Table Annexed to Article: Sources Supplied in Support of "Managing Military Talent and Tactics in Defense of a National Capital: Madison's 'Lessons Learned' from Napoleon's Capture of Moscow"

Peter J. Aschenbrenner, Purdue University

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/peter_aschenbrenner/254/
TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE: SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF
‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766

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TABLE 766A
CROSS REFERENCES TO 2 OCL TABLES POSTED ONLINE – MR TEXT FORMAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 OCL No.</th>
<th>Short Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>652</td>
<td>Congress’s <em>Capture</em> [The Capture of the City of Washington by a committee</td>
<td>102,246</td>
<td>Text is taken from Doc. 137, American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. 1, pp. 524-599</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of the House of Representatives]</td>
<td></td>
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<td>577</td>
<td>Congress’s <em>Exposition</em> [The Exposition of the Causes and Effects of the</td>
<td>32,373</td>
<td>Text is from the version in the Annals of Congress</td>
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<td>War]</td>
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<td>754</td>
<td>Madison’s <em>Apology</em> (as named herein)</td>
<td>26,215</td>
<td>Text is from the Congressional edition of JM’s Letters (1865 ed.)</td>
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<td>457</td>
<td>Adams’s *History of the United States of America During the Second Madison</td>
<td>264,016</td>
<td>These are titled vols. VII, VIII, IX in the nine vol edition but frequently cited as vols. 1, 2, 3.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Administration*</td>
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<td>456</td>
<td>Jomini’s <em>Art of War</em></td>
<td>134,444</td>
<td>This is taken from an English translation of 1862. We need to</td>
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TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE: SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 1
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<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Armstrong’s <em>Hints</em></td>
<td>12,338</td>
<td>Confirm what edition Armstrong and Wilkinson were using.</td>
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<td>753</td>
<td>Armstrong’s <em>Notices</em> [of the War of 1812]</td>
<td>8,663</td>
<td>We present only Vol. II, c. 5, which is JA’s discussion of the fall of Washington</td>
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<td>869</td>
<td>Cochrane to Bathurst</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>Previously untranscribed letters from WO files at Kew Gardens</td>
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<td>406</td>
<td>Articles of Confederation (rat. 1781)</td>
<td>3,453</td>
<td></td>
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<td>341</td>
<td>Early Constitution (last rat. 1804)</td>
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**Table Annexed to Article:**
**Sources Supplied in Support of ‘Lessons Learned From The Fall of Washington’**

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# Table 766C
Index to Texts Included in this Table

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington</td>
<td>Letter to Castlereagh</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>766D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. James Wilkinson</td>
<td>Memoirs of My Own Times</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>766E</td>
</tr>
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</table>
TABLE 766D
WELLINGTON’S LETTER TO CASTLEREAGH

Paris, November 9, 1814

My dear Lord—The messenger for England was dispatched so immediately after I received your letter of the 4th, that I had not time to write to you upon many of the points which occurred to me upon it.

My safety depends upon the King’s; and, although I hear every day of the discontents, and of their probable results, and I have reason to believe, from a communication I have had with the Duc d’Orleans, that Blacas is inclined to give more credit to both than he has ever acknowledged to me, and I do not see what means the King has of resisting the brisk attack of a few hundred officers, determined to risk every thing; yet I can scarcely bring my mind to give credit to so infamous a design. It is impossible, however, to conceive the distress in which individuals of all descriptions are.

The only remedy is the revival of Buonaparte’s system of war and plunder; and it is evident that that remedy cannot be adopted during the reign of the Bourbons. I am quite certain that the population of the country, and even of Paris, is favourable to the Bourbons: the discontented and dangerous classes are the reduced officers and employés civils, particularly those returned from being prisoners of war; and of those the worst, particularly in hatred of the English, are those who have been prisoners in England.

I am quite clear, however, that, if you remove me from hence, it must be to employ me elsewhere. You cannot, in my opinion, at this moment decide upon sending me to America. In case of the occurrence of anything in Europe, there is nobody but myself in whom either yourselves, or the country, or your Allies, would feel any confidence: and yet, for a great length of time, he would have to operate upon a system which would be approved only because he who should carry it on would possess the public confidence.

If, therefore, you persist in thinking you ought to remove me from hence, you had better avail yourself of the pretence of the court-martial, leaving all my establishments, &c., here, and the period of

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 5
my absence might easily be drawn on till the period at which you might see whether you could or not send me to America.

I have already told you and Lord Bathurst that I feel no objection to going to America, though I don’t promise to myself much success there. I believe there are troops enough there for the defence of Canada for ever, and even for the accomplishment of any reasonable offensive plan that could be formed from the Canadian frontier. I am quite sure that all the American armies of which I have ever read would not beat out of a field of battle the troops that went from Bourdeaux last summer, if common precautions and care were taken of them.

That which appears to me to be wanting in America is not a general, or general officers and troops, but a naval superiority on the lakes: till that superiority is acquired, it is impossible, according to my notion, to maintain an army in such a situation as to keep the enemy out of the whole frontier, much less to make any conquest from the enemy, which, with those superior means, might, with reasonable hopes of success, be undertaken. I may be wrong in this opinion, but I think the whole history of the war proves its truth; and I suspect that you will find that Prevost will justify his misfortunes (which, by the by, I am quite certain are not what the Americans have represented them to be) by stating that the navy were defeated; and, even if he had taken Fort Moreau, he must have retired.

The question is, whether we can obtain this naval superiority on the lakes. If we cannot, I shall do you but little good in America; and I shall go there only to prove the truth of Prevost’s defence, and to sign a peace which might as well be signed now. There will always, however, remain this advantage, that the confidence which I have acquired will reconcile both the army and people in England to terms of which they would not now approve.

In regard to your present negociations, I confess that I think you have no right, from the state of the war, to demand any concession of territory from America. Considering every thing, it is my opinion that the war has been a most successful one, and highly honourable to the British arms; but, from particular circumstances, such as the want of naval superiority on the lakes, you have not been able to carry it into the enemy’s territory, notwithstanding your military success and now undoubted military superiority, and have not even cleared your own territory of the enemy on the point of attack. You

**TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:**

**SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’**

2 OCL 766; PAGE 6
cannot, on any principle of equality in negotiation, claim a cession of territory, excepting in exchange for other advantages which you have in your power.

I put out of the question the possession taken by Sir John Sherbrooke, between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bay. It is evidently only temporary, and till a larger force will drive away the few companies he has left there; and an officer might as well claim the sovereignty of the ground on which his picquets stand, or over which his patroles pass.

Then, if this reasoning be true, why stipulate for the *uti possidetis*? You can get no territory; indeed, the state of your military operations, however creditable, does not entitle you to demand any: and you only afford the Americans a popular and creditable ground, which I believe their Government are looking for, not to break off the negociations, but to avoid to make peace.

If you had territory, as I hope you soon will have New Orleans, I should prefer to insist upon the cession of that province as a separate article, than upon the *uti possidetis* as a principle of negociaion.

I am sure that you will excuse the liberty I take in giving you my opinion on this subject, on which Government intends to employ me; but I do so only that we may thoroughly understand each other before I undertake the concern.

*Wellington.*

I shall now dismiss the first specification, and cheerfully submit to the decision of the court, upon my conduct, during the part of the campaign which it embraces.

Charge 1st. — Specification 2d»

This allegation, being at direct variance, not only with military principles, and practices, but with the rules of common sense, sinks on its own imbecility, and requires no argument for its refutation; a military mentor, and the disciple of Jomini, should certainly have known better, than to impute to the commander of an army, the omission of duties, inapplicable to his station, or the non-performance of a task, impracticable in its nature; every drummer in the army knows, that military movements in detachment, are led by subordinates, while the chief gives directions to the whole. The idea of an individual officer, accompanying the movement an hundred and fifty boats, of various dimensions and equipments, some coastwise, and others, by the direct voyage from Fort George to Sackett’s Harbour, in the tempestuous month of October, is worthy of the late secretary of war, because it implies powers of ubiquity, and a controul over the elements. Was this charge worthy refutation, I might say in my vindication, that having set the division at Fort George, in motion, my next a small duodecimo of 71 pages, which he styled, “Hints to Young Generals, by an Old Officer,” and dedicated it to “The American Military and Philosophical Society,” with the endorsement of “Grand Tactics.” The acknowledged superiority of, General Armstrong’s, talents and information, leaves no other apology for his barefaced plagiarism in this instance, but his ignorance of the art of war, which cannot be acquired but by experience. General Armstrong’s military science and aptitudes are not denied, but it is impossible a man should become a practical chief, who never flanked a section, faced a platoon, or mounted a guard. The borrowings from Jomini are spread throughout the book, and are little varied from the correct translation in many places. The diagrams do not differ essentially but in the points of reference, and by comparing the two books, the following comparisons, will satisfy the reader’s curiosity.
Resolved, That a corps of invalids be formed, consisting of eight companies, each company to have one captain, two lieutenants, two ensigns, five serjeants, six corporals, two drummers, two fifers, and one hundred men. This corps to be employed in garrisons, and for guards in cities and other places, where magazines or arsenals, or hospitals are placed; as also to serve as a military school for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments; for which purpose, all the subaltern officers, when off duty, shall be obliged to attend a mathematical school, appointed for the purpose, to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots; and that the officers of this corps shall be obliged to contribute one day’s pay in every month, and stoppages shall be made of it accordingly, for the purpose of purchasing a regimental library of the most approved authors on tactics and the petite guerre: That some officers from this corps be constantly employed in the recruiting service.
in the neighbourhood of the places they shall be stationed in; that all recruits so raised, shall be brought into the corps and drilled, and afterwards draughted into other regiments as occasion shall require.

Congress proceeded to the election of a colonel of the said corps of invalids; and, the ballots being taken,

Lewis Nicola, Esq.¹ was elected.

... 

Ordered, That the Board of War report a plan for carrying into execution the foregoing resolve.


WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1777

... 

2. That notice be sent, by the Board of War, to the generals commanding the armies, of the raising a corps of invalids, and that they be desired to give orders to the officers commanding regiments, that, in case they have any serjeants, corporals, drummers, or private men, deemed incapable of doing field duty, such men should be examined by the director of the hospital or some other physician or surgeon, and, if judged fit for garrison duty, that they be not discharged, but transferred to the invalid corps, and sent to Philadelphia as soon as possible.

Men having only one leg or one arm each, if otherwise capable of doing garrison duty, are to be deemed proper recruits for this corps.

3. That the following advertisement be published in the several newspapers as soon as possible, viz.

¹ This report is in the Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 147, I, folio 227. The members present were John Adams, Roger Sherman, Samuel Adams, and Charles Carroll.
“War-Office, June, 1777: The Congress, being desirous to make provision for such men as suffer in the military service of the United States, have directed a regiment of invalids to be immediately raised for the reception of such as have already been, or may, in future, be rendered, by wounds or disorders, incapable of doing field duty, but are yet fit for garrison service. Notice is hereby given, that all persons in Philadelphia, or within twenty miles round, who are under continental half-pay, on account of incapacities contracted in the service, must, within fifteen days, repair to Philadelphia and show themselves to Colonel Nicola, in Front street, four doors below the Coffee house, that, if judged capable of duty, they may be put on full pay. All other persons, who have served in the armies of the United States, within the above description, though not on half-pay, may present themselves, and, if judged capable, they will be immediately received. All such as are above twenty miles from Philadelphia must apply to the nearest continental general, field officer, physician or surgeon, who are desired to forward such as they judge fit for the corps of invalids. Officers who, from wounds or disorders contracted in the service, are rendered unfit for field duty, must signify their pretensions, with certificates from continental physicians or surgeons to the Board of War. As this corps is intended, not only as a provision for disabled officers and soldiers, but as a school for propagating military knowledge and discipline, no officers need apply but such as produce ample certificates of their having served with reputation, and having supported good characters, both as citizens and soldiers. Officers and soldiers who have engaged during the war will be preferred.”

Resolved, That Enoch Welsh be appointed an ensign in the corps of invalids.²


Public Statutes of the United States

² This report is in the Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 147, I, folio 237.

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 12
Chap. IX.—An Act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

... Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of first lieutenants; and ten cadets, with the pay of sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day: and the President of the United States is, in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, and so as that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point in the state of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and cadets of the said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the principal engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, shall have the superintendence of the said military academy, under the direction of the President of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at the public expense, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of the said institution.

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 14
**TABLE 766G**
**NEWSPAPERS INDEX TO TEXTS INCLUDED**

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<td>Containing Moscow-Washington Comparisons</td>
<td>1814-1815</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Moscow-Washington Comparisons</td>
<td>1814-1815</td>
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<td>Military Knowledge</td>
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<td>Military Tactics</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>61</td>
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**TABLE 766G-1**
**ARTICLES WITH MOSCOW-WASHINGTON COMPARISONS**

**DELAWARE STATE GAZETTE, WILMINGTON, DE**
**8.29.1814**

*Washington.*
We have heard a number of verbal relations of the late transactions at and near the city of Washington, but none directly from any person who was in the city at the time the enemy took possession of it.

... But although the Capitol is in possession of the enemy, the existence of the Republic is not endangered. The destruction of Moscow roused the Russians to an exertion which led to the downfall of the Invader. ...

**TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:**
**SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’**
**2 OCL 766; PAGE 15**
A letter from a most respectable gentleman gives the following particulars:

“Baltimore, Aug. 25, P.M. I believe nothing has as yet been burnt in Washington, but the Navy Hard, the Arsenal near it, which is reported to have contained 300 tons of salt petre, the Essex frigate, the Argus, and the old frigates Bolton, 32; New York, 44; and a quantity of ship timber—the blaze of which illuminated the Heavens all last night. The Capitol cannot be burnt; and if they mean to blow it up as Bonaparte did the Kremlin in Moscow (which I doubt) it will take some days to prepare the mines.

Reprinted in:
New Hampshire Sentinel, Keene, NH, 9.03.1814

Communication.

“Moscow is not Russia,” said the intrepid Kutousoff to his Emperor, when he reproached him for suffering it to be destroyed. Moscow was entered by Bonaparte when Kutousoff was before it with 300,000 men. ... the shock was dreadful, but it was momentary—it served to rouse the Russian’s courage
and to nerve his arm—it lighted the flame which led Napoleon to destruction. So will the fires of our Capital light up a blaze in the hearts of our Countrymen, which will tell the ruthless invader, that Washington is not America.

**INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, BOSTON, MA**

*9.22.1814*

... His late capture of Washington City is an honor to the valor of his soldiery; but his conduct in burning the capitol, the President’s house and the public offices, is a disgrace that he will not wipe away, more easily than we shall the—something that permitted the irruption.

... The outlaw, Bonaparte, entered Lisbon, Madrid, Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, [several times] Moscow, Turin, Rome, Naples, and the capitals of ten or fifteen of the minor states of Europe, but never, in the case of the Kremlin excepted, destroyed a public building undevoted to military purposes; and that was not demolished until it was evident that the people of Moscow would themselves destroy the city.

... **DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

*9.26.1814*

*From the Freeman’s Journal (a Federal Paper)*

*[Communication.]*

**British at Washington**

Were the British justified by the usage of modern warfare in burning the public buildings at Washington? I answer no—

...
Moscow and Smoleasky were burnt, but not by Bonaparte, who bad as he was, invariably abstained from indiscriminate plunder, such as has been lately exercised at Alexandria, and much less from disturbing or defacing any *innocent* monument of Architectural beauty.

... 

Reprinted in
*Otsego Herald, Cooperstown, N.Y.*, 9.29.1814
*Shamrock, New York, NY*, 10.1.1814
*Western American, Williamsburg, OH*, 10.15.1814
*Ohio Register, Clinton, OH*, 10.22.1814

*Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, MD*, from *London*, 10.18.1814
11.28.1814

**Failure of an Attack on Baltimore**

Unpleasing tidings, they say, travel fast enough; but the intelligence of the unfortunate attack on Baltimore, which we this day communicate at length, did not reach us in sufficient time yesterday to be inserted in the whole of our impression.

...

Its disastrous result will have a most mischievous effect; it will give heartening to every enemy in this country: it will indeed be a consoling victory to the Americans; give a new spirit to the Government; efface, in some degree, its disgrace at Washington;

...

We presume also, that the possibility of the example of Moscow, being followed by an invaded people, and the want of naval co-operation, always precarious, should enter into the contemplation of Commanders bent on desperate enterprises.

**Table Annexed to Article:**

*Sources Supplied in Support of ‘Lessons Learned from the Fall of Washington’*

2 OCL 766; Page 18
Reprinted in:
Connecticut Courant, Hartford, CT, 11.29.1814
The Repertory, Boston, MA, 11.29.1814
New-England Palladium, Boston, MA, 11.29.1814
Daily National Intelligencer, Wash D.C., 11.30.1814
Norwich Courier, Norwich, CT, 11.30.1814
Boston Comm. Gazette, Boston, MA, 12.01.1814
The Weekly Messenger, Boston, MA, 12.02.1814
New Bedford Mercury, New Bedford, MA, 12.02.14 (minus final paragraph)
Providence Gazette and Country Journal, Providence, RI, 12.03.1814
Columbian Patriot, Middlebury, VT, 12.07.1814
Otsego Herald, Cooperstown, NY, 12.08.1814
Portsmouth Oracle, Portsmouth, NH, 12.10.14 (minus final paragraph)

12.19.1814
FROM CORBETT’S WEEKLY REGISTER, LONDON, 10.8.1814

Summary of Politics
American War:—The expedition against the City of Washington, or, rather the result of it, has produced, in this country, the effect which might naturally be expected.—“The Yankees are done for! Their Metropolis has been taken! They ran away at the sight of our troops!—”

... Why did our army not remain at Washington? When the French got to Berlin, Vienna, Naples, Hanover, Madrid, Amsterdam, they remained in them as long as they pleased. When they got to Moscow even, they remained for some weeks.—But we, capture the Metropolis of America and we decamp instantly.

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 19
Naturalization and Expatriation

Chapter II.

Of the Right of Emigration.

According to the English doctrine of citizenship, the country of a person is the place of his birth;

A country often gives birth to its greatest enemies. In the United States, where the humblest man in society can appeal to the people and the laws;—where the government is truly representative in principle, as in practice; ... the same country produces criminals the most innocent and the most ferocious.

The Siberians are unhappy when transported to Moscow, or to St. Petersburg.

...
Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the State, Emperor of the French, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS:
We have not been vanquished.

... Who shall pretend to be master among us? Who has the power? Reassume those eagles, which were yours at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, and at Friedland, at Jedella, at Echmul, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensk, at Moscow,

... You will have it in your power, to say with pride: “And also, I was one of that Grand Army which twice entered the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow, and which rescued Paris from the disgrace which treason and the presence of the enemy had stamped upon it.”

... Reprinted in:
The Union, Washington, D.C., 5.12.15

DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, WASHINGTON, D.C., FROM THE AURORA
5.18.1815

Political Views
No. III

...
The passage of the Alps by mount St. Bernard, was accomplished in the midst of winter, where, from its elevation, the climate was equally severe with that of the neighborhood of Moscow; ...

**Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D.C., from The Boston Diary Advertiser**

5.20.1815

*Reasons why the second usurpation of Bonaparte will not probably be permanent.*

... To all the other powerful motives which led him to brave fortune and the Almighty on the Oder and the Vistula, at Vienna and at Moscow, there are now superadded the stings of disgrace, the consciousness of insecurity. He must now perceive that he has no safety but in arms, no security but in victory.

**Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D.C.,**

7.13.1815

*Street Conversation.*

*From the *** Magazine.*

... We allude to those who, from being a good deal out of doors, are in the habit of meeting their friends in the street, and of being obliged to stop and say something. These gentlemen, from the burning of Moscow, down to the entry of the Allied Monarchs into Paris, were observed to have been gifted with a very unusual spirit of interlocution.

...
THIS IMPORTANT VIEW
Of the affairs of Europe, is translated from the Paris Moniteur, which *** is from the London Statesman of May 20.

... If after the war recommenced, Austria and Prussia took part in it against Alexander, that was done without animosity on the side of Napoleon, who, before and after his entry into Moscow, proposed peace, and who, in that capital, hazarded his person, and ran the risk of perishing in the flames to extinguish the conflagration which Rastupschin had kindled.

...
ADDRESS
Delivered to the Inhabitants of the Township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey
July 4, 1815.

... He succeeded in placing his family on many of the ancient thrones of Europe, and pushed his conquests to Moscow in Russia. Here the first time his good fortune forsook him, and his enemies gaining strength from his adversity, followed up their advantage ...

It was a maxim of the Romans to “never despair of the republic.” Although the peace in Europe and the capture of Washington had apparently given an auspicious aspect to our affairs, and heightened the tone of England, yet it served but to unite the feelings and rouse the energies of the American people.

POULSON’S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
8.16.1815

Mr. Poulson,
By means of thy faithful Horse Messenger, we have been well supplied with “Late Intelligence.”

... Let the friends and admirers of this dastardly fugitive, this man of blood, but cast an eye to the fields of Moscow and of Waterloo and see the effects of conscious guilt, of crimes unnumbered, indelibly written in the conduct of their idol Napoleon—Here, indeed, you may read the emphatic words, “Save himself who can.”

... But Washington’s conscience was not loaded with crime—Washington feared God, but he feared not man—He feared not death; he gloried in the superintending providence of God, and was regular and frequent in this attendance upon the worship of his Creator—

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 24
TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 25
TABLE 766G-2
ARTICLES WITHOUT MOSCOW-WASHINGTON COMPARISONS

THE ENQUIRER, RICHMOND, VA
1.11.1814

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.
ADJ. GN’S. OFFICE, 6TH DEC. 1813.
GENERAL ORDER.
His Excellence, the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, has received a report from Major General Glasgow of the apprehension of the three American officers, prisoners of war, who escaped from the gaol in Quebec, on the evening of the 27th of November, where they were confined as hostages for the British soldiers held in close confinement by the American government.

... (followed by complaints about rations, such as “mouldy, wormy ... condemned bread ...” by Quarter Master Serjeant William Kelley)

... but Gen. Wilkinson had determined to destroy the fort [George] and burn Newark, before he left those places on the 1st of October last, considering the Fort as entirely useless to us, while we possessed Fort Niagara.

...
At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of *Belfast*, in the county of Hancock, ... February 5, 1814, for the purpose of taking into consideration, at this interesting crisis, the state of public affairs, ... WHEREAS the government of the United States have treated with contempt the respectful petitions of this and other towns and counties in the District of Maine, and elsewhere, and have been deaf to the cries of the deepest distresses occasioned by their odious restrictive system, and other ruinous measures of the late, and present administrations, which have reduced us from prosperity to a state of wretchedness, *no longer* to be endured; ...  
*Resolved*—That the sufferings, the injuries and oppressions of the inhabitants of the District of Maine, under the present dynasty, are tenfold greater than those which occasioned the separation of the colonies from Great Britain; ...  
*Resolved*—That the daring attempt of the present administration to substitute *executive mandates*, and *dictatorial decrees*, for constitutional *Laws*, is subversive of the first principles of a free government, ...  
*Resolved*—That the Highway Robbery lately committed by the Collector of New-York, under the color of the *Embargo Act*, is no more than was to be expected from the minions of an administration, which had so long encouraged Piracy on the Ocean, ...  

Reprinted in:  
*Danbury Gazette, Danbury, CT, 2.22.14*

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, PORTSMOUTH, NH**  
*2.22.1814*

**SPEECH**  
Of the Hon. Timo. Fuller,  
IN THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

**TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:**  
**SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’**  
*2 OCL 766; PAGE 27*
During the late Debate in Answer to His Excellency’s Speech.

... 
True it is that our great cities ought to receive powerful aid from the national arm. Such fortifications and military aid as their proportional importance and the resources of the nation could furnish they have received; and let it not be said, that these are incompetent, since the effort of a powerful British navy, amply provided with troops for operations on shore, have been threatening to burst in a tempest of war on some of the most exposed and weakest of our cities, against which too their peculiar vengeance was often denounced; yet the campaign has ended with contemptible depredations on our coasting trade, and the malignant and impotent, burning of a few houses.

...

Reprinted in:
Weekly Eastern Argus, Portland, ME, 3.03.1814

DANBURY GAZETTE, DANBURY, CT
2.22.1814

BOSTON, Feb. 12.
“It is reported to day, that the Ann-Alexander, which lately arrived from Liverpool, brings information that Mr. Adams had written to the American Agent for prisoners in London ... that a Peace would speedily take place between England and the United States, ...

(Then it includes a reprint of the article in the Salem Gazette of 2.18.1814.)

NEW-YORK HERALD, NEW YORK, NY
3.12.1814

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 28
DEBATE ON THE LOAN BILL.
Mr. Hanson’s Speech.

THE ENQUIRER, RICHMOND, VA
6.18.1814

DOMESTIC.
...

THE DELAWARE GAZETTE, WILMINGTON, DE
7.07.1814

AN ORATION.
Delivered on Wednesday, June 29th, 1814, at the request of a number of Citizens of N. York, in Celebration of the recent deliverance of Europe from the Yoke of Military Despotism. By the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, Esq.
...
In the spring of 1789 the states general of France were convened to ward off impending bankruptcy. ... At the opening of that august assembly, the ministers of finance declared it would have been easy to cover the deficit, without calling them together, but the king wished their aid to correct abuses. This hazardous experiment terminated, as was foreseen by intelligent observers, in the overthrow of ancient establishments. ... Their successors overturned it in less than a year, and again threw the king into prison, whence, in less than six months, he was led to the scaffold.
...

DELWARE STATE GAZETTE, WILMINGTON, DE

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 29
8.29.1814

*By Sunday’s Southern Mail.*
*From our Correspondent*
*AT BALTIMORE.*

Under existing circumstances when all are preparing to meet the enemy, it is found necessary to suspend for a time the daily publication of the Newspapers in this city. ... the regular publication shall be resumed as soon as circumstances will permit.

... The British army was halted on the plain near the Capitol. ... Gen. Ross, admiral Cockburn, and some other officers, with about 150 men, entered the city. On passing a house near the Capitol, in which Mr. Gallatin formerly resided, a shot from a window, said to be fired by a French Barber, killed the horse on which gen. Ross rode. This imprudent act caused the destruction of the house and adjoining buildings. They proceeded to destroy the Capitol, the President’s house, and all the other public buildings, except the house containing the patent office.

*Other portions of this article include the other Delaware Gazette article of this date (shown above), with added details – e.g., how the Baltimore Artillery deployed.*

**SHAMROCK, NEW YORK, NY**

9.10.1814

**THE CRISIS.**
The intentions of the enemy are no longer dubious, his professions no longer mysterious, his threats no longer mere gasconade. ... The power of England, no longer embarrassed by the affairs of Europe, needs

**TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:**
**SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’**
2 OCL 766; PAGE 30
No party in America—all are to be sacrificed to the tyrant of the seas. One good effect has been produced: party has found its grave in the ruins of Washington; and, let it be hoped, that even toryism has been drowned in the Chesapeake.

...  

**The Evening Post, New York, NY**  
9.22.1814  

**For the Evening Post.**  
... a country, containing seven millions of people, who when they first appeared as a nation, had been distinguished by their bravery and virtue, and who, for thirty years, had been envied for their domestic prosperity and happiness, and celebrated for their ingenuity and enterprise, was invaded from the distance of three thousand miles by an army of eight or ten thousand men, which, in the space of a few days traversed hundreds of miles of its territory, took its capital, burnt its senate-house and was still able to invest its great cities and go on unmolested in the work of destruction.  
...  

**Dedham Gazette, Dedham, MA**  
10.07.1814  

**From the New-England Palladium.**  
By an estimate in the Boston Patriot, which must of course be correct, it appears “that the pay and emoluments of a private soldier, in Madison’s Standing Army,” is seven hundred and ninety-four dollars a year. The writer then inquires, “who would not be a soldier?”  
...  

We may add to this amount another item in the loss to the country of the soldier’s labor in his ordinary occupation, say 300 dollars, making 1094 dollars per year for a private!!  
...  

**Table Annexed to Article:**  
**Sources Supplied in Support of ‘Lessons Learned From The Fall of Washington’**  
2 OCL 766; Page 31
Madison’s war will require a standing Army of 70,000 men at least. This ... will saddle the nation with a debt of FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year.

... We mean not to discourage defensive preparations. Unprotected as we are by the National arm, we must protect ourselves. ... But strict justice and true wisdom demand that we do not for a moment forget the guilty authors of our calamities, who by lying proclamations and the most criminal juggling associated our fortunes with those of Napoleon Bonaparte.

... 

THE ENQUIRER, RICHMOND, VA
12.03.14

(This article apparently combines many shorter articles from New York, London, Copenhagen, Ghent, etc., and also includes Failure of an Attack on Baltimore.)

Very Late and Important News from Europe.

... The passengers further state, that, it was hoped and expected, that a peace would be facilitated between America and England, in consequence of an expected rupture between some of the principal European powers.

... Our brilliant expedition against Washington was known at Paris last Thursday.—It had been brought by a vessel from Boston to Havre. She sailed from Boston on the 1st. Capture of the American Capital, London, Oct. 1.

... 

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 32
Another Paris Paper of the 14th says—Several of our journals have openly condemned the conduct of the English at Washington.—The Gazette is the only paper that has, in that respect, contradicted the public opinion. According to its own ideal “the public edifices of a country belong to the conqueror who renders himself master of them.”

... Civil establishments and [sic] intended for public use have always been respected by generals who have observed the rights of men, too much forgotten in Europe long since.

...

NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT AND STATE GAZETTE, CONCORD, NH
12.06.1814

No Headline
London, Oct. 12—We had news yesterday to the 25th of September, at which time frequent couriers were passing from the island of Elba to Vienna.

...

In this article they reprint Failure of an Attack on Baltimore (above), and follow it with details of the British losses.

MASSACHUSETTS SPY, WORCESTER, MA, FROM LONDON, OCT. 18
12.07.1814

Repulse from Baltimore
Yesterday ministers received despatches from America, and immediately issue the following OFFICIAL BULLETIN. ...

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 33
FAILURE OF AN ATTACK ON BALTIMORE (above) is reprinted (minus the final paragraph), and then there are numerous quotes from the despatches themselves.

It ends with:

... We understand the ulterior operations alluded to by Admiral Cochrane and C.A. Brook, are to be against New Orleans; which it is expected will be an easy conquest; and the Floridas be secured.

Reprinted in:
Providence Patriot, Providence, RI, 12.24.1814

Salem Gazette, Salem, MA
3.10.1815

Toasts
Given at Albany at the Celebration of Peace.
The Return of Peace and Commerce—May the misfortunes we have suffered teach us to detect the designs of corrupt statesmen, and to shun the schemes of visionary politicians.

... Federal Policy—Our former prosperity is the strongest proof of its excellence, our present misfortunes are the severe punishment for its neglect.

...
8.28.1815

THE NAPOLEON MEDALS.

... The reverse of the last four in succession, struck during the reign of Napoleon, are, ... 8. A view of Moscow, with the French flag flying on the Kremlin; and an ensign of the French bearing the letter N. loftily elevated above its towers and minarets, dated 14th September, 1812; ...

POULSON’S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER, PHILADELPHIA, PA

9.11.1815

L. PHILLIPS’s CIRCULATION LIBRARY,
No. 119 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Opposite the Washington Hall Hotel,
Philadelphia.
Mrs. LYDIA PHILLIPS, RETURNS her grateful thanks to her friends and the public for their generous patronage...

DEDHAM GAZETTE, DEDHAM, MA

9.15.1815

(Only headline is From the Same) The question is often asked why do the Jacobins of the U.S. so much applaud and extol Bonaparte? ... Who does not recollect how our democrats and democratic editors rejoiced in his subjugation of Holland, Italy, and Switzerland? In his triumphs at Vienna and Berlin? In his bloody march to Moscow and in his prospect of unbounded dominion?

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 35
... Why all this admiration, this seeming adoration of a more faithless, ferocious and sanguinary wretch than this world ever before beheld? Why do men, stiling themselves republicans, rejoice in tears, and groans and blood? The answer is too obvious—they are tyrants themselves. ... Mr. Jefferson is an illustrious proof of this assertion. From the time he shed his crocodile tears over the tomb of Washington to his retirement from public life, he shewed a fixed purpose to seduce the affections of the people that he might fasten himself in power, and then to exert that power to gratify his tyrannical and revengeful spirit.

...
RETROSPECT AND ANTICIPATIONS.

... Prussia was wholly devoted to him, until his disastrous retreat from the smoking ruins of Moscow, and Austria, who, in her turn, had associated her arms with his, against the Autocrats of the Russias, only left him when fortune ceased to accompany, in their aspiring flight, his hitherto victorious Eagles.

...

WASHINGTON WHIG, BRIDGETON, NJ
FROM JOURNAL DE PARIS, SEPTEMBER;
11.20.1815

The Journal de Paris, of the 15th of September, mentions the following circumstance:—A crowd of people collected near a Paris store to look at some English figured handkerchiefs, representing the burning of Moscow, and the English lancers overthrowing the French horse. The Journal, on this, remarks that the first feeling of a Frenchman should be for his country; that the English would not exhibit any thing in
London disgraceful to their country; and admonishes the Parisian storekeepers to imitate the English in their patriotism.

**TABLE 766G-3**

**ARTICLES RE MILITARY KNOWLEDGE**

**Essex Register, Salem, MA**

1.22.1814

Communication.
A writer in the Gazette expresses great surprise that there should be forty regiments of Infantry in the service of the U.S. besides all the regiments of Cavalry.

... I would refer his correspondent for correct information to the renowned Lt. Col. J R II, of this town, a man of science and extensive military knowledge, and able to solve any military question that is brought before him.

**New Hampshire Patriot State Gazette, Concord, NH**

1.25.14

To Governor Gilman—

... With what propriety could you claim an *extra salary* for reviewing the militia?

...
One of your predecessors, the late Gen. Sullivan, reviewed the militia and imparted much military knowledge to them (which you was incapable of) although his salary was but little more than one half of yours; but did he claim an additional salary on that account?

Cooperstown Federalist, Cooperstown, NY
1.29.14

... It was true, Mr. M (Murfree of NC?) said, that he himself had no pretensions to military knowledge; but, without making any pretension to it, he might be permitted to presume that the same men and the same measures would in the next campaign produce the same result as in the last; and he offered the above resolution under the hope that some benefit would result from any change whatever.

The Yankee, Boston, MA
6.10.14

Military Discipline.
... The approaching crisis loudly demands a strict examination of our military discipline ... the officers must *** their own minds with military knowledge, before they undertake to instruct the soldiers; ...

The Enquirer, Richmond, VA
6.11.14

Table annexed to article:
Sources supplied in support of 'Lessons learned from the fall of Washington'
2 OCL 766; Page 39
The Campaign.

...In our confidence in the bravery of our citizens, we overlooked our deficiency of military knowledge, and almost of the means of acquiring it.

Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D.C.
7.15.14

Life of Napoleon.
From the Essex Register

... We do not refer to Caesar as we do to Polynius, even for military history, though a few incidents display military knowledge, while we discover a perfect acquaintance with the character of the people he was to conquer.—

Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D.C.
8.4.14

(I couldn’t find a reference in here)
Reprinted in True American, Bedford, PA, 8.17.14

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 40
Merrimack Military Society.
On Wednesday evening last, this society was duly organized ...
This Society like a Military Academy, we think will be of greater advantage in disseminating military knowledge, and of advancing its members in the vast field of military science, than any one ever contemplated in this country.

... Reprinted in Salem Gazette 8.12.14

From the Boston Patriot
The Crisis.
(No reference in here)

Prospect of Peace.
The following paragraph is from a writer in the National Intelligencer

...
“That the war is however wise, necessary and just, is an undeniable and most sacred truth. Without this war we should now be totally unprepared to repel our courageous and implacable enemy; we should be a degraded People, without military knowledge or skill ...”

Reprinted in Newbury Port Herald, Newbury Port, MA 9.2.14

Enquirer, Richmond, VA
8.17.14

(I can’t read this one.)

American Watchman, Wilmington, DE
8.20.14

Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, Aug. 5, 1814.

... “In a few days this will be the strongest post in the U.S. Gen. Porter, though an old man, is all activity; ... The formation and execution of a plan with him are simultaneous, and both are the result of correct military knowledge and experience.”

Reprinted in Weekly Recorder, Chillicothe, OH 8.23.14

New-Jersey Journal, Elizabethtown, NJ
9.6.1814

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 42
From the Weekly Aurora.
Our first duty is to our Country.
...
Behold how our militia are armed, disciplined, and prepared for the field, ready to bear down those veterans who have been beaten into into military knowledge at Tala ***, Barcelona, Corunna, Valencia, and Toulouse.
But the subject is really too serious for satire; too solemn to be treated but with feelings of seriousness and generosity. We should look back at past errors, and strive to repair them.
...

The War, New York, NY
9.6.14

Letter from Major-General Smith to the Secretary of War
Dated H-Q, Baltimore

... this city has to regret the loss of its representative in the State Legislature, James L. Donaldson, esq. adjutant of the 27th regiment. This gentleman will ever be remembered by his constituents for his zeal and talents, and by his corps for his bravery and military knowledge.
...
Reprinted:
The Chronicle, Harrisburg, PA, 10.3.14.
Western American, Williamsburg, OH, 10.8.14.

**National Advocate, New York, NY**

10.27.14

To what causes is it to be attributed, that, instead of this, we have gained nothing but safety, glory, and military knowledge (most important acquisitions, certainly), whilst we are, in other respects, no further advanced in the conquest of Canada, than at the epoch of the battles of Erie and the Thames?

...

**The Columbian, New York, NY**

11.3.14

The militia of New-York have a fine opportunity of acquiring military knowledge, in commencing a regular siege of Fort Niagara, and prosecuting it in according to the rules laid down by the best authors.

...
Dedham Gazette, Dedham, MA
11.4.14

... The present uniformity in the movements, in the manual and platoon exercise, is a strong evidence of their cheerful submission to orders, inasmuch as no two companies have before been embodied together, each having a favorite movement, and exercise peculiar to itself. That every member should cheerfully conform, proves they were determined to acquire military knowledge, and thereby meet the just expectations of the government.
...

Petersburg Courier, Petersburg, VA
11.12.14

... Soldiers who instead of being prepared when they enter into the field, while at least the rudiments of military knowledge, have to acquire them in sight of the enemy, and what is still more perhaps to go into action without having acquired them at all, or more degrading them ever to see their houses burnt, and their country desolated by inferior numbers of the enemy, without even daring to defend them.
...

Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, MD
11.23.14

Fellow Citizens and Fellow Soldiers:

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 45
... During this short period, you have made considerable progress in military knowledge, so essentially necessary for your own protection, and the annoyance of the enemy in the hour of battle. ...

Rhode-Island Republican, Newport, RI
12.14.14

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1814.

... (Mayor speaking to Gen. Alex. Macomb.)“Sir ... A long peace had in a great degree, banished military knowledge, but there was still one institution devoted to its cultivation. From this institution, superintended by a gentleman of great science and talents, has proceeded that knowledge which has essentially promoted the security of America.—War is a science as well as an art. And in order to constitute an able and accomplished soldier, there must be an union of valor, intelligence and discipline. Considering our unprepared state, the absence of discipline, and the low state of military knowledge, it is not to be wondered, that the first stages of our contest should be marked by unfortunate events. ...”

... Reprinted in Otsego Herald, Cooperstown, NW, 12.22.14.

Table 766G-4
ARTICLES RE MILITARY SCIENCE

Table annexed to article:
Sources supplied in support of ‘Lessons Learned From The Fall of Washington’
2 OCL 766; Page 46
In Senate. December 20.
...
Mr. Worthington submitted a resolution, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a blank number of additional military schools, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Worthington in offering the resolution, said, his own observation, as well as that of every honorable member of the Senate no doubt, had been sufficient to authorise him to say that many disgraceful and unmilitary scenes had been exhibited in the service of the U. States, occasioned by ignorance and the absolute want of military science among the Officers in the Army.
...

Reprinted:
Constitutionalist, Exeter, NH, 1.4.14
Rhode-Island American, Providence, RI, 1.11.14.

Dedham Gazette, Dedham, MA
1.7.14

Gen. Wilkinson’s Expedition.
...
Gen. Wilkinson’s communication evinces another instance of the want of the necessary measures and precautions. That is, the want of topographical knowledge of the country. This branch of military science is considered in Europe, of the first importance. Many of the brilliant campaigns of modern times, may, in a great measure be attributed to the improvement in this knowledge.
It is now nearly twenty months since the declaration of war.—Within that time we had reason to suppose that there would have been exhibited some evidence of improvement in military science among the officers.—We ought now to have brigades, which in numbers and discipline would be able to compete with any forces. But the condition of our troops wheresoever they are inspected displays a very different spectacle.

Congressional Journal.
In Senate, Dec. 20, 1813.

Mr. Worthington of Ohio submitted a resolution for providing a number of additional Military Schools. Among other things, on the subject of military science, he said that the observation of every Senator would no doubt authorise him in saying that many of the disgraceful and unmilitary scenes which had been exhibited in the service of the United States had been occasioned by the ignorance and absolute want of military science among the officers of the army.

The Senator, Georgetown, D.C.
1.15.14

Farmer’s Cabinet, Amherst, NH
1.17.14

**Table Annexed to Article:**
 SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
 2 OCL 766; PAGE 48
Bennington News-Letter, Bennington, VT
1.18.14

Communication for the News Letter,
... 
Our Militia were placed under the command of an Officer, not accountable to the Governor for his conduct, and who was notoriously deficient in common prudence, as well as Military Science; and without any instruction, other than to submit himself and the troops to the command of his superior Officer, who for aught that appears, might have detained them during his pleasure—sent them to conquer the Spaniards in South America, or forced them, as was the case, at the point of the Bayonet, to aid in the conquest of Canada.
...

Weekly Messenger, Boston, MA
2.18.14

Our Military Disgraces.
No. II.
*From false economy and neglect of our military establishment, under Jefferson, Madison, and Secretaries Dearborn and Eustis.*
...
A regular army is necessary, from the highly cultivated state of the art of war, the abstruse and sublime branches of military science, which render the military profession the most complex and difficult of all professions, and, of consequence, a profession for life. But the army is necessarily and inherently a

**TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:**
**Sources Supplied in Support of ‘Lessons Learned From The Fall of Washington’**
2 OCL 766; Page 49
despotic system; and holding the sword of the state, its chief would be in fact the sovereign power, without a well disciplined militia to limit and control this dangerous force within the boundaries of the constitution.

... 

Poulson’s American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, PA  
3.1.14

Toasts.

... 

By capt. Thomas Biddle, U. States army.—The sublime science of war; without it we must seek in vain for peace or respect.

By capt. Clement Biddle of the State Fencibles—The memory of Gen. Nathaniel Green; the friend and companion in arms of the immortal Washington.

By capt. John Biddle, U. S. army—The volunteer corps throughout the United States; the best schools of military science.

...

Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, DC  
4.15.1814

Congress.
House of Representatives.
Debate on the Loan Bill.
Mr. Cheves’ Speech.

Table annexed to article: 
Sources supplied in support of ‘Lessons learned from the Fall of Washington’ 
2 OCL 766; Page 50
... When it is recollected that this nation was roused by the declaration of war from the slumbers of thirty years of tranquility & peace—that it was without officers of experience, without military science or military establishments—when we recollect the comfortable mediocrity of fortune which our citizens enjoy, which gives them homes and families from which they reluctantly part—when we recollect the high spirit of liberty which is breathed by every man in our free and happy country, ... when with such means and of such materials our army was to be formed, we ought to have been prepared for many of the disasters and disappointments we have suffered.

... 

Reprinted:
Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, MD, 4.16.14
New-Hampshire Patriot, Concord, NH, 5.10.14 (Portion)

**Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, MD**
**5.6.14**

**AN AWFUL STILLNESS**
at present prevails, ominous, we presume, of impending operations. ... Could these little private bickering be exploded; (and they will be, as military science progresses, and is infused into the minds of subordinate officers, and a spirit of discipline prevails,) there are none of our generals, in whom we should not have full and entire confidence.

... 

**Mercantile Advertiser, New York, NY**

**TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:**
**SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’**
2 OCL 766; PAGE 51
5.23.14

A NEW INVENTED CARTRIDGE BOX.
Mixe’s Patent Cartridge Box, which is approved by gentlemen of the first military science as a highly ornamental and useful improvement, may be seen and supplies contracted for, at 79 John st.

The Yankee, Boston, MA
5.27.14

Napoleon will Conquer.
...
Can we admit for a moment, the possibility of France being conquered, by hordes of savages? Are the people of France, with all their military science to be subdued by the wild Cossacks, and the Landwehr of Prussia? Those who believe this, are indeed to be pitied for their egregious stupidity and delusion. Boston stamp men, who wish for the downfall of Bonaparte, may think it certain—Men who have been debased by the pusillanimous conduct of the Governors of the New-England States, may think so—...

Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston, MA
7.11.14

Communication.
A modest proposal for the Establishment of a Provisional Government in Massachusetts, to allay the present alarm.

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 52
WHEREAS some respectable citizens have recently, either by the superior natural light of their own understandings, or by some secret information which they have received, ascertained beyond a doubt, that the British Commanders contemplate a serious attack on the town of Boston; ...
The only difficulty will be as to a choice, not on account of a want of numbers who think themselves fully adequate to the charge; for to judge from men’s language, they think themselves superior to Strong in wisdom and prudence, and to Pickering and Brooks and Cobb, three of Washington’s constant companies in military science.
...

Reprinted:
The Repertory, Boston, MA, 7.12.14

_Salem Gazette, Salem, MA_ 8.12.14

Newburyport, Aug 5.
Merrimack Military Society.
On Wednesday evening last, this society was duly organized ...
This Society like a Military Academy, we think will be of greater advantage in disseminating military knowledge, and of advancing its members in the vast field of military science, than any one ever contemplated in this country.
...

_Concord Gazette, Concord, NH_ 9.27.14

_TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE: SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’ 2 OCL 766; PAGE 53_
State of New Hampshire.
Brigade Order.
Third Brigade September 21, 1814
...
Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions, and Companies, and Officers of every description in said
Brigade, are directed to use their utmost exertions for the promotion of military science and a martial
spirit among the troops of said Brigade.
...
Reprinted:
In Concord Gazette, Concord, NH, 10.4.14.
New-Hampshire Patriot, Concord, NH, 10.4.14

National Aegis, Worcester, MA
11.9.14

The Editor having been associated with the troops lately stationed in the vicinity of Boston, cannot but
join with his fellow soldiers in rendering his small tribute of applause to the superior officers, in general,
for the eminent ability with which they discharged the difficult duties of their station, ... not only a high
reputation for military science, but the universal love and confidence of their respective commands.
...

The Columbian, New York, NY
11.14.14

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 54
THE ART OF WAR.

... 

_Prospect Hill, Oct. 12, 1814._

Dear Sir—I received your polite request for my opinion on _Machiavel's Art of War_, at the moment of preparing to depart for New York. I have but time, therefore, to state, that this very interesting part of the works of the great Florentine author has acquitted just and general celebrity in Europe among all men of military science and experience.

... 

F. C. GENET, Late adjt. Gen. of the armies of France.

...

Reprinted:
Vermont Sentinel, Burlington, VT, 1.13.15.
Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, MD, 1.18.15, 1.26.15.
The Republican, Plattsburgh, NY, 2.4.15.

_Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore, MD_  

12.1.14

Scarce and Valuable Books.  
(The property of a French Gentleman about leaving the city.)

...
The Brigadier General’s Instructor, or Thoughts on Military Tactics, and the true principles of Military Science—French—with 30 plates—price 15 dolls.

...Reprinted in Baltimore Patriot eight more times in December 1814 and 12 times in January and February of 1815.

Delaware Gazette and State Journal, Wilmington, DE
12.29.14

Militia.

...It takes seven years apprenticeship to make a tinker or a tailor; and is it to be conceived that the military science is to be acquired by intuition?

...The National Advocate, New York, NY
1.27.15

With those feelings of sympathetic anxiety which naturally arise from an experience of similar assailment, the citizens of Baltimore look to the attack on New Orleans, and the manly manner in which it is met.—

...The appropriate and animated address of Gen. Jackson proves that his knowledge of men equals his skill in the field, and that his genius is not confined to the military science.

Table annexed to article:
Sources supplied in support of ‘Lessons learned from the fall of Washington’
2 OCL 766; Page 56
At the last session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, a committee of both Houses as appointed “to consider whether any and what amendments are necessary in the Militia Laws of this Commonwealth.” ... the report has been printed for the use of the members. ... We insert the Resolutions, ... the proceeds to constitute a military fund, to be pledged under the faith of the Legislature, to the support of a Military Academy; to the compensating, in time of war, such of the Militia, as shall be called into the actual service of the state; and to the perpetuating and diffusing, in time of peace, military science throughout the Militia and the commonwealth.

...
From the National Advocate.

... A soldier like emulation has pervaded their ranks. Military science has been extensively disseminated among them. Trembling and astounded, the veterans of Lord Wellington have acknowledged its effects. ...

Reprinted:
Columbian Patriot, Middlebury, VT, 3.8.15
Rutland Herald, Rutland, VT, 3.15.15

DEBATE ON THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUED

Mr. Calhoun said, it appeared to him, that on the question of fixing the Military Peace Establishment, ... The proper maintenance and garrison of our military posts and fortresses; the retention of so large a force as would keep alive military science, and serve as a seminary for that purpose; ...
Federal doctrine at last.—
... the writer says: ‘Military science, and discipline, and experience are acquired—and, what is perhaps of more importance still, the foundations of a system of direct and internal taxation, of domestic manufactures, and of a navy, are laid upon a basis too solid to be shaken by any possible events.’

Albany Argus, Albany, NY
4.14.15

Address to the Electors of the State of New York.

At a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislature, held in the Senate Chamber, on the 9th day of April, 1815—

... Thirty years of peace had nearly obliterated from our country every trace of military science. Overcome by age and infirmity, or sunk into the grave, little could be derived from the experience of the heroes and patriots of the revolution.

... Reprinted:
The Columbian, New York, NY, 4.17.15.
Columbian Patriot, Middlebury, VT, 5.3.15.

Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, DC
5.3.15

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vienna, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 18th Feb. 1815.
“... The army are devoted to Bonaparte, and espies the present king, as wanting energy, and being deficient in military science. What the course of events may be, is left for time to determine.”

Reprinted:
Albany Argus, Albany, NY, 5.5.15.
City Gazette, Charleston, SC, 5.11.15.

Connecticut Journal, New Haven, CT
5.15.15

STATE ELECTION.
From the Hartford Mirror of this morning.
...
The present regulation, by which artillery companies are exclusively attached to regiments or brigades of Infantry, is attended with the evident disadvantage of allowing them on no account to act in large bodies, under superior officers of the same corps skilled in that particular branch of Military Science. ...

Reprinted:
Weekly Messenger, Boston, MA, 5.19.15.
The Farmer’s Cabinet, Amherst, NH, 5.20.15.
Bennington News-Letter, Bennington, VT, 5.22.15.
Concord Gazette, Concord, NH, 5.30.15.

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 60
ORIGIAL BIOGRAPHY.
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM CARROLL, OF TENNESSEE.

... He continued to study with avidity the most approved tracts in military science, and his unabated zeal soon scored his mind with a fund of information, which has contributed to render lasting benefits to his country. ...

Poulson’s American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, PA
6.19.15

From the Political Index, June 13.
We understand that forty or fifty American officers are about embarking for Europe, to acquire Military science and information. They go with the approbation of their government.

... Reprinted:
Alexandria Herald, Alexandria, VA, 6.22.15
American Telegraph, 6.28.15
Federal Republican, Georgetown, DC, 7.14.15
Eastern Argus, Portland, ME
7.5.15

MAJ. GEN. RIPLEY.
On Friday last, the Inhabitants of Portland, welcomed with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, their old friend and townsman, the gallant Gen. Ripley—... the plains of Bridgewater and Erie bear ample testimony of his military science and undaunted courage.
...

National Advocate, New York, NY
7.14.15

(Account of Military Academy celebrating anniversary of American Independence).
Official Account.
... Toasts: By Gen. Macomb. Military Science—May it only be employed in defence of national honour and national independence.
...

Reprinted:
Boston Gazette, Boston, MA, 7.17.15.

Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, DC
8.1.15

Relative to the late army, &c.
To the Editors.

... The military science is the surest safeguard of a nation—to cherish this, invalid members of the army should be provided for.

...

**Commercial Advertiser, New York, NY**

8.19.15

From London Papers.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THANKS TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
(Lord Castlereagh speaking)
... During the whole day the British line stood immovable, and there was no species of heroism or of military science, which could adorn a field of battle, which was not there displayed by the Duke of Wellington.—(Hear, hear!) ...

Reprinted:
New-York Spectator, New York, NY, 8.23.15.

**Providence Gazette, Providence, RI**

9.9.15

**Table Annexed to Article:**
Sources supplied in support of ‘Lessons Learned from the Fall of Washington’
2 OCL 766; Page 63
The interesting account given by Ney of the battle of Waterloo, is considered in the British army to be correct.

... It is agreed by all persons versed in military science, that such an attempt, if not successful, must be fatal.

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**Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, DC**

*10.11.15*

(This is an article/announcement that publisher Abraham Small will publish Wilkinson’s *Memoirs of My Own Times* in three volumes.)

... It will embrace, ... 1st. A sketch of the author’s military life; ... the distinction between military science, and the art of war, clearly explained and defined.

... Reprinted:

DNI, 10.20.15.

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**New-York Spectator, New York, NY**

*10.21.15*

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

*(FROM A GERMAN PAPER.)*

*Extract of a letter.*

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**Table Annexed to Article:**

Sources Supplied in Support of ‘Lessons Learned From The Fall of Washington’

2 OCL 766; Page 64
Brussels, July 16.

I have visited the field of battle.
...
People talk a great deal of military skill and military science, while often in decisive moments the whole depends upon the knowledge of a common man. ...

Reprinted:
Salem Gazette, Salem, MA, 10.27.15.

Albany Daily Advertiser, Albany, NY
11.2.15

From the Canadian Courant.
(Re Bonaparte/Paris)
...
At length, finding their numbers thinned by the struggle, they retreated; and undisciplined valor yielded the victory to superior military science.
...

Reprinted:
Newburyport Herald, Newburyport, MA, 11.10.15

The Albany Argus, Albany, NY
11.24.15

Table Annexed to Article:
Sources Supplied in Support of ‘Lessons Learned From The Fall of Washington’
2 OCL 766; Page 65
... With officers of skill and experience, and suitable magazines, much of the expense and many of the disasters, of the two first campaigns, would have been averted. Military science should be disseminated and military merit rewarded.
...

The Columbian, New York, NY
11.30.15

THE NAVY.
To the Editors of the Columbian.
...

For if there are axioms in military science, some of them are,—that the power to issue orders should belong to one superior only;—that whoever has the right to give orders, should have the means to carry them into effect, and to carry them into effect in a moment.
A NAVY ADVOCATE.

TABLE 766G-5
ARTICLES RE MILITARY TACTICS

Commercial Advertiser, New York, NY
1.26.14

TABLE ANNEXED TO ARTICLE:
SOURCES SUPPLIED IN SUPPORT OF ‘LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FALL OF WASHINGTON’
2 OCL 766; PAGE 66
OBSERVATIONS ON THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

... Each 100 men, not as at present, 50 or 60, should constitute a company; they may be directed to choose their own officers, and to choose Officers of Regiments, &c. as is now done, who may serve in such capacity, pro hac vice, for the occasion only which called them out;—or, secondly, they may be continued for a year, or indefinitely; which last method is probably preferable to the other, as it will afford an opportunity to the officers, to become theoretically acquainted with military tactics, and the science of 'doing each other the most harm.'

...
... This, it will be observed, is in the nature of Blucher’s military tactics. When Bonaparte made his excursions from Dresden against the Bohemian frontier, Blucher advanced from the Silesian, and Bonaparte was immediately forced to give up his operations against the Prince of Schwarzenburg, and hasten across the Elbe to approach Blucher.
...

New-Hampshire Sentinel, Keene, NH
5.14.14

RUMORS OF NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT.
London, March 7.
...
Blucher finding that Bonaparte was pursuing Schwartzenberg to the Aube, might think it a favorable moment to readopt his Silesian tactics, and make another movement towards Paris, especially as his army would be strongly reinforced on its march by Winzingerode’s division.
...

Connecticut Journal, New Haven, CT
5.16.14

REMARKS.
...
As he did not do this, we must suppose, that his having taken a different route, was from choice, not compulsion; and that hearing of Winzingerode being on his march from Soissons, followed by the rest of...
the Crown Prince’s army, he determined to march and join him, and probably make a joint attempt upon Paris. This, it will be observed, is in the nature of Blucher’s military tactics.

... Reprinted:

Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, DC
7.18.14

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.
... It has been observed, that the endless crowds of contractors, professors of military tactics, pursers, paymasters, barrack ***, doctors, proctors, agents, commissaries, inspectors, commissioners, &c. &c. together with all their deputies, clerks, &c. having become rich by the war, will now retire and enjoy their riches in peace.

... Petersburg Daily Courier, Petersburg, VA
10.5.14

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.
... What advantage can tropes, figures, and conceits of language, be in the drawing of a Fortification, or surveying the ground for an encampment? These exercises of the mind are quite foreign to military
tactics, and so far from being a benefit, they tend to disorganize the mental faculties, which are necessary for the pursuits of active life.

...

**Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston, MA**

*12.23.14*

ADDRESS delivered by Samuel L. Knapp

... To enlighten us in our duties and instruct us in military tactics, to communicate in the whole which each one may acquire, the association was formed.

... A permanent system that will keep alive a knowledge of military tactics, and of military order must be devised, or we shall soon be in a more deplorable state than at present.