

Article

No. 13.

Subject
Jackson's Campaigns

1870

John

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Johnston & Co.



On Nov 9th 1813 occurred the second battle, Talladega, under Jackson's direction.

The loss of the Indians in this action was 299 killed while the American's had but 15 killed and 80 wounded.

Nov. 18 while Genl Jackson was negotiating with the Hillabee Indians by some misunderstanding some detachments under Genl's Coke & White attacked their village near the Tallapoosa River. The Indians having plighted their faith were attacked & slaughtered without making resistance. 60 Indians were killed and 256 were captured; the assailants did not lose a man.

On the 29 of Nov. ensuing occurred the battle of Antossee. A small force of irregular troops under the immediate leadership of Genl Floyd of Georgia, massacred some 200 Indians. There was but faint resistance, Floyd's men suffering but little loss. ~~Gen~~ 11 killed 54 wounded. The 23rd Dec. the next battle,

"Eccarachaca" was fought by Genl Claiborne near the Alabama River. He had a mixed force of whites and friendly Indians.

The hostiles suffered a complete route losing about 30 killed and their village of 200 houses destroyed by fire. In this assault ~~Gen~~ Claiborne's loss was one killed & 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 Talushatches ^{Settlement} situated on a branch of the Alabama River. Against them Genl Andrew ~~Jacks~~ Jackson and Genl Coffee gathered a force of about twenty five hundred men. Jackson ordered Genl Coffee to destroy the settlement. The latter with nine hundred men crossed the river and approached the village to within a mile & a half where he organized his force into two columns and endeavored to encircle the enemy.

Not succeeding in a surprise the expedient of a small detachment retreating before the savages filled the eager pursuers who were brought under the fire of the main body. Then a fierce attack was made upon them. The Indians retreated to their families and are said to have "fought so long as they could stand or ~~fight~~ sit".

186 Indians were killed in this encounter and 84 women & children were taken prisoners,

while there were only ⁴⁶ ~~45~~ ^{casualties} in Coffee's command. This battle was fought Nov 23^d 1813.

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The next battle was that of Eumuckfon Jan. 22, 1814.

It is difficult to tell the numbers engaged in this conflict. Genl Jackson was present in person and fell back to fort Strother the day after the engagement. The Indians regarded this action as a victory and greatly disturbed his retreat. A heavy skirmish at Enotochopoo was a part of this retreat, 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 & set on foot another expedition of about three thousand whites with a body of friendly Indian Allies. ~~the~~ 27 March 1814 he fought the battle of Tokehatoon.

Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa.

Jackson's loss in the attack was 202 killed & wounded; the hostile Creeks lost 557 ^{killed} on the field and about 300 more killed while trying to swim the Tallapoosa; But few, if any of those engaged in battle escaped death. It is said that there ~~were~~ ^{about} 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 & South West. The next time we meet Genl Jackson ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~in~~ ^{at} Dec. 20th 1814 at New Orleans. He gathered such an army as

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he could and made ready against a British force as already reported as approaching from the Gulf of Mexico. The latter was commanded by Sir Edmund Pakenham and numbered of all arms including over 1000 seamen about 9500 men.

Jackson's whole command did not exceed 37000 most of whom were raw levies. The entire conflict was embraced between ~~the~~ tenth Dec 1814 & Jan 18 1815. What is usually called the Battle of New Orleans took place the 8th Jan by a British assault on Jackson prepared line in which the assailants lost nearly 3000 while Jackson's loss was very small (new)

offensive

and then General; Sir Edw
Packenham.

as he was fighting ^{to} behind breast works.

It appears that the Treaty of Peace between the U.S. & Great Britain had been completed nearly a month before this battle but the news did not reach New Orleans till the 14 Feb 1815.