

NEW JERSEY, 1776-1778.

A. D. 1776-1778.—The battle ground of Washington campaigns. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1776; 1776-1777; and 1778 (JUNE).

A. D. 1777-1778.—Withholding ratification from the Articles of Confederation. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1781-1786.

A. D. 1778-1779.—British raids from New York. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1778-1779.

A. D. 1778-1783.—The war on the Hudson, on the Delaware, and in the South.—Surrender of Cornwallis.—Peace with Great Britain. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1778, to 1783.

A. D. 1787.—Ratification of the Federal Constitution. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1787-1789.

NEW MADRID, The capture of. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1862 (MARCH—APRIL; ON THE MISSISSIPPI).

NEW MARKET, OR GLENDALE, Battle of. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1862 (JUNE—JULY; VIRGINIA).

NEW MARKET (Shenandoah Valley), Battle of. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1864 (MAY—JUNE; VIRGINIA) THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH.

NEW MEXICO: Aboriginal Inhabitants. See AMERICAN ABORIGINES: PUEBLOS, APACHE GROUP, and SHOSHONEAN FAMILY.

A. D. 1846.—The American conquest and occupation by Kearney's expedition.—"While the heaviest fighting [of the Mexican War] was going on in Old Mexico [see Mexico: A. D. 1846-1847], the Government [of the United States] easily took possession of New Mexico and California, by means of expeditions organized on the remote frontiers. New Mexico was wanted for the emigration to the Pacific. If we were to have California we must also have the right of way to it. In the hands of the Spaniards, New Mexico barred access to the Pacific so completely that the oldest travelled route was scarcely known to Americans at all, and but little used by the Spaniards themselves. If now we consult a map of the United States it is seen that the thirty-fourth parallel crosses the Mississippi at the mouth of the Arkansas, cuts New Mexico in the middle, and reaches the Pacific near Los Angeles. It was long the belief of statesmen that the great tide of emigration must set along this line, because it had the most temperate climate, was shorter, and would be found freer from hardship than the route by way of the South Pass. This view had set on foot the exploration of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. But if we except the little that Pike and Long had gathered, almost nothing was known about it. Yet the prevailing belief gave New Mexico, as related to California, an exceptional importance. These considerations weighed for more than acquisition of territory, though the notion that New Mexico contained very rich silver-mines undoubtedly had force in determining its conquest. . . . With this object General Kearney marched from Fort Leavenworth in June, 1846, for Santa Fé, at the head of a force of which a battalion of Mormons formed part. After subduing New Mexico, Kearney was to go on to California, and with the help of naval forces already sent there, for the purpose, conquer that country also. . . .

NEW ORLEANS.

General Kearney marched by the Upper Arkansas, to Bent's Fort, and from Bent's Fort over the old trail through El Moro and Las Vegas, San Miguel and Old Pecos, without meeting the opposition he expected, or at any time seeing any considerable body of the enemy. On the 18th of August, as the sun was setting, the stars and stripes were unfurled over the palace of Santa Fé, and New Mexico was declared annexed to the United States. Either the home government thought New Mexico quite safe from attack, or, having decided to reserve all its strength for the main conflict, had left this province to its fate. After organizing a civil government, and appointing Charles Bent of Bent's Fort, governor, General Kearney broke up his camp at Santa Fé, Sept. 25. His force was now divided. One part, under Colonel Doniphan, was ordered to join General Wool in Chihuahua. A second detachment was left to garrison Santa Fé, while Kearney went on to California with the rest of his troops. The people everywhere seemed disposed to submit quietly, and as most of the pueblos soon proffered their allegiance to the United States Government, little fear of an outbreak was felt. Before leaving the valley, a courier was met bearing the news that California also had submitted to us without striking a blow. This information decided General Kearney to send back most of his remaining force, while with a few soldiers only he continued his march through what is now Arizona for the Pacific."—S. A. Drake, *The Making of the Great West*, pp. 251-255.

ALSO IN: H. O. Ladd, *Hist. of the War with Mexico*, ch. 9-12.—P. St. G. Cooke, *The Conquest of New Mexico and Cal.*—H. H. Bancroft, *Hist. of the Pacific States*, v. 12, ch. 17.—H. O. Ladd, *The Story of New Mexico*, ch. 16.

A. D. 1848.—Cession to the United States. See Mexico: A. D. 1848.

A. D. 1850.—Territorial organization. See UTAH: A. D. 1849-1850.

A. D. 1875-1894.—Prospective admission to the Union.—A bill to admit New Mexico to the Union as a state was passed by both houses of Congress in 1875, but failed in consequence of an amendment made in the Senate too late for action upon it in the House of Representatives. Attempts to convert the scantily populated territory into a state were then checked for several years. At this writing (July 1894) a bill for organizing and admitting the state of New Mexico has again passed the House of Representatives, and is likely to have a favorable vote in the Senate.

NEW MODEL, The. See ENGLAND: A. D. 1645 (JANUARY—APRIL).

NEW NETHERLAND. See NEW YORK: A. D. 1610-1614.

NEW ORANGE. See NEW YORK: A. D. 1673.

NEW ORLEANS: A. D. 1718.—The founding of the city. See LOUISIANA: A. D. 1717-1718.

A. D. 1763.—Reserved from the cession to England in the Treaty of Paris, and transferred with western Louisiana to Spain. See SEVEN YEARS WAR: THE TREATIES.

A. D. 1768-1769.—Revolt against the Spanish rule.—A short-lived Republic and its