprise two battalions; and a regiment of cavalry two squadrons" New York State. Orderly book, Plattsburgh, August 1, BD The first 36 pages of this volume contain copies of general orders primarily dispatched from headquarters of the Northern Army at Chazy and Plattsburgh, New York, August List of men transferred from the th Regiment. All but three of the men were from Halfmoon, N. Muster roll of a company of detached militia under the command of Capt. Daniel Bedell from the 15th November , when last mustered, to the 28th November, in the service of the United States. Near Fort Greene, November 28, Photostats New York State Library call number: Muster roll and inspection return. New York State Volunteers. Signed by Howe and by Paymaster P. The regiment was raised in Ontario County. New York State Volunteers Infantry. Payroll, April 6-June 30, The regiment was raised in Genesee County. Subsistence account, July 26, , for Lt. Signed by Castle and Paymaster P. Regiment was raised in Genesee County. SC, Box 77, Folder 7. Writes that "Several [members of Congress] who did not believe in peace when they arrived at Washington have changed their opinions. At bottom of document: Canandaigua, March 28, To the Inhabitants of the Western District Canandaigua Concerns raising of corps of volunteers to be brought to Canandaigua for protection of western part of state. Porter related to his activities during the War of Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Peter B. Orderly book fragment Sept. Records, New York State Library call number: Robinson, Sir Frederick Philips. Warrant to make a pension payment to Mrs. Also signed by Edw. Rolls of British Prisoners Delivered to Capt. Stiegler of the Waterville Regiment, The letter details the plans for the movement of the prisoners and their eventual exchange. The two rolls list prisoners. The rolls record the name, regiment and rank of the prisoners. Letter Copy Book, The letters mainly concern religious reflections. In a letter dated Dec. We have on this lake a small navy consisting of about ten sail, the largest is a brig mounting 14 guns. Our navy have not ventured from the harbor since the declaration of war until about 6 weeks ago and have done nothing except the taking of two small merchant vessels of small value. The inclemency of the season will probably cut off all further operations this winter on our northern frontiers and our campaign must be broken up without having affected anything but to brand the American arms with infamy and disgrace. Military commissions signed by Gov. Tompkins to Stephen van Rensselaer. SC, Box 77, Folder 4 The document is a list of the names of cavalry majors Tompkins sent Van Rensselaer, asking him to choose "three whom you will select to command the three squadrons of the Detached Regiment of Cavalry. Folders 2 and 3 of Box 1 contain letters related to the War of , including instructions, dated October 25, , to agents concerning the slaughtering and packing of cattle

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and the making of tallow for the northern army of the United States. Northern Army" during the war. Letters to Isaiah Townsend. Watertown and Utica, October 25 and 30, Included are muster rolls, orders, returns, requisitions, accounting records, inspection reports and appointment records of the regiment. These records contain information on individual soldiers such as date of birth, duty activities, and wounds received. Infantry by Henry R. Includes an agreement signed by Peter Olsaver on April 30, , in Schenectady, "to play on the fife" in the 6th Regiment of the U. Department of the Interior. Office of Commissioner of Pensions. Certificate stating Phebe F. Hoyt, widow of David B. Hoyt was a private in the New York militia. United States Quarter Master General. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers, SC Personal and business correspondence of the family. Included are military records of Cornelius Van Antwerp, as an officer during the War of SC, Box 77, Folder 8 Opens the letter by writing: Letter, December 30, Wadsworth discusses the epidemic that has affected a large number of the troops as well as a number of the local civilians. War of Military documents, Reynolds, , asking for reports on delinquents in order to try by courts-martial. A record book of disciplinary proceedings against delinquents. Most records indicate circumstantial excuses medical, marital, financial and social and, in many cases, indicate sums of money paid to avoid service or hire a replacement. Group of eight letters and documents from the files of Major N. Freeman, Boston, , concerning operations of the Massachusetts Militia. Also some related correspondence and broadsides. The orders indicate his troops were originally garrisoned at Sackets Harbor, New York, but during the summer of the troops were transferred to Fort Moreau, near Plattsburgh, New York. SC A large collection of records related to the business and military interests of Henry R. These include correspondence, medical and pension records, company requisitions and orders, inventories and receipts. Ask a librarian for a copy of the finding aid. Henry Wendell was commissioned as an ensign in the Sixth New York Militia Regiment of Infantry on January 3, , and placed in charge of a recruiting office at Schenectady. Soon after, the entire command was ordered to the Niagara frontier. He was promoted to second lieutenant January 12, , and to first lieutenant March 27, He stayed in the military until August Includes an inventory of barracks citing deficiencies of house, barn and fences, April 20, D. The papers are related to the seafaring activities of Wheeler, especially when he was on the crew of a private mercantile ship commissioned by the U.

Chapter 5 : War of - Wikipedia

History of the American war of from the commencement, until the final termination thereof, on the memorable eighth of January, , at New Orleans: embellished with a striking likeness of General Pike, and six other engravings.

Chapter 6 : Spanish-American War Timeline: - America's Best History

2. *History of the American war of from the commencement until the final termination thereof, on the memorable eighth of January at New Orleans; embellished with a striking likeness of General Pike and six other engravings.*

Chapter 7 : Rare Books Collection | Cunningham Memorial Library Special Collections

History of the American war of Philadelphia: Published by Wm. M'Carty, Printed by M'Carty & Davis , ; pages, with full-text search.

Chapter 8 : War of The Treaty of Ghent (December 24,)

There are a number of books on the topic, including one written in , History of the American War of , from the commencement, until the final termination thereof on the memorable eight of January, , at New Orleans, and Theodore Roosevelt's The Naval War of