No. 13.

Trebov

Justerabil Campaigns
On Nov 7th, 1813 occurred the second battle, Talladega, under Jackson's direction.

The loss of the Indians in this battle was 279 killed while the Cheyenne's loss was about 15 killed and 80 wounded.

Nov. 18th, while Gen. Jackson was negotiating with the Chickasaw Indians by some missionary, the Chickasaw's task of White attacked their village near the Tallapoosa River. The Indians having pleasure from their retreat attacked the slavers, with and without resistance. 60 Indians were killed and 200 were captured; the assaultants and the white men.

In the 29th of Nov. ensuing occurred the battle of Antwerp. A small force of marines, troops under the immediate leadership of Capt. Floyd of Georgiana, massed some 200 Indians. There was but faint resistance. Floyd's men suffering but little loss—11 killed, 54 wounded. The 30th, Dec., through Battles.

"Eccanachee" was fought by Genl. Clark's men near the Alabama River. He had a mixed force of whites and friendly Indians.

The whites suffered a complete rout, losing about 30 killed and their village of 200 houses destroyed by fire. In this battle of the Alabama's loss was one killed and 6 wounded.
As a result of Tecumseh's influence among the Indians of the South West, a large body went on the War path and made a stand for battle at Talucahtches situated on a branch of the Alabama River, against their Devil and Coffee.

Jackson and Davis ordered Coffee gathered a force of about twenty-five hundred men. Jackson ordered Davis to destroy the settlement. The latter with nine hundred and sixty-six crossed the river and approached the village within a mile and a half where he organized his force into two columns and on deputed 150 to encompass the encampment.

Next succeeding in a surprise the expedition of a small detachment retreating before the savages fell to the eager pursuers who were brought under the fire of the main body. Then a fierce attack was made upon them. The Indians retreating to their families and are said to have 'fought as long as they could stand on their feet'...186 Indians were killed in this engagement and 84 women and children were taken prisoners.

LATE BATTLE
14 October in Coffee's Command. This battle was fought Nov 28th 1813.
The mosthardt was that of Emnack Fawn Jan. 22, 1814.

It is difficult to tell the number engaged in this conflict. Genl. Jackson was present in person and fell back to Fort St. Thomas the day of this engagement. The Indians regarded this action as a victory and greatly disturbed his retreat. A heavy skirmish at Brant Chappo was a hint of this skirmish, resulting in great loss to the pursuers. General Jackson was much incensed at his losses and at the appearance of defeat. He soon reorganized his force and set off another expedition of about three hundredatics with about a host of friendly Indian allies.

27 March 1814 he fought the battle of Tchokopahon.
Horseshoe Bend (of the Tallaposa)

Jackson's loss in the attack was 202 killed and wounded; the hostile Creeks lost 559 killed on the field and about 300 more killed while trying to swim the Tallaposa; But fast, if any of those engaged in battle escaped death. It is said that there were about 300 women & children taken prisoners, such is a specimen of the severity of Genl Jackson in Indian warfare. This last terrible engagement broke the power of the Indians in the South & Southwest.

The next time we meet Genl Jackson is at New Orleans. He gathered such an army as

28th 1814 at New Orleans.
Jackson's whole command did not exceed 37,000 men, most of whom were raw levies. The entire conflict was ended between the tenth Dec 15, 1814 and Jan 18, 1815. What is usually called the Battle of New Orleans took place the 8th Jan by a British assault on Jackson's prepared line in which the assailants lost nearly 3000 while Jackson's loss was very small.
as the war brightening behind breastworks.

It appears that the Treaty of Peace between the U.S. and Great Britain had been signed nearly a year to the date of this battle, but the news did not reach New Orleans until the 14th Feb 1815.