

Article

No. 14.

Subject
Jackson's Campaigns

Letter

No. 11.

Letter
Johnston's Company

16.

Jackson's Campaigns

As a result of Tecumseh's influence among the Indians of the South-west a large body of them went on the war-path and made a stand for battle at Talushatches Settlement situated on a branch of the Alabama River.

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Against them Gen'l Jackson gathered a force of about twenty five hundred men. He ordered Gen'l Coffee ^{his lieutenant,} to destroy the settlement.

The latter with nine hundred men crossed the river and approached the village to within a mile and a half, whence he organized his force into two columns and endeavored to encompass the enemy. Not succeeding in a surprise ^{was tried} the expedition of a small detachment retreating ^{rapidly} before the savages until the eager pursuers 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 sit". 186 Indians were killed in this engagement and 84 women and children taken prisoners: while there were only 46 casualties in Coffee's command. This battle was fought Nov 30

1813. On Nov 9, 1813, occurred the second battle, Talladega, under Gen'l Jackson's direction. The loss of the Indians in this action was 299 killed, while the American's was but 15 killed and 80 wounded.

Nov. 18, while Gen'l Jackson was negotiating with the Hillabee Indians, by some misunderstanding some detachments under Generals Coke and White attacked the Indians' village near the Tallapoosa River. The Indians having plighted their faith were attacked and slaughtered without making resistance. 60 Indians were killed 256 were captured; the assailants not losing a man. On the 29 Nov. ensuing, occurred the

Battle of Autossee. A small force of irregular troops under the immediate leadership of Gen Floyd of Georgia, massacred some 200 Indians. There was but faint resistance, Floyd's men suffering but little loss, 11 killed, 54 wounded.

¹⁸¹³ The 23d Nov/ Dec. the next battle, "Eccanachaca," was fought by Gen Claiborne near the Alabama River. He had a mixed force of whites and friendly Indians. The hostiles suffered a complete ^{more than} route, losing about 30 killed and their villages of 200 houses burned.

~~the 17. Feb 16.~~

Claiborne's loss in this engagement was one killed and six wounded. The next battle was that of Emuckfau, Jan 22 1814. It is difficult to tell the numbers engaged in this conflict. Gen. 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 Enotchopoo was a part of this retreat, resulting in a great loss to the pursuers. Gen Jackson was much incensed at his losses and at the appearance of defeat. He soon reorganized his force and set on foot another expedition of about three thousand whites with a body of friendly Indian Allies. The 27th of March 1814 he fought the battles of Tohopaka or Horse-shoe Bend ~~on~~ the Tallapoosa.

Jackson's loss in the attack was 202 killed and wounded; the hostile Creeks lost 557 killed on the field and about 300 more killed while trying to ~~win~~ ^{cross} the Tallapoosa; but few, if any of those engaged in the battle escaped death. It is said that there were about three hundred women and children taken prisoners. Such is a specimen of Gen Jackson's ~~warfare~~ ^{severe} Indian warfare. This last terrible engagement broke the power of the Indians in the south and south-west. The next time we meet Gen Jackson was Dec. 2nd ~~of~~ ^{is} 1814 at New Orleans. He gathered ~~such~~ ^{there} an army as he could and made ready against a British force ~~already~~ ^{is} reported as approaching from the Gulf of Mexico. The latter was commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham and numbered of all arms including over 1000 seamen about 9500 men. Jackson's whole command did not exceed

3700 ~~effective~~ ^{effective} men, most of whom were raw levies. The entire conflict was embraced between the 10th of ~~Jan~~ ^{Dec.} 1814 and the 18th of Jan 1815. What is usually called the Battle of New Orleans took place

the 8th of Jan, by a British assault on Jackson's prepared lines, in which the Assailants ~~lost~~ ^{scattered} nearly 3000 ~~and also~~ ^{new} ~~lost~~ ^{lost} their General Sir Edward Pakenham, ~~and~~ ^{and} Jackson's loss was very small as he was fighting from behind breastworks. It appears that the

treaty of peace between the United States and Great Brittan had ~~been~~ ^{been} agreed upon ~~nearly~~ ^{nearly} a month before this battle but the news did not reach New Orleans till the 14 Feb 1815 ~~but~~ ^{the fact was} ~~not known~~ ^{not known} all long afterwards.