Washington Guardian

FRIDAY, June 13 1812

Volume III

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ndian Raids Continue

lies trying to forge an honest
along our western frontier find
selves the victims of marauding
s of Indians. Attacking with
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AMERICA GOES TO WAR!

Today in Washington during an address to Congress, President Madison made clear his intentions toward our former opponent Great [illegible] still extensiv[e] borde[r]

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IMPENDING WAR

pers took advantage
in Europe to absorb
between Europe and
panish islands in the
breaking the passage
port, they evaded

returned to Chickamauga vicinity. The Shawnee sent envoys to Chickamauga to find out if the destruction had caused Dragging Canoe's people to lose the will to fight, along with a sizable detachment of warriors to assist them in the South. In response to their inquiries, Dragging Canoe held up the war belts he'd accepted when the delegation visited Chota in 1776, and said, "We are not yet conquered". To cement the alliance, the Cherokee responded to the Shawnee gesture with nearly a hundred of their warriors sent to the North.

area for a com
Governor Hamilton was planning to hold at Detroit, and that a stockpile of supplies equivalent to that of a hundred packhorses was stored there. In response, he ordered a preemptive assault under Evan Shelby and John Montgomery. Boating down the Tennessee in a fleet of dugout canoes, they disembarked and destroyed the eleven towns in the immediate Chickamauga area and most of their food supply, along with McDonald's home and store. Whatever was not destroyed was confiscated and sold at the point where the trail back to the Holston crossed.

In the meantime, Dragging Canoe and John McDonald were leading the Cherokee and fifty Loyalist Rangers in attacks on Georgia and South Carolina, so there was no resistance and only four [illegible] the towns' inhabitants.

Act of 1807. Difficulty of enforcement and economic conditions that rendered England and the Continent more or less independent
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Because the legislation failed to
British policy and seriously harmed the U.S. economy as well, it was replaced by the Non-Intercourse Act in March 1809. This measure forbade trade with European belligerents until it was replaced in May 1810 by Macon's Bill
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condition for the
American trade.
refused to comply,
11, summoned the
to an early session
pare for war. After
debate, Congress
resident's initiatives
18 June 1812. The
ly controversial and
Republican Party
In the House of
he vote was 79 to 49
enate, 19 to 3. The
hose constituents
y England) depended
with Great Britain,
France had equally
American neutrality;
e declaration of war
s prosecution.

And thus we can see that all these events have been boiling and brewing in the background in both countries.

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embargo on trade
economic pressure would force the belligerents to negotiate with the United States. The Nonimportation Act of 1806 was followed by the Embargo.

Tecumseh campaign falters

Rumors of Tecumseh returning to the South last November have been confirmed. Hoping to gain the support of the southern tribes for his crusade to
back our pioneering settlers. The
Washington
panied by
Shawnee,
Sioux.
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Muscogee,
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onquer or ally w
n had to be seen
all of Europe
be able to support and defend its o
European partners. British Men-of-
supported the Swedish fleet during
Finish War and had victories over
Russians in the Gulf of Finland in
1808 and August 1809. However,
success of the Russian army on
land forced Sweden to
peace-treaties with Russia in 1809
with France in 1810 and to join
Continental Blockade against Br
But Franco-Russian relations be
progressively worse after 1810, ar
Russian war with the British effe
ended. In April 1812, Britain,
and Sweden signed secret agree
directed against Napoleon. Na
had enjoyed easy success in
retaking Madrid, defeating the
and consequently forcing a with
of the heavily out-numbered
army from the Iberian Peninsul
16th January 1809). But when
the guerilla war against his
the countryside continued to
great numbers of troops.
attack prevented Napoleo
successfully wrapping up
against British forces by nec
his departure for Austria, and
returned to the Peninsula thes
absence and that of his best
(Davout remained in
throughout the war) th
situation in Spain deterio
then became dire when
Wellesley arrived to take
British-Portuguese forces.
Masséna returned toward
relieve Almeida; Wellingto
checked the French at th
Fuentes do Onoro. Sir
Viscount Beresford fought
of the South' to a m
standstill at the Battle of
May. Wellington was pro
General for his services.
abandoned Almeida, a
from British pursuit, bu

