

THE PAPERS OF
Andrew Jackson

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HAROLD D. MOSER,
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



THE PAPERS OF

Andrew Jackson

VOLUME III, 1814–1815



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To
Angie C. M. Donelson

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Introduction



ANDREW JACKSON, 1814–1815

In 1814 the United States was a young country at war, threatened from without and within. A large British fleet had effectively blockaded the major ports along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; opposition to the war ran high in New England and New York; and even within the prowar faction, there were rankling divisions over the war's prosecution. By 1816 the nation was at peace, its pride had been restored, and its wounds were on the mend.

In 1814 the South and Southwest, united in support of the war effort, fronted a formidable Indian population from Georgia to the Mississippi River and southward from Nashville to Mobile and Natchez. The Indians, many of whom were suspected of alliances with the British and Spanish, hampered communication and trade through the Gulf ports, blocked settlement, and pillaged and plundered frontier outposts. By 1816, that threat was gone, most of the foreign alliances frayed, and millions of acres of land opened for settlement.

In 1814 Andrew Jackson was one of two major generals in the Tennessee militia. By 1816, he was one of two commanding generals in the peacetime army of the United States. A regional figure in 1814, he was a national hero in 1816, the "Saviour of his country." The "Hero of New Orleans" was in the eyes of many a second George Washington, in every way deserving of the highest office in the country, the presidency.

The documents in this third volume of *The Papers of Andrew Jackson* span two of the most important years in Jackson's life previous to his presidency, and are largely military, covering Jackson's activities as Creek Indian fighter, U.S. Army commander, and Indian treaty negotiator. In large measure, Jackson's success during these years made his 1828 election possible.

Jackson's obligations on the tented field dictated a sacrifice of the joys of family and the comforts of home for most of these two years. The documents reveal a loving and loyal family man, always seeking the opportunity to reunite with the wife and son he had left at the Hermitage. On several occasions he tried to sell the farm and buy elsewhere, but these efforts came to naught, generally because of lack of funds. Even when united, the Jacksons were almost always in the public eye: in New Orleans

in the spring of 1815 and on the four-month trip to Washington in the winter of 1815–16. In the twenty-four months covered by this volume, Jackson enjoyed but six at home, and most of those days were spent on military business in Nashville rather than in relaxation with his family in the solitude of the Hermitage. The management of the farm, his slaves, and personal business affairs fell to Rachel and to friends.

Jackson's military accomplishments in 1814 and 1815 were made often under the most adverse conditions. Not a campaign was launched, not a battle fought, not a victory won without a shortage of troops, munitions, and provisions. Desertions, petty jealousies among officers, and indecision and neglect by some southern governors and by the administration in Washington, Jackson contended, hampered his efforts. But Jackson's stern discipline won the respect of the motley body of volunteers, state militia, detached militia, and federal regulars he commanded, and by the end of March 1814 he had crushed the Creeks, paving the way for the transfer of millions of acres of land from that nation to the United States by the Treaty of Fort Jackson in August.

In the eyes of the nation, Jackson's success in the Gulf campaign overshadowed even the brilliance of his leadership in the Creek War. About a month after he negotiated the Creek treaty, his troops repulsed a British attack at Fort Bowyer near Mobile. Next, Jackson, ordered by Washington to New Orleans to defend the city against an expected British assault, invaded the Spanish outpost at Pensacola, the suspected site of British troop buildup and munitions stockpiles. Immediately thereafter, he concentrated his forces near New Orleans for the protection of that diverse and divided city, where allegiances generally followed ethnic backgrounds. On the advice of local and state leaders, he declared the city under martial law on December 16, two days after the British captured gunboats in the area. On December 23, one day before the peace treaty was signed at Ghent, Jackson's troops attacked the advance British force; but it was not until January 7–8, 1815, that the all-out British assault came. In the dense fog of the early morning hours of January 8 at Chalmette, Jackson and his troops defeated the much larger British army. Immediately, Jackson became a national hero, honored in New Orleans, praised and eulogized by citizens and legislative bodies throughout the country.

On two occasions during the six-month Gulf campaign, Jackson's actions caused considerable anxiety in Washington, and the documents of this volume, some presented for the first time, reveal both Washington's view and Jackson's defense. The first concerns came when Washington learned that Jackson had invaded Pensacola without explicit authority, and feared that his act would jeopardize Spain's neutrality. The second arose when he continued martial law in New Orleans long after the British forces had withdrawn, until, in fact, he received official word in mid-March that the Treaty of Ghent had been ratified in Washington. In the meantime, Jackson banished certain citizens; arrested a state legislator,

two judges and a district attorney; and defied an order of the U.S. District Court for the release of a prisoner under the writ of habeas corpus. The administration in Washington worried that constitutional rights and privileges were being wrongly abridged. Jackson's defense in both instances was that necessity dictated and justified his extraordinary measures. In neither case did Washington publicly rebuke Jackson: Jackson was already in New Orleans when officials learned of the Pensacola invasion, and by the time Washington heard about New Orleans, Jackson had lifted martial law and accepted the contempt verdict and fine of the court.

Jackson was a national hero, feted all along the way, when he returned with his wife and son to Tennessee in May 1815 to devote his attention to the organization of the peacetime army and the settlement of two years' military accounts. Sensitive to criticism and overprotective of his victories and honors, Jackson journeyed to Washington in late 1815 to obtain public vindication of his conduct of the New Orleans campaign. Again the people celebrated his achievements with dinners and toasts along the way; and the administration, having little appetite for controversy with the most popular man in the country, satisfied Jackson with private assurances of their pleasure at his services to the country. For a rare moment at the end of 1815 Jackson was a man at peace.

The documents of this volume, spanning two of the busiest years of Jackson's life, reveal a man dedicated to country and family, a man of action ever ready to defend his nation's rights. Some of Jackson's acts alarmed the administration, but they did not result in public controversy or confrontation with Washington. Later critics, however, returned to his actions in the Creek War and the Gulf campaign for evidence to demonstrate his unfitness for the presidency. During the campaigns of 1824 and 1828 the military chieftain underwent trial by print for almost every aspect of his role in the events of 1814 and 1815.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This volume of *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*, like the second, is the product of a major collaborative effort involving thousands of institutions and individuals. The list is too long to mention each separately, but to all of those who responded to our requests for documents, we are grateful, and especially to those furnishing manuscripts for this volume.

Several institutions deserve special mention, mainly for the magnitude of their contributions. Chief among these are the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, and the John C. Hodges Library, University of Tennessee. At the Library of Congress, John McDonough, Manuscript Historian, has assisted the project at every turn: he has made the Library's extensive Jackson collection readily available, he has answered innumerable research questions, and he con-

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We are also deeply obligated to several individuals who have assisted us far beyond any normal expectations: to Bill Cook in Lebanon, to Colonel James S. Corbitt in Jackson, and to Fletch Coke and Ann Harwell Wells in Nashville, past regents and chairwomen of the Jackson Papers Committee, Ladies' Hermitage Association. As always, Mary-Jo Kline and Joseph Rubinfine have shared their expertise on and knowledge of manuscripts. To each of them we offer our sincere thanks.

Our sponsors have seen to it that the work continued, and our indebtedness to them is great and our appreciation sincere: to George Anderjack, Director of The Hermitage, to Annie Laurie Berry, Regent, and to the other regents, past and present, the Board, and the membership of the Ladies' Hermitage Association; to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and its staff, Richard Jacobs, Executive Director, and his assistant, Richard N. Sheldon, and to Roger A. Bruns and Mary A. Giunta, Director and Assistant Director of the Publications Program; to the National Endowment for the Humanities, Research Programs Division, and especially Margot Backas, Kathy Fuller, and David Nichols; to the Tennessee Historical Commission, Herbert L. Harper, Executive Director, Russell H. Hippe, Jr., Chairman, and Linda T. Wynn, Administrative Assistant; and finally, to our fiscal agent, the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. At the University, we are fortunate to receive the encouragement and support of Lamar Alexander, President, and John J. Quinn, Chancellor; but we are particularly appreciative of the Office of the Dean, College of Liberal Arts—Deans Lorman A. Ratner and Charles O. Jackson, Administrative Assistant Phyllis Cole and Executive Assistant Jane Winter—for their patience, understanding, and guidance in the day-to-day administration of the project.

The supporting staff of the Jackson papers has made our work easier and, indeed, more pleasant. Volunteers Elizabeth King Folger, Mary Hathcock, and Maria Kiełtyka assisted us in the past when there was no one else; and student assistants Bob Haas and Lori Cutler have helped relieve us of eye strain by reading hundreds of reels of microfilm and saved us countless steps by hauling books to and from the library. George Hoemann, Associate Editor, has saved us from many oversights and blunders

by his critical reading of the manuscript of this volume; and Jesús F. de la Teja has provided invaluable assistance with Spanish documents. Meanwhile, Dorothy Brooks has generously kept the office running while the editors were too engrossed in Jackson to notice anything else.

I am particularly indebted to Sharon Macpherson and John Reinbold, former editors with the project now pursuing different interests in Nashville, for their contributions to this volume in its early stages and for many years of dedication to the Jackson effort.

And finally, to a friend and proponent of Jacksonian scholarship—Angie C. M. Donelson—I, on behalf of all those who have been connected with the Jackson project, wish to say thank you for the encouragement and support you have always given us.

Editorial Policies



PLAN OF WORK

The goal of the Papers of Andrew Jackson is to bring together the literary remains of Andrew Jackson and make them accessible to both the general reader and the serious scholar. An international search of almost 6,000 repositories, contacts with hundreds of private collectors, and an examination of newspapers, magazines, journals, and monographs has yielded a collection of some 100,000 documents. To make this material available, complementary letterpress and microfilm series will be published.

The microfilm publication, thirty-nine reels issued in 1987, is a supplement to the Library of Congress Andrew Jackson Papers and the National Archives microfilm series. It includes *all* Jackson documents found in the project's search to that date and *not* included on those two publications. The entire body of Jackson papers in the three publications—the Supplement, the Library of Congress Presidents' Papers Series, and the National Archives records—can be accessed through *The Papers of Andrew Jackson: A Guide and Index to the Microfilm Editions* (Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1987). Microfilm supplements will make available newly located documents when sufficient numbers accumulate.

The letterpress series will be a selective edition of sixteen volumes, accompanied by a cumulative index. With its annotations, it will stand alone as a unit, but it will also facilitate access to the much larger body of material available on the microfilms. Each volume will include a calendar in which all unselected documents, except the most routine, will be described by their writer or recipient, subject matter, provenance, and location on the film collections. The letterpress series will thus serve as an indispensable guide to the entire body of papers.

EDITORIAL METHOD

In the interest of stylistic continuity in the letterpress series, the present editors have adopted generally the editorial practices established in the previous two volumes.

The editors have broadly defined "papers" as outgoing and incoming

correspondence, financial records, deeds, records of litigation, speeches and essays, memoranda, and military orders. In addition the editors have included in the Calendar all of Rachel Jackson's correspondence, whether or not with Jackson, and a small number of particularly significant third-party items essential to the understanding of an otherwise obscure event in Jackson's life. All documents are listed in the Calendar following *The Papers*, with page numbers indicated for those selected, and writer or recipient, provenance, and subject matter described for the others. Certain routine documents have been omitted from the calendar, notably ration returns, orders for payment of military accounts, passes, military furloughs, and muster rolls. With few exceptions, the routine military correspondence, signed by aides-de-camp on Jackson's orders, has also been omitted unless the letter was part of a chain including letters directly to or from Jackson.

Documents in this volume are arranged in chronological sequence. The only exception is with enclosures, which generally appear immediately following the document they accompanied. All letters are reproduced in full, except when the only surviving text is incomplete. If several copies of a document are available, the editors have relied upon the recipient's copy (whether AL, ALS, or LS) for the text. Where that is missing, they have selected the most authoritative manuscript available. Generally, printed copies have been used only in the absence of manuscript versions, or when the manuscript has been mutilated or is a badly garbled copy. In several instances, variant manuscript copies of documents have been found containing additional text. If short, it has been incorporated into the document, with attention called to the source of that portion in footnotes. When lengthy or when some portion of the document may still be missing, the text source has been identified in an unnumbered provenance note immediately following that portion. Texts are taken from the first cited source.

The prime consideration in preparing the documents for publication has been fidelity to the original text. With the few exceptions noted below, the editors have made an effort to reproduce the papers exactly as written with all their peculiarities of spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. To aid readability, dashes after commas, semicolons, colons, or periods have been omitted. Abbreviations, including the commonly used ampersand and contractions, have been allowed to stand as written, with expansion in square brackets only when necessary for the understanding of the contemporary reader. Apostrophes below the line have been raised to their modern position above the line, and superscripts have been dropped to the line, retaining punctuation as in the original. Addressees' names, often written at the end of a document, have been omitted, as have words inadvertently repeated in the text. Dates written at the end of a document have been transferred to the beginning; interlineations and marginalia have been incorporated into the text as indicated by the writer.

Occasionally bracketed matter has been introduced into the text to clarify otherwise questionable or unrecognizable words, to supply characters in mutilated documents, to indicate with ellipses a missing portion of a document (italicized in these last two instances), and to insert the full names of persons. Dates and names furnished by the editors for undated, misdated, unsigned, and unaddressed documents are also enclosed in brackets, with a question mark if conjectural. Significant cancellations have been incorporated in angle brackets.

Immediately following each document is an unnumbered note giving the provenance of that item and, if appropriate, identifying the writer or recipient. Significant postmarks, address instructions, endorsements, and dockets have also been included here. The symbols used in this note appear in the List of Abbreviations. The document's location on microfilms is also noted in parentheses, with reel number alone referring to the Jackson Papers of the Library of Congress Presidents' Papers Series; with reel and frame number separated by a hyphen, to the Jackson Papers Series (Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1987); and M or T followed by a hyphen and reel number, to the National Archives publications, which are conveniently listed in the Repository Symbols of this volume.

Introductory notes and footnotes are used to supply context and continuity and to identify persons, places, and events, usually at their first appearance in the text. Persons in the *Dictionary of American Biography* and the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress* have been identified only briefly, and symbols at their names in the index have been used to direct the reader to additional biographical information in those publications.

DOCUMENT SYMBOLS

AD	Autograph Document
ADS	Autograph Document Signed
AL	Autograph Letter
ALS	Autograph Letter Signed
AN	Autograph Note
ANS	Autograph Note Signed
DS	Document Signed
LC	Letterbook copy
LS	Letter Signed

REPOSITORY SYMBOLS

A-Ar	Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery
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AH	Huntsville Public Library, Huntsville, Ala.
AHAB	First Alabama Bank of Huntsville, Ala.
CCamarSJ	St. John's Seminary, The Edward Laurence Doheny Memorial Library, Camarillo, Calif.
CLU-C	University of California, Los Angeles, William Andrews Clark Memorial Library
CSmH	Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
CoCC	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
DNA	National Archives, Washington, D.C.
	RG 11, M668, General Records of the United States Government, Ratified Indian Treaties, 1722–1869
	RG 15, Records of the Veterans Administration
	RG 45, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library
	RG 45, M147, Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commanders, 1804–86
	RG 46, Records of the United States Senate
	RG 46, M200, Territorial Papers of the U.S. Senate, 1789–1873
	RG 59, General Records of the Department of State
	RG 59, M179, Miscellaneous Letters of the Department of State, 1789–1906
	RG 60, General Records of the Department of Justice
	RG 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
	RG 75, M15, Letters Sent by the Secretary of War Re- lating to Indian Affairs, 1800–24
	RG 75, M16, Letters Sent by the Superintendent of Indian Trade, 1807–23
	RG 75, M208, Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, 1801–35
	RG 75, M271, Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War Relating to Indian Affairs, 1800–23
	RG 75, T494, Documents Relating to the Negotiation of Ratified and Unratified Treaties with Various Indian Tribes, 1801–69
	RG 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the De- partment of State
	RG 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office
	RG 94, M565, Letters Sent by the Office of the Adjutant General (Main Series), 1800–90
	RG 94, M566, Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, 1805–21
	RG 94, M858, The Negro in the Military Service of the United States, 1639–1886

- RG 98, Records of the United States Army Commands
- RG 99, Records of the Office of the Paymaster General
- RG 107, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War
- RG 107, M6, Letters Sent by the Secretary of War Relating to Military Affairs, 1800–89
- RG 107, M7, Confidential and Unofficial Letters Sent by the Secretary of War, 1814–47
- RG 107, M22, Register of Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War, Main Series, 1800–70
- RG 107, M221, Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Registered Series, 1801–70
- RG 107, M222, Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Unregistered Series, 1789–1861
- RG 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)
- RG 156, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance
- RG 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office
- RG 233, Records of the United States House of Representatives
- DSC Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction U.S.A., Supreme Council Library, Washington, D.C.
- FHi Florida Historical Society, Tampa
- G-Ar Georgia State Department of Archives and History, Atlanta
- ICHi Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
- ICU University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- IHi Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield
- IaDaM Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Iowa
- InHi Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis
- InU Indiana University, Bloomington
- InU-Li Indiana University, Lilly Library, Bloomington
- L-M Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans
- LN New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, La.
- LNHiC The Historic New Orleans Collection, New Orleans, La.
- LNT Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
- MB Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
- MH-H Harvard University, Houghton Library, Cambridge, Mass.
- MHi Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston
- MWaK John F. Kennedy Library, Waltham, Mass.
- MdBJ Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- MdBSAr Sulpician Archives, Baltimore, Md.
- MiU-C University of Michigan, William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor

MnHi	Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul
MoHi	Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia
MoSHi	Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Ms-Ar	Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson
NBuHi	Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, Buffalo, N.Y.
NHi	New-York Historical Society, New York City
NN	New York Public Library, New York City
NNPM	Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City
Nc	North Carolina State Library, Raleigh
Nc-Ar	North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh
NcD	Duke University, Durham, N.C.
NjMoHP	Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N.J.
NjP	Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
OCHP	Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio
OMC	Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio
OO	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
OkTG	Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Okla.
PHC	Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
PPRF	Rosenbach Foundation, Philadelphia, Pa.
ScHi	South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston
ScU	University of South Carolina, Columbia
SpSAG	Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain
T	Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville
TDRh	Rhea County Archives, Rhea County Court, Dayton, Tenn.
TFLi	Lincoln County Archives, Lincoln County Court, Fayetteville, Tenn.
TGSum	Sumner County Archives, Sumner County Court, Gallatin, Tenn.
Ther	Ladies' Hermitage Association, Hermitage, Tenn.
THi	Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville
TKL	Public Library of Knoxville and Knox County, Knoxville, Tenn.
TLWil	Wilson County Archives, Wilson County Court, Lebanon, Tenn.
TNDa	Davidson County Archives, Davidson County Court, Nashville, Tenn.
TNJ	Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.
TxFNA	United States National Archives and Record Center, Fort Worth, Tex.
TxU	University of Texas, Austin

UkENL	National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
UkLPR	Public Record Office, London, United Kingdom
ViHi	Virginia Historical Society, Richmond
ViU	University of Virginia, Charlottesville
ViW	College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

SHORT TITLES

ASP	<i>American State Papers</i>
Bassett	John Spencer Bassett, ed., <i>Correspondence of Andrew Jackson</i> , 6 vols. (Washington, D.C., 1926–34).
Claiborne Letterbooks	Dunbar Rowland, ed., <i>Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801–1816</i> , 6 vols. (Jackson, Miss., 1917).
Grant, Hawkins	Clement L. Grant, ed., <i>Letters, Journals, and Writings of Benjamin Hawkins</i> , 2 vols. (Savannah, Georgia: 1980).
Jackson	Harold D. Moser and Sharon Macpherson, eds., <i>The Papers of Andrew Jackson</i> , vol. 2 (Knoxville, Tenn., 1984).
Latour	A. Lacarrière Latour, <i>Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814–15</i> (Gainesville, Fla., 1964, Facsimile Edition).
Louisiana House Journal	<i>Journal of the House of Representatives during the First Session of the Second Legislature of the State of Louisiana</i> (New Orleans, 1814).
Louisiana Senate Journal	<i>Journal of the Senate during the First Session of the Second Legislature of the State of Louisiana</i> (New Orleans, 1814).
mAJs	Microfilm of <i>The Papers of Andrew Jackson</i> , Supplement (forthcoming).
Parton	James Parton, <i>Life of Andrew Jackson</i> , 3 vols. (New York, 1860).
Reid and Eaton	John Reid and John Henry Eaton, <i>The Life of Andrew Jackson . . .</i> (Philadelphia, 1817).
TPUS	Clarence E. Carter and John Porter Bloom, eds., <i>The Territorial Papers of the United States</i> , 28 vols. (Washington, D.C., 1934–75).

Chronology



1814

- Jan 4 Second Brigade, Tennessee Volunteers, departed Fort Strother leaving AJ with skeleton force.
- Jan 16 Left Fort Strother with sixty-day troops to commence Creek campaign.
- Jan 21 Mississippi Territory legislature resolved to present sword to AJ.
- Jan 22 Fought Creeks at Battle of Emuckfau.
- Jan 24 Defeated Creeks at Battle of Enitachopko.
- Jan 28 Garrisoned at Fort Strother awaiting reinforcements.
- Feb 3 Ordered court-martial of Second Brigade captains; trial ran February 15–18.
- Feb 19 Arrested Isaac Roberts; court-martial ran February 23–28.
- Feb 28 Received allegations that John Cocke was fomenting mutiny among East Tennessee troops.
- March 7 Asked Governor Blount to arrest John Cocke.
- March 14 Approved execution of John Wood for mutiny; departed Fort Strother to renew Creek campaign.
- March 17 Thomas Pinckney and Benjamin Hawkins authorized to negotiate treaty ending Creek War.
- March 21–22 Constructed Fort Williams.
- March 27 Destroyed Creek power in Battle of Horseshoe Bend.
- cApril 17 William Weatherford surrendered to AJ.
- April 20 Rendezvoused with Thomas Pinckney at Tuskegee.
- April 22 Thomas Pinckney ordered discharge of troops and return to Tennessee.
- May 7 Feted in Huntsville, Mississippi Territory.
- May 10 British Captain Hugh Pigot landed near Apalachicola River to meet with Creek and Seminole chiefs.
- May 24 Appointed to replace Thomas Pinckney as Creek treaty negotiator.
- May 28 Commissioned major general in the United States Army.
- May 30 First Treaty of Paris marked French defeat in Europe.
- June 26 Left Nashville for Fort Jackson.

July 3	U.S. troops captured Fort Erie on the Canadian border.
July 8	Filed original bill of complaint in <i>Jackson v. Erwin</i> .
July 10	Arrived at Fort Jackson.
Aug 2–Sept 1	British repulsed at unsuccessful siege of Fort Erie.
Aug 8	Peace discussions began at Ghent.
Aug 9	Signed Treaty of Fort Jackson sealing Creek capitulation.
Aug 14	Edward Nicolls landed with British troops at Pensacola.
Aug 22	Arrived at Mobile to command defense of Gulf Coast.
Aug 24–25	British captured and burned Washington, D.C.
Aug 31–Sept 4	British attempt to recruit Baratarian pirates failed.
Sept 11	American naval forces defeated British fleet on Lake Champlain.
Sept 13–14	British attack on Fort McHenry at Baltimore failed.
Sept 15	British attack on Fort Bowyer at Mobile Point repulsed.
Sept 19–20	Troops of Philip Pipkin's regiment mutinied at Fort Jackson.
Oct 29	Marched from Mobile toward Pensacola.
Nov 7	Seized Pensacola.
Nov 19	Arrived at Mobile from Pensacola.
Nov 22	Left Mobile for New Orleans.
Dec 1	Arrived at New Orleans.
Dec 4–10	Toured defenses below New Orleans.
Dec 14	British captured American gunboats on Lake Borgne.
Dec 15–Jan 5	Hartford Convention met.
Dec 16	Declared martial law in New Orleans.
Dec 20–21	Tennessee troops commanded by John Coffee and William Carroll reached New Orleans.
Dec 23	Attacked advance force of the invading British army at LaRonde's plantation.
Dec 24	Treaty of peace signed at Ghent.
Dec 28	Suspended meeting of the Louisiana legislature in response to rumors that they would treat with the British.

1815

Jan 4	Kentucky troops arrived at New Orleans.
Jan 8	Destroyed British force assaulting American defenses at Rodriguez Canal.
Jan 9–18	British fleet failed in bombardment of Fort St. Philip.
Jan 22	Approved decision of court-martial condemning six militiamen to death for Fort Jackson mutiny.
Jan 23	Honored at day of thanksgiving in New Orleans.
Jan 25	Rachel Jackson left Nashville for New Orleans.

· *Chronology* ·

Jan 27	British fleet sailed from New Orleans.
Feb 11	British forces captured Fort Bowyer.
Feb 16	Congress ratified treaties of Fort Jackson and Ghent.
Feb 19	Rachel arrived at New Orleans.
Feb 21	New Orleans newspapers published news of the Treaty of Ghent; six Tennessee militiamen executed at Mobile for Fort Jackson mutiny.
Feb 27	Congress voted medal honoring AJ's service.
Feb 28	Ordered French citizens claiming exemption from military service to leave New Orleans.
March 3	Congress authorized hostilities against the Dey of Algiers.
March 5	Arrested Louis Louaillier for protesting order re French citizens and Dominick A. Hall for issuing writ of habeas corpus for Louaillier.
March 11	Banished Judge Hall from New Orleans.
March 13	Revoked martial law in New Orleans on receipt of news of ratification of the Treaty of Ghent in Washington.
March 14	Discharged militia and volunteer troops at New Orleans.
March 17	Relinquished command at New Orleans to Edmund P. Gaines.
March 22–31	Tried on contempt of court charges by Judge Hall and fined \$1,000.
April 6	Departed New Orleans for Tennessee.
April 21	Feted at Natchez, Mississippi Territory.
May 15	Honored at Nashville banquet; received notice of appointment as major general, Division of the South.
June 12	Announced assumption of command of Southern Division.
June 18	Allied troops defeated Napoleon at Battle of Waterloo.
Sept 5	John Reid's proposed <i>Life of Andrew Jackson</i> announced.
Sept 9	Council of Creeks and Cherokees convened at Tuckabatchie to discuss the Treaty of Fort Jackson.
cOct 13	Left Nashville for Washington.
Nov 4	Called on Thomas Jefferson at Poplar Forest plantation.
Nov 16	Arrived at Washington.
Dec 12	President Madison ordered removal of intruders from U.S. public lands.
Dec 24	Left Washington for Nashville.

The Papers, 1814–1815



1814



In January 1814 Andrew Jackson entertained doubts not only about the further prosecution of the Creek war but also about the continued defense of Fort Strother, his headquarters on the Coosa River in northern Mississippi Territory (now Alabama). Jackson's two victories at Tallushatchee and Talladega in November 1813 had not crushed the hostile Creek Indians. The forty-six-year-old major general of the West Tennessee militia was himself unwell, still suffering from the gunshot wound sustained in his fight with Jesse and Thomas Hart Benton in Nashville in September 1813. His supplies were short, his ammunition was depleted, a large portion of his troops had left and the remainder threatened to, and his expected rendezvous with forces from East Tennessee and Georgia had been delayed.

From the outset innumerable problems plagued the Creek expedition. In the absence of strong, positive orders from Washington, the states and territories on the southwest frontier called out their militia in response to Creek attacks. On September 24, 1813, following consultation among Tennessee's political and military leaders in Nashville, the legislature voted a troop levy to assist Mississippi Territory citizens against marauding Creeks. The Tennessee force was to be drawn from the two geographical divisions of the state, with Major General John Cocke (1772–1854), lawyer and state legislator, heading the eastern contingent, and Jackson, the western. Cocke's troops enlisted for three-months' service in accordance with state law. Jackson's western contingent, however, was drawn from two different groups—one, the First Brigade, those who had accompanied him on the Natchez expedition in 1812–13; and two, John Coffee's cavalry brigade and 200 men each from the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of the West Tennessee militia. Brigadier General William Hall (1775–1856) commanded the First Brigade, which been called into service for one year under the federal volunteer act of February 6, 1812. Brigadier General Isaac Roberts (1761–1816) commanded the Second Brigade, called into service under the September Tennessee law and, Jackson contended, the federal detached militia act of April 10, 1812. Although the federal law stipulated up to six-months' service, the state law had no term-of-service provision, and Roberts, like Cocke, filled his quota with three-months' enrollees.

The confusion over terms of service and whether the troops were state

or federal, personal rivalries, shortages of supplies and ammunition, poor communication, lack of cooperation between forces, and uncertainty over who had authority to make decisions form the chief topics of Jackson's correspondence in early 1814.

By January, the question of authority had apparently been resolved with the federalization of the Tennessee forces under the command of Major General Thomas Pinckney (1750–1828), of South Carolina. The dispute over militia terms remained, however, and had an immediate impact on Jackson's ability to continue the campaign. The governor of Tennessee, Willie Blount (1768–1835), abnegated all responsibility for making decisions on terms of service; and by early January Jackson had already ordered the First Brigade, which contended that their term of service had expired, back to Tennessee for discharge. Others from Roberts's brigade and from Cocke's eastern contingent (only a few of the latter had ever joined Jackson) claimed that their terms would soon expire and planned to leave as well.

Despite these problems, Jackson had assurances from Pinckney that reinforcements and supplies were en route and he momentarily expected reinforcements from Tennessee.

To Willie Blount

Ft. Strother (Decr.) Jany. 2d. 1813 [1814]

Sir:

Yr letter of the 24th. Novr., containing yr opinion respecting the term of service of the Volunteers, which I was so desirous to receive before the 10th Ult. was handed me on the 31st. It had, by inattention, been left in Huntsville—The same express bore me yr. letter of the 26th Ult. According to yr. request, I have shewn it to Col [John Knibb] Wynne & Major [Anthony J.] Turner, who, by permission, have made its contents known to the Brig[ad]e of Militia—The effects which it was likely to produce were foreseen, but could not be prevented—¹

They are determined to abandon the campaign on the 4th inst. A disposition to do so, which had existed among them before I had labored hard to remove, & had in a great measure succeeded in the endeavor—I had reasoned with them upon the impolicy, & well as the risk & disgrace of the measure, at such a moment & under such circumstances: & had very candidly told them that if they did attempt to execute it, it was my duty, & that duty I would perform, painful as it might be, to oppose them by force—This Argument with the others which I used, had determined them, as I was assured by many of their officers, to remain, until they could be lawfully discharged—But the moment it was made known to them that they had the sanction of yr. opinion that they had been called out, on a tour of only 3 months, they at once determined to remain no longer—&

I have no means left to change this determination, but a resort to force, which under such circumstances, I do not feel myself at liberty to use²—But altho, I shall not oppose their return by force, neither can I attempt the exercise of a power, which I do not possess—I cannot discharge or dismiss these men from service, having recd. no delegation of such authority, & believ^g as I do, that they are subject to 6 months service—In this opinion, I was greatly strengthened by yr. letter of the 15th. Ult., in which you say expressly, when answering my enquiry upon the subject—“The militia were detached for 6 months service”³—Nor did I know or suppose you had ever entertained a different belief until the arrival of yr. letter of the 26th. Inst.⁴ Even if I were invested with the discretionary power of discharging these men, with what propriety could I exercise it, in the present situation of our affairs? I am ordered by Genl. Pinckney to advance fortify positions, & retain possession of the ground I shall have taken⁵—Upon the belief, that I will do so, will his own arrangements for the prosecution of the Campaign be founded—& these may be all disconcerted by a disappointment in that expectation—Would it not be as much in violation of sound policy, as of my duty, to exercise such a power—Even if I possessed it, at such a risk? The Genl. government too, is made to believe that we have at this time, 5000 men in the field; & is making calculations upon that supposition: & must they all be frustrated, & must I be the instrument to frustrate them? Will it be told me, that the men will return; whether they receive my discharge or not—& that therefore by withholdg. it I shall not avert the evils, which I seem to deprecate—

But is this a good reason, why I should do an unauthoris'd. acts? Is it a reason why I should violate the orders of my superior officer, & shew a willingness at least to defeat the purposes of my government? And wherein does the sound policy of the measure which has been recommended, consist: or in what way would it be likely to promote the public good? Is it sound policy to abandon a conquest thus far made, & deliver up to havoc, or add to the number of our enemies those friendly Creeks & Cherokees who relying upon our protection have espoused our cause & aided us with their arms? Is it good policy to turn loose upon our defenceless frontier 4000 exasperated savages to reek their hands, once more in the blood of our fellow citizens? But our frontiers are to be defended! & by whom? by that very force which is now recommended to be dismissed!! for no effectual means, it seems are to be provided for raising others. No, Sir, the frontiers must be defended in another manner & from a different place—It is by waging the war in the heart of the Enemys country that effectual protection is to be furnished to our frontiers—Here I am expected to wage the war by my Government, & here I am *ordered* to wage it by the commandg Genl. But indeed I shall soon be left with a very feeble force to wage it with—Genl. Roberts Brige. will leave me on the 4th. & Col. [William] Lillards on the 14th,⁶ & I shall then be left with two companies of spies, & the company of Artillery—But with this force,

feeble as it is, it will be my duty to remain until *compelled* to retreat or *ordered* to do so—& from my duty I will not shrink—It really seems to me that some Executive aid from the state of Tenne. might in such, an emergency be afforded—But I have heretofore expressed to you my ideas on that subject⁷—& it is useless to repeat them—One thing however before I conclude, I would barely remark—You have said that having issued yr. order to Genl Cocke to bring into the field 1500 men in conformity to the requisition of the Secy War, you have not power to issue another, altho he has not executed that order⁸—I really entertain a different opinion—I cannot but consider it yr. imperious duty, when the men called for by yr. order, founded upon the order of the Government are known not to be in the field, to see that they are brought there, or at all events to take some measures with the officer who was bound to execute that order, & has failed to do so—If I am wrong in this opinion, I really must admit that I am fundamentally mistaken in the measures which appertain to a state of warfare are justified by it, & rendered indispensable in it. I am &c

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

LC, DLC (61). Published in Bassett, 1:432 (extract).

1. See Blount to AJ, November 24 (*Jackson*, 2:460–61) and December 26, 1813. In both letters Blount denied that he had authority to decide the term of service for federalized troops but recommended permitting state troops called up in September to leave after three-months service. Wynne (1765–1847), a Wilson County farmer and former state legislator, commanded the 1st Regiment, West Tennessee Detached Militia; and Turner, from Maury County, was first major of the 2nd Regiment.

2. See AJ to Recruits, 2nd Brigade, Tennessee Volunteers, December 29, and to Isaac Roberts, December 31, 1813; and Anthony J. Turner and Charles R. Sevier to AJ, January 2.

3. See Blount to AJ, December 15, 1813.

4. Jackson meant ultimo.

5. See Thomas Pinckney to AJ and John Floyd, November 16; and to AJ, November 16 and 29 (*Jackson*, 2:455–56, 462–64), and December 2, 1813.

6. Lillard (1744–1832), former state legislator from Cocke County, commanded the 2nd Regiment, East Tennessee Volunteers. His troops, enlisting for three-months' service, had commenced active duty on October 14, 1813.

7. See, for example, AJ to Blount, December 26, 1813 (*Jackson*, 2:504–507).

8. See Blount to AJ, December 26, 1813.

To Robert Hays

Head quarters Fort Strother
January 4th. 1814—

Dr. Sir—

On this eventfull day with the militia of Genl Roberts Brigade, who are risqueing all the penalties of desertion, sedition and mutiny, and determined to leave the encampment contrary to my orders, and contrary to my

special order of yesterday¹—It becomes my duty to say to you, that you are not to muster them out of service, or muster them at all, unless by the special order of Governor Blount—whose officer you are—and from a letter recd. by express last night from Major Genl Pinckney, who commands not only this army but the 7th. District—which includes the state of Tennessee—he positively calculates on this Brigade being in service for the term of six months²—enquiries will be made into the matters and things, they³ men and measures that has led to this, disorder, mutiny, and delay of the expedition, so disgracefull to the state of Tennessee under the loudest pledges of patriotism—and which may lead to the loss and Destruction of the magazine stores at Fort armstrong and else where, for the want of men to guard them⁴—under these circumstances it becomes me to give you the above warning so that you take upon yourself no responsibility that your duty does not require you to do, particularly when you mustered them as you have informed me for the campaign now the campaign can only end by the completion of the objects thereof, or from the order of the President of the united states Either to discharge the Troops, or his order for them to go into winter quarters—neither of these having been ordered I have no power to act only as ordered to prosecute the campaign with vigor by Major Genl Thos Pinckney commander in chief and whose orders I am bound to obey & execute—and will obey and execute at all hazards—I therefore repeat again that you are not to muster Genl Roberts Brigade out of service without an express written order by the (President of the united states) governor of the state—should any companies have been mustered into service and noted in your muster Rolls that they were mustered into service for three months only, on this information accompanied by a copy of the muster Roll, officially signed by your own hand I will discharge them—But having asked you the question whilst you were here and you telling me that there were none—I take it for granted that they whole was mustered into service for the campaign—

The express last night brought me enclosed a c[opy of] t[w]o letters one to governor Blount, which will make him act promptly—the order is positive and tells him what I have been telling him for six weeks, and which he might have knew would be the case—that as the campaign was ordered, and the expence incurred, that it was his duty to keep the quota required by the secratary of war in the field, untill the campaign was ended—how humiliating it must be to him the executive of a patriotic state, to hesitate under existing circumstances, to do his duty by keeping up the whole force ordered and required in the field, untill the whole campaign is Jeopardized—the magazine stores at risque and hazard, and then not act untill expressly ordered—The other copy contains instructions to Colo [John] Williams to Join the army with his (39) Regt. and report himself to me⁵—when I get the 1500 ordered by the goverment—and Colo Williams Regt. with as many of the militia as will guard my rear without mutiny or sedition I will close the campaign successfully—and restore from disgrace the

fallen Patriotism of the state—The express waits, and I have to prepare another this evening to Genl [John] Floyd, to advise him that I will on the eleventh Instant if possible move forward, and speak to him across the Tallaposee.⁶ I shall certainly, with the late mounted men as soon as they come up, with my artillery and spy company, move down upon them and Teach my enemies to know, with all their desertions and exertions to stop the expedition, that I will fight and with the smiles of heaven beat my enemies

I am so hurried I cannot write Mrs Jackson say to her I am well and I hope soon to be able to use my arm or at least to put my coat sleeve on—I wrote her the other day⁷—and altho my situation has been for some time verry unpleasant still in the midsts of the darkest clouds my situation begins to brighten, and I see a hope of a speedy termination of the campaign and that it will be yet crowned with success. with my compliments to my good friend Mrs. [Jane] Hays, and every branch of your family to Mrs. [Mary] Caffery & all friends,⁸ I wish you adieu

Andrew J[ackso]n

P.S. the bearer Mr Allen⁹ of the express w[ill] return to me shortly—by whom I expect you & Mrs. Jackson to write me—I will try to get Mr Allen to call and see Mrs. J. and bring me a letter from her—I wish to know if little andrew has got his little Lyncoya¹⁰—and what he thinks of him—
A.J.

ALS, T (3-0781). Manuscript torn horizontally and repaired. Hays (1758–1819), revolutionary veteran and early Davidson County settler, was Jackson's brother-in-law. He served as marshal of the U.S. District Court of West Tennessee, 1797–1803, and as muster master and deputy inspector general for the West Tennessee militia during the Creek War.

1. See orders to Nathan Davis, January 1, and to the 2nd Brigade, January 3.

2. See Pinckney to AJ, December 24 (*Jackson*, 2:502–503) and Pinckney to Blount, December 23, 1813 (DLC-8). In his discussion of Pinckney's letter to Blount, Jackson misrepresented Pinckney. Pinckney wrote Blount that he supposed the East Tennessee Volunteers had been called for six months but now understood that the specified term of service was only for three months. Instead of demanding that the brigade remain in service, Pinckney only urged that the state of Tennessee maintain its quota until the end of the campaign.

3. Reflecting his heritage and early education, AJ occasionally substituted "they" for "the" and routinely substituted "the" for "they" in accordance with archaic Scotch-Irish usage.

4. For AJ's efforts to secure Fort Armstrong, on the Coosa River in Cherokee County, Alabama, see AJ to Blount, January [3], to William Snodgrass, January 3, 5, and to Robert McAlpin, January 7.

5. See Thomas Pinckney to Blount and to John Williams, December 23, 1813 (DLC-8). Williams (1778–1837) was subsequently U.S. senator from Tennessee.

6. Floyd (1769–1839) commanded the 1st Brigade, Georgia Militia. Jackson's letter has not been found.

7. Née Rachel Donelson (c1767–1828). Jackson was referring to the gunshot wound to his left shoulder, sustained in his fight with Thomas Hart and Jesse Benton in September 1813. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, December 29, 1813 (*Jackson*, 2:515–16).

8. These were AJ's sisters-in-law. Jane (1766–1834) had married Robert Hays in 1786.

Mary (c1756–1823) was the widow of John Caffery (1756–1811) and at this time lived with the Jacksons at the Hermitage.

9. Not identified.

10. Andrew Jackson, Jr. (1808–65) was a son of Severn (1773–1818) and Elizabeth Rucker Donelson (1783–1828), whom the Jacksons adopted in infancy (see *Jackson*, 2:218). Lyncoya (c1812–1828), a Creek orphan found on the site of the Battle of Tallushatchee, finally arrived at the Hermitage in May 1814 and remained there until his death.

Jackson's single-minded dedication to prosecution of the Creek war kindled sharp attacks on his leadership. Some troops returning to Tennessee accused him of insobriety, irrationality, and rage—in sum, a disregard of the basic rights of freemen “guaranteed by the laws and constitution of this country” (Carthage Gazette, March 19, 1814).

In the letter below to Tennessee Supreme Court Judge Hugh Lawson White (1773–1840), Jackson defended himself against the charge of rashness in leading his troops into the heart of the enemy territory before establishing a dependable supply network.

To Hugh Lawson White

Head Quarters Ft. Strother
Jany 6th. 1814

Sir:

Your letter of the 26th¹ was handed me last evening by Col. Williams express—I am exceedingly pleased with the promptness with which he is disposed to aid in the present campaign, & with his happy anticipation of Genl. Pinckneys order, which before this he will have recd²—I am also pleased to hear that Genl. Cocke is taking measures to raise an army of 6 months men, in conformity to the expectation & requisition of government

The present situation of our affairs requires that the most efficient & prompt measures should be adopted—On the 4th inst. the whole Brig[ad]e of Militia left me except one small company, & on the 14th inst. I shall be abandoned by all or nearly all of Col Lillards Regt. The men whom Genl. Roberts had been detached to raise, to fill up the deficiencies in his Brige., having arrived within two miles of my camp, all of a sudden took the stud,³ changed their course & returned home—This was done, notwithstanding they had been regularly mustered into service, & notwithstanding I had condescended to send them a written assurance—hearing that they entertained some doubt on the subject, that their services would be thankfully recd., for the term for which the had been tendered viz 3 months, & that after permitting them to return at the expiration of that period, I would use my utmost exertions to get them paid⁴—Notwithstanding these un-

toward circumstances, or rather influenced by them, I have ordered up the new raised volunteers, now in Madison, who will arrive here on the 10th. instant⁵—& immediately afterwards I shall again cross the Coosee, & recommence active operations—The enemy I learn are fortifying in at Oakfuskey on the Tallapoossee,⁶ whence I shall endeavor to dislodge them as soon as possible—Inclosed I send you some copies which you are quite at liberty to make any use of you think proper⁷—You will see in them, some part of the foundation of my expectations when I entered the enemys country, but by no means all—I had labored incessantly from the time the act of assembly was passed, authorising the calling into the service 3500 men, in addition to the 1500 required by the President, to provide the means of supporting them when they should have passed the Tennessee line—

I had seen Genl. Cocke in the month of Sept. at Nashville, & had urged him to use his best endeavors to have bread stuff provided in E. Tennessee: & he had assured me that he would—Afterwards & just before I left Nashville on the present campaign, I had written him upon the same subject, pressing him with the utmost earnestness—When I had gotten to the place of rendezvous near Fayetteville, I again wrote a joint letter to him & your father, pressing the same subject,⁸ & shortly after arriving there, I recd. his letter of the 2d. Octr. assuring me of approaching supplies.⁹ I, also, before I got to the Tennessee River, recd. your fathers letter of the 6th. Octr. & Col. [Return Jonathan] Meigs of the 30th. Sept. giving me similar assurances¹⁰—Having gotten to the river, & finding that the supplies which I had expected had not arrived—I crossed it under the fullest belief that they would soon descend the river from E. Tenne. In addition to this hope I had the assurances of the contractors that twenty days rations would immediately be furnished me—I remained a week at Camp Coffee in the constant expectation of receiving supplies from Genl. Cocke & from the Contractors¹¹—Just when orders were given for marching, the contractors informed me, that they could furnish me no longer—They were superseded; & others appointed in whose assurances, it was believed reliance might be placed¹²—The line of march was taken up—still under the full persuasion, that when I got to the next point on the Tennessee, (at Ft. Deposit, Thompsons creek) I should receive supplies from E Tennessee, sent on by Genl. Cocke¹³—I remained there several days & still none came; but confidence was still had in the new Contractors, & learning that the enemy had assembled near the Ten Islands, & were about to destroy Chenubbys Ft., which I was urged by the strongest entreaties to relieve¹⁴—I determined on hastening to meet them—Before I left Ft. Deposit however, I wrote another letter to Genl. Cocke & your father, urging them again to send on supplies, & remonstrating on account of the disappointments I had already been made to experience¹⁵—Before I got to the Ten Islands, it became evident that the new Contractors could not furnish me: & it was then necessary to appoint others—A man of known standing & wealth had signified a willingness to accept the ap-

pointment, & accordingly Col. [Leroy] Pope was appointed, connected with Jas Mitchell, remarkable for his industrious habits¹⁶—Mitchell himself had come on with a letter from the Quarter Master, in which the willingness of Col. Pope to accept the appointment was expressed¹⁷—& having given the most positive assurances, that they had the means, & would exert them, of providing for the army, he was sent back immediately to give notice of the appointment, & to aid in performing the duties which appertained to it—This however did not prevent me from continuing my entreaties to Genl. Cocke, & before I arrived at the Ten Islands, I wrote him again by express, urging him not only to send on the supplies which he had advised me he had on hand, but to use his utmost exertions to procure additional supplies in E. Tennessee¹⁸—to send them down to the depot which I had established at the mouth of Thompsons Creek, & to hasten with his forces to form a junction with me, bringing along all the supplies he might have the means of conveying—Nor was I confined in my application or in my expectations to E. Tennessee alone—I urged the Govr. of Georgia & the commander of the Georgia forces—I urged Genl. [Thomas] Fournoy, Genl. [Ferdinand Leigh] Claiborne & Col [John] McKee—I urged the Govr. of Tenne.¹⁹ I sent dispatches E. W. N. & South, entreating every man who could be supposed to have the means to furnish me with supplies—All this caution was used to provide against the bare possibility of the privations I afterwards experienced, but did not at that time expect—E. Tenne. I knew abounded in supplies of the articles which I the most needed—& I could not doubt after the assurances I had recd., that the most effectual means of procuring & forwarding them on, would have been used—Yet I was di[s]appointed, & because I was, I am charged with rashness—But I mind not the charge—Had I not been less supported than ever a general was, even my worst enemies would not have been impudent enough to urge it—I believe you will come to think with me concerning a certain great man of our land²⁰ I know you will, when you come to know him as well—I should be very happy to see you again in ⟨camp⟩ my army—& I am sure I shall be gratified, unless you can be better engaged for your country—

Andrew Jackson

LC, DLC (61). Published in Bassett, 1:435–37.

1. Not found.

2. See Thomas Pinckney to John Williams, December 23, 1813 (DLC-8).

3. Meaning to be obstinate, or refusing to move forward, as with a balky horse. Although the phrase was still used in 1828, anti-Jacksonians cited it as an example of Jackson's illiteracy. See *We the People* (Washington, D. C.), March 22, 1828.

4. See AJ to Recruits, 2nd Brigade, Tennessee Volunteers, December 29, 1813.

5. See AJ to John Coffee, and to the Volunteers in Madison County, January 2. The new volunteers were sixty-day recruits raised to replace the twelve-months' Tennessee Volunteers who had abandoned the campaign in December.

6. A Creek village on Okfuskee Creek south of Horseshoe Bend. The Okfuskee empties into the Tallapoosa River at the Macon-Montgomery county line.

7. Enclosures not found.
8. Letters not found. James White (1747–1821), Hugh Lawson White's father, was a brigadier general commanding an advance detachment of the East Tennessee militia.
9. See Cocke to AJ, October 2, 1813.
10. See James White to AJ, October 6, and Return Jonathan Meigs to AJ, September 30, 1813. Meigs (1740–1823) was the U.S. Cherokee agent at Hiwassee Garrison in East Tennessee.
11. Camp Coffee was on the south side of the Tennessee River in Marshall County, Alabama.
12. See Read, Mitchell & Co. to AJ, October 18, 1813. John Read (1784–1861), a former land-office clerk in Nashville and at this time a merchant in Huntsville, headed the company. Isaac Brownlow (c1783–1831), later a resident of Lauderdale County, Alabama, had replaced on a temporary basis Read, Mitchell & Co. as contractor.
13. Fort Deposit lay on the south bank of the Tennessee River near its extreme southern point.
14. Chennabee's Fort was on the Coosa River, fifty miles south of Fort Deposit, at the site of Fort Strother. Chennabee, chief of the friendly Natchez tribe, recruited warriors and provided information to Jackson's forces during the Creek War.
15. See AJ to John Cocke and James White, October 23, 1813.
16. Pope (1765–1844), one of the founders of Huntsville, was a merchant and banker. Mitchell, John Read's partner, has not been further identified. See AJ to Pope, October 28, 1813.
17. See Neil B. Rose to AJ, October 25, 1813.
18. See AJ to John Cocke and James White, October 31, 1813.
19. See AJ to David Brydie Mitchell, October 10; to Thomas Flournoy and to John McKee, October 24; to Willie Blount, October 28; to Thomas Pinckney, December 3; and to Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, December 18, 1813 (all DLC-7). David Brydie Mitchell (1766–1837) was governor of Georgia; Flournoy (1775–1857), an Augusta, Georgia, lawyer, was a brigadier general in the U.S. Army, commanding the 7th Military District. Claiborne (1771–1815), a Natchez merchant and brother of Louisiana Governor William C. C. Claiborne, was brigadier general of the Mississippi Territory militia. McKee (1771–1832) was the United States agent to the Choctaws.
20. Jackson was probably alluding to John Cocke. See William B. Lewis to AJ, January 26, below; and AJ to James Baxter, February 28.

From Thomas Pinckney

Head Quarters
Sixth & Seventh Districts
Milledgeville 9th January 1814.

Sir,

Your Letter dated the 26th of December did not reach me until the last evening.¹ Your preceeding dispatches of the 14th December had led me to conclude what would probably soon be the diminished state of your force,² I therefore immediately ordered to your support Col: Williams' Regiment of 12 months men, and wrote to the Governor of Tennessee urging him to complete the requisition of the Secretary of War of 1500 men for the time authorised by Law.³ I learn from the Person who brought your Letter that Colonel Williams' Regiment is marching to join you; if the 1500 of the Quota should also be forwarded by Govr. Blount you will in my opinion

have force sufficient for the object to be attained. the largest computation that I have heard of the hostile creek Warriors made by any competent judge is 4000.—at least one thousand of them have been killed or disabled, they are badly armed and supplied with ammunition, little doubt therefore can exist that 2000 of our men would be infinitely superior to any number they can collect: we have beside the assistance of the Cherokees (& now the Chickasaws) in your quarter; the friendly Creeks with the Georgians, & probably the Choctaws with the Mississippi Troops.

If this should reach you in time, I would therefore recommend that you should not embarrass yourself with the 60 days mounted men, for admitting that you can obtain shortly a sufficient supply of bread stuff and corn for forage, which seems doubtful, and if each mounted man were to lead with him a pack horse, that horse could not carry more than eight days scanty subsistence for himself, the man who leads him & the horse that man rides: it must therefore be nearly impracticable with Troops thus provided to penetrate 150 miles at this season of the year into an Enemy's Country where you can not depend on obtaining subsistence, fight at least one & perhaps more battles, destroy the hostile Towns in your route & return to your Deposit of Provisions in the above time: and if practicable the necessity of retiring would render the advantages obtained of comparatively little importance; as has been already proved by the victories gained by the Tennessee & Georgia Troops not having been attended with more decisive consequences. The only mode therefore in which it appears to me that you can obtain permanent advantages is to rely upon the States quota of detached Militia for 6 months & Col: Williams' regular Regiment: by the time they have joined you may probably have accumulated a supply of provisions at Fort Strother, and even then there are but two modes in which you can advance with security on account of provisions; the one is that which I originally suggested of embarking your provision, spare ammunition &c. on one of the Rivers & marching near the course of the River in concert with the progress of the boats; driving before you the Indians and destroying their settlements on your route to prevent them from impeding the progress of your boats or interrupting your communication with them⁴—by these modes if any impediments should be in the navigation, the army might be marched to the shoals or fall & would afford a force sufficient to convey the boats with their lading beyond them. The other is to cut a Road for Waggons on your progress, and to intrench a Camp sufficient to repel Indians, which might be effected by the Army in two days in every thirty or forty miles of your progress, leaving a party of about 100 men in each with 6 or 8 waggons attached thereto, which waggons should be kept constantly running to & from the adjoining post to keep up an uninterrupted supply of provision, drawn from your principal Magazine at Fort Strother: about 5 such posts & 40 Waggons would insure your subsi[s]tance, secure the stores brought on & relieve the sick and wounded; these garrisons might also repair the intermediate roads

& furnish small escorts for the Waggon passing between & this at the expense of 10 or 12 days labour, and 500 men left as Garrisons, which would probably reduce your force to 15 or 16 hundred men, with which number well supplied I should have no doubt that you would be superior alone & much more so when united with the Cherokee & Chickasaw force, to any number the hostile Creeks could bring into the field. Both these methods will appear slow and perhaps not altogether suited to the ardent zeal & energy which you have hitherto manifested; but upon the fullest consideration I have been able to give to the subject, they have in my opinion the fairest prospect of being attended with permanent success.

I am happy to inform you that Genl Floyd has so far recovered from the effects of his wound that he will probably take the command of his army:⁵ arrangements were made for him to commence his movement in advance from Coweta tomorrow; & I hope in the course of 10 days he will have established a strong post at the Tuckabatchie Town at the bend of the Talipoosa about 25 miles from the confluence with the Coosa: as he will then have his communications secured by a chain of posts from Fort Hawkins on the Okmulgee to the Talipoosa, he will be able to act with effect on the strong settlements in the Fork.⁶ The friendly Indians state to Genl. Floyd that the army of Mobile on the 30th ulto. destroyed the Town of Chooksaputka on the Alabama between thirty & forty miles below the Fork & that a firing was heard afterwards near Tustigee.⁷

I wrote to Genl. Flournoy before I left Charleston by the mail to desire him to co-operate if circumstances would admit, by forwarding the 3rd Regiment, and a supply of provisions up the Alabama: I have however heard that the 3rd Regiment has been ordered to New Orleans, probably in consequence of the information of a meditated attack thereon from Halifax, but I am without any direct information from the General.⁸

The printed paper from Col: [John] Boyer to General Claborne was not inclosed in your letter as therein stated, neither did you mention the date of Genl. Claborne's letter to you.⁹ I have desired Genl Floyd to endeavor immediately to send a party to communicate with the mobile Army provided it shall be near the position designated by the Indians.

My last dispatches were sent by a friendly Indian through the Nation, lest they should have miscarried I inclose Copies of them.¹⁰

The Conduct of Majr Genl Cocke appears to be unmilitary, and if you had previously issued contrary orders to him or to Genl. White highly reprehensible:¹¹ and such as would be a fit subject for the animadversion of a Court Martial: of this however you who are acquainted with all the attendant circumstances can form the most correct judgment. I have the honor to be very respectfully Sir your most obedient Servant

Thomas Pinckney

1. See AJ to Pinckney, December 26, 1813 (DLC-61, dated Dec 27; DNA-RG 107, M221-56).

2. Pinckney was probably referring to AJ's letter of December 13, 1813 (*Jackson*, 2:484–86).

3. See Pinckney to John Williams and to Willie Blount, December 23, 1813 (both DLC-8).

4. Pinckney had made this suggestion in his letters to AJ and John Floyd, November 16, 1813.

5. Floyd had been wounded at the Battle of Autosse, November 29, 1813.

6. Coweta was a friendly Creek town on the Chattahoochee River in Russell County, Alabama. Floyd had established Fort Mitchell nearby. Tuckabatchee, in Elmore County, Alabama, was Big Warrior's town, abandoned in July 1813. Fort Hawkins, site of the Lower Creek agency, was on the Ocmulgee River near Macon, Georgia. "The Fork" referred to the area between the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers at their confluence in Alabama.

7. This report represents a garbled account of an expedition up the Alabama River by General Claiborne's Mississippi militia and the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment led by Lt. Col. Gilbert Christian Russell (1782–1855), who following the War of 1812 settled in Mobile as a merchant. The expedition destroyed the important Creek town of Econachaca or Holy Ground near the present site of White Hall, Alabama, on December 23. Choosaputka may have been the smaller town of some sixty houses about eight miles upriver that the troops burned on December 24, just before their retreat downriver. The troops did not reach Tustgee, located near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

8. The 3rd Regiment had been stationed at Fort Claiborne (at the present site of Claiborne, Alabama) in position to cooperate with Jackson. Flournoy understood that the regiment was not under his command and although he had sufficient concern about the defense of New Orleans from a feared attack by West Indian troops to request in early December that the secretary of war transfer the regiment to his command, he issued no orders to it, and it remained garrisoned at Fort Claiborne following its return from the expedition against the Holy Ground.

9. Bowyer (d. 1820), from Virginia, commanded the 2nd U.S. Infantry Regiment stationed at Mobile. On November 26, he wrote to Claiborne that a large British naval force had been sighted at Pensacola and that he had asked Gilbert C. Russell to march the 3rd Regiment down from Fort Claiborne to aid in the defense of Mobile Point. Claiborne relayed the news to AJ on November 29, followed on December 5 by advice that the rumor was unfounded.

10. The enclosures included duplicates of Pinckney to AJ, December 23, and probably December 24, 1813.

11. Jackson had sent Pinckney a copy of John Cocke's November 6 order to James White (DLC-61), which, issued a few days before the Battle of Talladega, instructed White, contrary to Jackson's orders, not to join forces with Jackson at Fort Strother, where the East Tennesseans would suffer for lack of supplies and could not "expect to gain a victory," but rather to unite with Cocke's forces in a march against Creek settlements on the Tallapoosa, "in which we can share some of the dangers & glories of the field."

From William Berkeley Lewis

Nashville Jany 26th 1814

Dear Genl.

We are in daily expectation of a messenger from Camp, communicating the pleasing intelligence of an other brilliant victory over the enemy; this expectation is predicated upon a letter from camp, stating that you had taken up the line of march on the 15th. Inst for the confluence of the Coosee & Talaposa rivers.¹

I have nothing very interesting to communicate, except the information recd. here of a vessel having arrived from England with a flag of truce, as it is supposed. We have also learned, (by report only), that Rufus King has been nominated, as minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James—the correctness of this latter information I cannot, however, vouch for but have no doubt but a flag has been dispatched from England to this Country, and that, that flag has arrived.²

The Governor has at length ordered a new draft of militia of 2500 men from this end of the state.³ It is to be regretted that this had not been done earlier, as it would enabled you to have advanced much earlier, and with without the least danger of retrograding. I am apprehensive if you march to the Hickory grounds, you will not be able to maintain that ground, with your present force, unless the Georgians form a junction with you, as it would be necessary to detach a large proportion of your force, to convoy your provisions &c.⁴

The Volunteers have been doing every thing in their power, since their return, to injure you and Genl. [John] Coffee; but, the injury which they wish to inflict on *you* will recoil with tenfold vengeance on their own heads—they have succeeded too well I fear, in lessing Genl. Coffee in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.⁵ I am authorised to say from the best authority that you stand as high here in the estimation of the intelligent part of the community as you ever did, and ten times higher in the East end of the state than at any former period. It seems that the White and Cock connection has dissolved, and that Genl. Cock has gone to the wall.⁶ I have seen, some merchants of Nashville just returned from Pittsburg, who say that Genl. Jackson and his Tennessee volunteers were the theme of public and private conversation, that in that Country the Kentuckians were completely put in the back ground by the Tennesseans—What a pity the volunteers should have disgraced themselves after acquirind immortal honors! I would recommend those officers who reported themselves in the service of their Country, to form themselves into a Company, choose their officers, and join your army and continue in the service until the objects of the expedition shall be accomplished; if they will do this, they will immortalize themselves; Capt. [John] Baskerville, the bearer of these dispatches, is willing to serve in that capacity.⁷

I have not time to say any thing more, as Capt. Baskerville is becoming quite impatient—give my respects to [John] Reid and Capt [John] Strother,⁸ and the rest of my friends. and believe yours unfeignedly

W. B. Lewis

P.S. If the volunteers should make any publications in justification of themselves, I should like to be put in possession of the whole of the information relative to the movements and proceedings of the army from the time it X Ditto's landing⁹

ALS, DLC (8). Published in Bassett, 1:443 (extract). Lewis (1784–1866) was at this time U.S. assistant deputy quartermaster general, headquartered in Nashville, with responsibility for the accounts of all troops under Jackson's command.

1. The *Nashville Whig*, January 25, had reported AJ's departure from Fort Strother and the resumption of the campaign.

2. The rumor of the nomination of King (1755–1827), then U.S. senator from New York, was unfounded, but the report of a new peace initiative proved accurate. On December 30 a British schooner had arrived at Annapolis with an offer of direct peace negotiations. Madison accepted the proposal and, on January 14 and February 8, he nominated John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin as treaty commissioners.

3. See Willie Blount to Thomas Johnson, January 3 (DLC-8). Blount requisitioned the new recruits under the detached militia act of April 10, 1812.

4. The Hickory Grounds was at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

5. Coffee (1772–1833), a former business partner married to Jackson's niece, commanded a cavalry brigade from West Tennessee. Following the war, he settled in Lauderdale County, Alabama, where he managed his and AJ's joint land interests. For the charges against Coffee, see the *Nashville Whig*, January 11, 25; and against Jackson, William White to AJ, January 16; Josephus H. Conn to AJ, January 24; AJ to Lewis, February 15; and AJ to Rachel Jackson, February 1, below.

6. Lewis was probably alluding to Hugh Lawson White and John Cocke. White, friend to both Jackson and Cocke, had previously sought to smooth the relationship between the two generals. See above, for example, AJ to White, January 6; and White to AJ, January 14. For a brief discussion of AJ's standing in East Tennessee, see John Overton to AJ, May 8, below.

7. Baskerville, of Sumner County, commanded a Volunteer cavalry company.

8. Reid (1784–1816), a native of Virginia and a Williamson County lawyer, served as AJ's aide-de-camp in the Creek War and at New Orleans. In 1815, he began a biography of Jackson, which John Henry Eaton completed. Strother (d. 1815), a surveyor and lawyer in Nashville, served as Jackson's topographical engineer in the Creek War.

9. On the north bank of the Tennessee River, ten miles south of Huntsville.

With the arrival of new recruits at Fort Strother in mid-January, Jackson once again took the offensive, marching his forces into the heart of the Indian country, where he engaged the Creeks at Emuckfau and Enitachopko, northwest of Horseshoe Bend, on January 22 and 24. In the letter below, Jackson described the two battles for Rachel, an unofficial account that is almost identical to his official reports of January 29 and 31 to Willie Blount, Thomas Pinckney, and Secretary of War John Armstrong.

To Rachel Jackson

Fort Strother Headquarters
January 28th. 1814—

My Love

on last evening I returned to this place, from an excursion against the Hostile Creeks who I had been advised was collected, in an new and for-

tified camp on the Tallapoosee river, near the mouth of a creek called emuckfa—their spies discovered my approach, and attacked me in my camp at 6 oclock a.m. on the morning of the 22nd Instant—expecting no doubt, to make my fate the fate of Genl [James] Winchester on that day 12th months¹—I was prepared—and my troops tho raw met their bold & ferocious attack with firmness and undaunted resolution—The Brave Coffee, [William] Carroll, and [James W.] Sittler flew to the point of attack—encouraged the brave men—who was no less bravely encouraged by <their> Colo. [William Y.] Higgins who commanded them²—The Battle raged, untill it was sufficiently light—to discover & distinguish our enemies from our friends—when I was informed that that part of the line where the battle waxed hottest was verry much thinned being many wounded; I immediately ordered the only reserve I had Capt [Larkin] Ferrell commanding about forty raw infantry to repair to the spot.³ the were led briskly by Colo. Carroll to the weak point, and Genl Coffee ordered and led on the charge, with Colos. Carroll & Higgins the enemy gave way at all points, the friendly indians entered the persuit which was continued about two miles, in which was slain and counted twenty four Indians enemies—as soon the persuit was over, on examining I found we had five killed and several wounded It was impossible to move forward immediately, my wounded could not be left exposed. I ordered Genl Coffee, with four hundred white men, and about three hundred friendly Indians to follow to their Encampment and burn it if, it could be effected without too much hazard—but if fortified not to attempt it, untill the artillery could be brought up—he proceeded without delay explored the encampment—found it fortified, and immediately advised me thereof, and returned to guard the artillery up—this was a providential movement for he had not returned more than half an hour, when the enemy approached me on the right fired on some of Capt [John] Gordons company who was out looking for an indian they on piquet the night before had shot.⁴ Genl Coffee came to me and asked for 200 men to go round and attack them, the order was given—but instead of 200, not more than fifty men went chiefly composed of his old officers, Capt. E[li] Hammonds old company Capt. [William] Russle and a few of his Spies, Capt [George] Elliott and a few of his company Capt [George Washington Lent] Marr and a few of his⁵ of this I never was apprised untill after the Battle—as soon as the engagement commenced, I endeavoured to reinforce the genl with 150 indians, and whilst in the act I found it was intended as a faint to draw my attention to that point when they intended to attack my camp on the adverse flank—but before this could be done I was prepared to receive them—They officers & men recd them again with stubborn firmness, extracted their fire, immediately charged, and broke they enemy, which was pursued a second time one mile and a half with slauter—twenty three being killed by the whites—as soon as the persuers returned and my lines closed I ordered Jame Fife a chief of the friendly creeks with one hundred and

fifty of his warriors to aid Genl Coffee⁶—he obeyed, and as soon as he joined the general a charge was made by the whites broke the Indians pursuit made, (and) they enemy entirely routed, the slain of the enemy by the whites estimated at from forty five to fifty on our side there was four killed & several wounded, amongst the killed was our friend Major Alexander Donaldson who bravely fought and bravely fell and General Coffee wounded slightly⁷—as all this little Spartan band did, who went out and fought with the general in that affair—both officers and men faithfully did their duty—in these three affairs my wounded was so increased, my horses starving my men in some degree began to be panic struck—I could not advance and burn the Town—but determined to prepare my litters and commence my march for this place on the morning of the 23rd. I had twenty three men in litters—my march was slow but cautious—I expected another attack—I had a harycane to pass,⁸ I wished to avoid an attack there, I passed it in safety and encamped for the night having taken the necessary precaution to secure my camp against a night attack—The night was rainy, and from the signals I expected an attack in the morning—to prevent the enemy from obtaining any advantage over me whilst crossing a large creek called enotechopco I ordered a new road to be cut, over it to avoid an ambuscade, and to draw the enemy after me over a peace of ground, that I could slaughter the whole of them—all things cautiously prepared, every arrangement made for the protection of front flanks & rear—I took up the line of march on the morning of the 24th. approached the creek the advance crossed, and the advance of the flank columns without interruption the sick in the centre had also passed and whilst, the last litter was advancing up the bank, the alarm gun, was fired. I felt rejoiced, the ground was of my own choosing—and I knew if the men would stand and fight, I would destroy every nine out of ten of the enemy—I had confidence in the rear guard—who was commanded by Colo. [Nicholas Tate] Perkins & [John] Stump⁹—with whom I had left the brave Colo. Carroll, to superintend the order of the rear, my little Spartan band, the guards and artillerist at the time of the alarm was about to descend the bank of the creek with Capt. Ferrells militia company who I had placed in the rear to protect the sick and support the rear in case of an attack, the guards was commanded by Lt. [Robert] Armstrong in the absence of Capt [David Samuel] Deaderick who had been for some time confined to his bed with indisposition¹⁰—on the alarm gun being fired Lt. Armstrong with his wonted bravery ordered the guards to form—unharnish the artillery, before this could be effected the right & left column of the rear guard with part of the centre, broke like Bullocks with their Colos. at their head or centre, rushed precipitately forward, the left column, plunged down the bank of the creek, with their Colo. at their head threw several of the guards into the creek, rushed forward for the centre—throwing every thing into confusion I met this column on the bank of the creek, my salutations were harsh my orders preremtory to wheel advance to the

aid and protection of the brave who had halted with the brave guards to aid in stopping the overwhelming hosts of Indians that they were bravely advancing to meet, but all in vain—I attempted to draw my sword, it had become hard to draw, and in the attempt I had like to have broke my left arm or I should have halted the fugitives—the right column fled around the right column, and got into the advance of the line of march, which was then the rear of the Battle—Colo. Carrol had halted about 25 of the centre column—and the Brave artillerists in obedience of their order advanced in a most galling fire in the face of the enemy to the top of the hill where the poured upon the enemy a tremendous fire—whilst the brave Lt with five or six men were dragging the artillery to the top of the hill—it was then that my heart bled for those brave men—I had ordered assistance but in vain they were obliged to conquer or die—the cannon fired—the musquets roared, and the riflemen amongst whom was [Daniel] Small with carroll at their head did there duty¹¹—the cannon roared again, this Spartan band charged and broke the enemy by this time I had a few brave men across the creek, they with the indians, Joined in the persuit—Colo. William Cocke 65 years old had advanced to the front and Joined in the chase & killed an indian¹² Capt. Gordon who was in front at (the head) of the head of the spies rushed, to the fight, and entered into the persuit which was continued for two & a half miles with considerable slaughter Capt. Russle of the spies who was in the rear says there were upwards of 500 indians in view—in the first of the action the carried off all their dead & wounded there were twenty five bodies found dead on the field—and I have no doubt but in all there has been actually killed on the field of Battle by the whites and friendly Indians, two hundred—and had it not have been for the cowardly conduct of those two officers (for the men were brave if the officers had shew the example) I should have killed the most of these barbarians without half the loss I sustained—the are now under an inquiry before a court martial¹³—they ought to be shot—they were the cause of the death of several brave men—in this last affair we lost four killed and several wounded, some of whom is since dead—this last was a signal victory over them, they lost all their packs and was never saw or heard of more—during my return march—on the subject of my private & domestic concerns you & Colo. Hays, with Mr John Hutchings must regulate it¹⁴—I have not time to spend many thoughts upon wordly pelf or geer—My station is arduous and my duty severe—I will perform it—as to the vile slanderous vipers, I despise them as the crawling worm that rolls through the slime untouched, unnoticed by any—you may assure yourself and my friends, that intoxication is not a crime in me nor have I been intoxicated since I left you and this thousands can prove, and the fiend is not in human shape that dare say to me that he has saw me intoxicated in camp or any where else since I left Nashville¹⁵—I have only time to add that I do not wish you to permit [John] Fields to abuse clum.¹⁶ I expect I shall take him & keep him one hundred dollars is too little for him—but

of this I shall say more hereafter when time will permit—I am anxious to see you and my little andrew, had I been aided with troops, and provisions I should have made every hostile village smother before this—raw troops with officers at their head seeking for popularity will not do, but I am in the field I know I have the confidence of general Pinckney—I shall do my duty—and with the blessing of kind providence will conquer my enemies, both foreign and domestic [enemies]—accept my blessing kiss my little [son] andrew for me, I will send him Lyncoya [give] my love to all friends and bel[ieve me to] be your affectionate husband

Andre[w Jackson]

ALS, DLC (8). Published in Bassett, 1:444–47.

1. Winchester (1752–1826) had been defeated and captured at the River Raisin, Michigan Territory, on January 22, 1813.

2. Carroll (1788–1844), inspector general of West Tennessee, had recruited the sixty-day volunteers who constituted the bulk of Jackson's forces in the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko. In 1814, with AJ's appointment as major general in the United States army, Carroll was elected major general of the Tennessee militia. Sittler (d. 1826), a Nashville merchant, was adjutant general to the West Tennessee militia. Higgins (b. 1783), a Fayetteville stonemason, commanded the 2nd Regiment of West Tennessee and Madison County, Mississippi Territory, mounted volunteers.

3. Ferrell (b. c1789) served with the infantry of the 7th Brigade, Tennessee militia.

4. Gordon (1763–1819), a ferry and inn keeper on the Natchez Trace in Hickman County, commanded a company of spies.

5. Hammond, of Davidson County, commanded the company of Tennessee Rangers. After the war, he settled in Huntsville. Russell (c1760–1825), of Franklin County, commanded a spy company from October 1813 to April 1814, and a battalion of Volunteer mounted gunmen from September 1814 through March 1815. Elliott (c1781–1861), of Sumner County, and Marr (1779–1856, University of North Carolina 1798) commanded companies of West Tennessee Mounted Volunteers. Elliott, a leading horse breeder, was wounded at the Battle of New Orleans.

6. Fife, also known as Tuskena Hutka, from near Talladega, not only supplied warriors in the Battle of Emuckfau but also provided Jackson with intelligence throughout the Creek campaign.

7. Donelson (1784–1814), Jackson's nephew and Coffee's aide-de-camp, was the son of John (1755–1830) and Mary Purnell Donelson (1763–1848).

8. An area of trees felled by strong winds.

9. Perkins (1767–1843), former state legislator from Williamson County, commanded the 1st Regiment of West Tennessee Volunteer mounted gunmen. Stump (1776–1848), a Nashville merchant, was a lieutenant colonel, second in command of the regiment.

10. Armstrong (1792–1854) served in an artillery company during the Creek War and as an aide to Jackson at New Orleans. In 1829 Jackson appointed him postmaster at Nashville, a position he retained until 1845. Deaderick (1791–1823), a veteran of the Natchez expedition in 1813, had won distinction as captain of the artillery company at the Battle of Talladega. After the war, he settled in St. Louis.

11. Small (1772–1830) was married to Mary Hutchings (1775–1846), Jackson's niece.

12. Cocke (1748–1828) had enlisted as a private. In September he was appointed Chickasaw agent. For Jackson's commendation, see AJ to Cocke, January 28.

13. Perkins and Stump had been arrested on charges of disobedience of orders, cowardice, and abandonment of their posts. The courts-martial (January 27–30) acquitted Perkins and returned him to his command but found Stump guilty and cashiered him.

14. Hutchings (c1776–1817), a nephew, had been Jackson's partner in several mercan-

tile ventures. After the war, he and Jackson jointly purchased a plantation at Melton's Bluff, Alabama.

15. Jackson apparently held the notion that the rumor of his excessive drinking originated with Isaac Roberts and his brigade. See Proceedings in the court-martial of Roberts, February 23–28.

16. Fields was overseer at the Hermitage in 1811 and 1813–14. Clum was a Hermitage slave.

To Eli Hammond

Head Quarters Fort Strother

February 1st. 1814

Sir

In the late trying crisis when our frontier was deserted by the soldiary ordered for its defence—when our public stores & magazines were deserted and a protection obliged to be obtained for them from the friendly cherokees—in short when I was abandoned by all the forces ordered in the field, & left with my brave guards & fifty men to keep possession of this post & defend the frontier I had a right to expect you at your post with sixty privates exclusive of officers—Instead of this I could hear of you enjoying domestic ease with your family, the frontier entirely exposed and I left without sufficient force to guard a boat and bury a dead man, without the aid of my officers to carry him to his grave—the sickness of Mrs. Hammonds¹ would have furnished an apology with me for yourself—but your conduct in not sending on your men, & coming yourself, the moment, the moment her safety would permit, is such unmilitary and unjustifiable conduct, that will not be overlooked without explanation or pardoned & for which your conduct must be enquired into²—your expression too that no power existed but the president of the United States, to order you out of the country, is well calculated to sow seeds of sedition & disobedience in your company, unmilitary and highly reprehensible in an officer. On the receipt of this you will forthwith encamp your men at some convenient place within the county of Madison where forage can be obtained for your horses—concentrate your company—& make report to me without delay of its strength and condition, and attend personally at head quarters, Fort Strother for further orders—you will leave Lieut. [Abram] Maury in command of the company and in case any of your men are absent with or without leave, you will detach Lieut [John] Donelson and cornet [William Purnell] Owens to bring them up³—You must recollect Sir, you are a commissioned officer in the Service of the United States within the 7th. military district, which is commanded by Majr. Genl. Thos Pinckney, and you are subordinate to his command and of course to mine, as I command all the troops from Tennessee in the Service of the United States⁴—here is where the government expects the frontier to be protected, & where she expects to find her officers and men—You will

please acknowledge the receipt of this order by the express that carries it and inform me of the number of men now with you in the field, and on what day you will reach head quarters⁵—I am respectfully yr. mo. ob. servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. commanding the troops in
the service of the United States
from the State of Tennessee

LC, DLC (62).

1. Not further identified.

2. See AJ to John Coffee, February 17, below, for additional evidence of Jackson's irritation with Hammond.

3. Maury (d. 1815) was a resident of Franklin. Donelson (1787–1840), Jackson's nephew, had been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Tennessee Rangers in 1812 and later served as a company captain at the Battle of New Orleans. Owen (c1792–1822), was commissioned ensign in the Tennessee Rangers in August 1812 and served until June 1815.

4. In November 1813, Pinckney, who headed the Sixth Military District, was assigned overall command for the Creek War and given authority over the Seventh District troops engaged in the campaign.

5. Hammond's response has not been found, but he had joined Jackson by February 17.

To Rachel Jackson

Headquarters Fort Strother
February 1rst. 1814

My Love

I had the pleasure of receiving yours sent by Colo. Hays, and handed me by express this morning by Captain Baskerville—together with a flannel & cotton shirt, my sleeve buttons and watch seal, for which receive my thanks—I wrote you by express on the 28th and by Mr [Ephraim Hubbard] Foster on the 31rst. ultimo¹—I have only now to add, that I conjure you not to let any calumnies of they vile miscreants, that thro cowardice, has fled from the eagles of their country, to draw that contempt from themselves, that is kindled and kindling in the breast of every virtuous mind against them—attempt to throw a veil over my reputation disturb your mind—they cannot hurt me—so long as I am concious of doing my duty—so long as I meet with the approbation of a peacefull conscience, and the full expression of approbation from my goverment—I smile with contempt upon those reptiles—To calmn your mind, I enclose you a copy of a letter this moment recd. from the Secratary of war, expressive of his full approbation²—I shall do my duty and with the a continuation of health and the smiles of heaven, when I move again I shall soon put an end to the creek war, carry into effect the ulterior objects of my goverment and then return to your arms to live & love together thro

life—Genl Coffee will take to you little Lyncoya³—I know you will treat him like an orphan—present him to andrew, and kiss the son for me—in haste adieu—

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I note your remark of Mr H.⁴

ALS, PPRF (3-0847).

1. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, January 28. Rachel's letter and AJ's letter of January 31 have not been found. Foster (1794–1854; Cumberland College) served as Jackson's private secretary from September 1813 to January 31, 1814, when he resigned to return to school.

2. John Armstrong to AJ, December 28, 1813.

3. On January 30, following the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko, AJ had ordered Coffee to return his troops to Tennessee for discharge.

4. Jackson was possibly referring to Eli Hammond.

In the interim between the battles of Enitachopko and Horseshoe Bend, Jackson sought to instill order and discipline among his forces. As he saw it, the outcome of the campaign hinged on his ability to prosecute the war without the distractions and disruptions of mutiny, desertion, and defiance.

Jackson's efforts proved highly successful, particularly with the troops under his immediate command. By mid-March, he had quelled most threats of mutiny and desertion and he had established himself as the virtual commander of both the East and West Tennessee forces.

Vigorous prosecution of offenders or suspected offenders through courts-martial largely accounted for that success. Of the numerous courts-martial, those of Samuel B. Patton, James Harris (d. 1863), James H. Pickens, and Pleasant Nelson (1792–1862), captains in the West Tennessee militia under Isaac Roberts; of Isaac Roberts; of John Wood (c1796–1814); and of John Cocke were the most important, not only because of their immediate impact but also because they later figured in the public debate over Jackson's qualifications for the presidency.

In the letter below, written in response to Jackson's order of February 3 for their arrest, three of Roberts's captains recount the episodes involving the West Tennessee recruits. On February 15, Patton, Harris, Pickens, and Nelson were tried at Fort Strother and found guilty of desertion, mutiny, and other crimes, but were given light sentences because of the court's belief that Roberts bore primary responsibility for their conduct. Roberts was arrested on February 19, tried, found guilty of mutiny and other charges, and sentenced to be cashiered.

*From Samuel B. Patton, James Harris,
and James H. Pickens*

Fort Strother Feby 3rd. 1814

Honoured Sir

Having for some time laboured under considerable mortifications with respect to the way we were called and treated by our B.G. we are bound by the ties of honor & patriotism, to make known to your honor, the true Statement of the facts, relative to the whole procedance—In the first place having received orders from B.G. Roberts to appear in Fayetteville on the 17th. December 1813, with the companies then under our command, then & there to be mustered into service to march against the creek indians—to fill up the deficiency of his brigade then in actual service—there arose some doubts with respect to his authority in calling on companies in that way, also having frequently understood that his brigade then in service was bound for six months We therefore called on our companies to go. as many of them as felt a willingness to serve their country came forward and offered themselves as volunteers for a tour of three months—And not feeling willing to return ourselves under his call of the 9th. entered into certain conditions with him for a three months tour unless sooner discharged, there being no muster master present. the said Roberts agreed to the terms and very faithfully promised to march us home again provided General Jackson did not receive us as three months Volunteers not as deficiency of his brigade, and gave in writing with his own signature to it that we should be dischar[g]ed at the expiration of three months from the day we mustered into service with him—

We started from Fayetteville on the 19th on these terms having no doubts but that we would be received and serve our tour. on the 22nd. we met Colo Hays and there was mustered properly by him for three months agreeable to our conditions as above. we then thought all was right however in a little time some talk arose whether or not Genl. Jackson would agree with what had been done, whereas Genl. Roberts was ordered to fill up the deficiency of his Brigade and our return was for three months and Volunteers, the General immediately observed that that would make no difference with us as we were bound to no person yet but himself & if the Genl. Jackson was the least coy about it, that he still should not have us and that he would not suffer us to go into the fort, untill he, Roberts, would first go in and complete the condition in writing notwithstanding our having been mustered into service legally. However notwithstanding the numerous obstacles, starvation Queries &c that arose, we surmounted every difficulty that arose still willing to defend the enfringed rights of our country and still taught to believe by our Genl. that we were still free

untill our conditions was still sanctioned by our Major General; Under these circumstances we came on till within about 3 miles of this place, where we ordered by our General to halt untill further orders he himself left us in the care of his aid Abner Pillow¹ with orders to come no nearer than that distance untill Genl. Jackson did agree to what he had agreed to with us, and to what the muster master also had done, this was on the evening of the 28th. There was several runners came to our camp that evening from the fort with news that the General that is Genl. Jackson would not receive us except for six months—amongst the rest came a certain Mr. May² with orders from Genl. Roberts for us not to offer to come in nor to move from that place, till farther orders which we should receive in the morning—This began to stir the poeple to think of going home. some began to fix to start expecting Roberts would give orders for us to return, and that he would go with us agreeable to his promise (Roberts was then in high estimation with us) However at length the B.G. returned accompanied by the Adjutant General, with an address which he delivered in a very cold manner without saying any thing else pro or con.³ the B.G. then observed Gentlemen you have heard the address read now make your choice, whether or not agreeable to the conditions you can go, in the men being roused by the news received before were somewhat irritated. The B.G. nor A.G. never offered to order us to march in at all, but appeared to leave it to the choice of the men. They soon left the place on the 29th hungry & without provision General Roberts followed us that night to our camp accompanied by Colo. [Joseph] Brown⁴ with orders he said to march us back, also he said he had a second address from Genl. Jackson,⁵ which he would show to captain Harris in the morning, which he failed to do. when asked by Captain Harris, what the amount of the second address was, he answered near like the first only a little more flattering. he observed when he received the order from Genl. Jackson to follow us, that he sat down to write a refusal to the order as our terms had not properly been complied with, but on second thoughts concluded to come—he never ordered us to march back at all only observed he was ordered so to do. he observed to us when about to start that he had employed Lieut [Nathan R.] Davis⁶ to go on forward and buy provision to take us home, but on second thoughts he said probably Jackson would say he was assisting us away. The next news was we were reported deserters—the above are facts that can be proved.⁷

Signed S. B. Patton
Jas Harris
Jas. B. Pickins

I certify, that the above is a true copy of a report handed Genl. Jackson by S. B. Patton, Jas. Harris, & Jas B. Pickins

Joel Parrish Jr⁸
Secretary &c

LC, DLC (61). Published in Bassett, 1:454–56. In preparing the LC, the copyist incorrectly entered Pickens's name, which appears correctly on his provision request, December 31, 1813 (DLC-66).

1. Pillow (1784–1860), a major in the Tennessee militia, was a Maury County farmer, surveyor, and deputy sheriff.

2. Not identified.

3. See AJ to 2nd Brigade and to James W. Sittler, December 29, 1813. Jackson had ordered Sittler to read his address to Roberts's recruits and then march them to Fort Strother.

4. Brown (1772–1868), veteran of the Nickajack Expedition, had served as Roberts's aide at Talladega and had taken charge of the supply wagons which accompanied Roberts's troops in December 1813.

5. See AJ to 2nd Brigade, also December 29, 1813.

6. Davis was from Giles County.

7. On January 31, Jackson had pardoned the enlisted men Roberts had recruited.

8. Parrish (d. 1834), of Williamson County, was Jackson's secretary. Promoted to captain in March 1814, he commanded a company at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and served as brigade inspector for John Coffee's Volunteer Mounted Gunmen at the Battle of New Orleans. After the war he served briefly in the Tennessee senate and as adjutant general of the 2nd Division, Tennessee Militia.

To William Carroll

Head Quarters Fort Strother
February 8th. 1814

Sir,

It is important from advices recd. from Major Genl. Pinckney since you left me, that every exertions should be made to get up the supplies, to enable me to make a movement¹—Our late excursion if I am rightly informed will have a happy effect—I expect Proctor with all his warriors, family and property here in a few days to sue for peace & protection—and with him all the prisoners taken at Fort Mimms²—This is the information if correct, it will be verified in a few days—In the meantime this ought to double our diligence in getting up supplies and to make a movement—you will please push all agents of the Quarter masters & contractors—that they have every waggon that can be had engaged in the service, untill the supplies can be got up—I am pushing the boats, but as yet not a single tool has been sent up—I wish you to order the Quarter master or his agents to have them sent up by express, without delay. I rely on your exertion to be in supplies here to make a movement on the 20th. or at farthest on the 25th. In your hurry of business you must not forget, that it is necessary, that Genl. Roberts should be here on the 15th. Instant, and Colo. [Joseph] Brown. Genl. Roberts must be here, the prisoners require it—and if he does not attend, they will be continued in confinement untill he does—It becomes absolutely necessary that they should be tried, & without his presence they cannot. I hope he will not hesitate, but if he should, coercion, will be resorted to he must be here—I would not believe that he would hesitate, but the Captains say they think he will not attend,

and intimate that they will prove his statement & effectual report to be false by his own oath—This intimation I think if he has feeling ought to bring him—But they begin to believe and say that they believe that he will immediately resign to get clear of an investigation³—this he cannot do for I have notified the governor of his situation, and requested if his resignation is tendered, that it must not be received⁴—as I believe this investigation will bring forth to the world, the whole origin of mutiny & sedition in my camp—I am determined to have it fairly investigated and the General must attend—he must be here—you will have to see him yourself or send a confidential officer for him. I am, Sir, very Respectfully yr. mo. ob. servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

LC, DLC (61).

1. In his letter of January 26, Pinckney urged Jackson to coordinate with Floyd's movement from Georgia and attack the Creeks along the Tallapoosa River.

2. In his letter to Pinckney, February 4, Jackson also related that he shortly expected the arrival and surrender of Proctor, a half-Creek chief, with his warriors and their families. More than 400 settlers were captured or killed by Indians at Fort Mims, north of Mobile on the Alabama River, on August 30, 1813.

3. Roberts and Brown were to testify at the courts-martial of Captains Patton, Harris, Pickens, and Nelson. For Roberts's statement, see Roberts to AJ, December 30, 1813.

4. See AJ to Willie Blount, February 8.

From Rachel Jackson

Hermitage Febuary the 10 1814

My Dearest Life

I received your Letter by Express¹ Never shall I forgit it I have not slept one night sinc What a dreadfull scene it was how did I feel I never Can disscribe it I Cryed aloud and praised my god For your safety how thankfull I was—oh my unfortunat Nephew² he is gon how I Deplore his Loss his untimely End—My Dear pray Let me Conjur you by Every Tie of Love of friend ship to Let me see you before you go againe I have borne it untill now it has thrown me Into feavours I am very unwell—my thoughts Is never Diverted from that dreadfull scene oh how dreadfull to me—o the mercy and goodness of Heaven to me you are spard perils and Daingers so maney troubles—my prayers is unceaseing how Long o Lord will I remain so unhapy no rest no Ease I Cannot sleepe all can come home but you I never wanted to see you so mutch in my life had it not have Been for Stolekel Hayes³ I should have started oute to HuntsVille let me know and I will fly on the wings of the pureest affection I must see you pray My Darling never make me so unhapy for aney Country I hope the Campaine will soon End the troops that is now on their way will be sufficient to End the ware in the Creek Country you have now don more than aney

other man Ever did before you have served your Country Long Enough you have gained maney Laurels you have Ernd them & more gloriously than had your situation have been diferently & instid of your Ennemyes Injuring of you as theay intended it has been an advantage to you—you have been gone a Long time six monthes in all that time what has been your trials daingers and Diffyculties hardships oh Lorde of heaven how Can I beare it—Colo [Stockley] Hayes waites once more I Commend you to god his providential Eye is on you his parental tender care is gardeing you—my prayers my tears is for your safety Daye and night. farwell my I fell two mutch at this moment our Dear Little Son is well he sayes maney things to sweet papa which I have not time to mention. The bhest blessings of Heaven await you Crown your wishes—health and happy Dayes untill we meet—Let it not be Long from your Dearest friend and faitfull wife untill Death

Rachel Jackson

Andrews Love

ALS, DLC (8). Published in Bassett, 1:459–60.

1. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, January 28.

2. Alexander Donelson.

3. Stockley Donelson Hays (1778–1831), Jackson's nephew, the son of Robert and Jane Donelson Hays, served as quartermaster of the Tennessee Volunteers, 1812–14.

From John Overton

Nashville Feby 12th 1814

Dr Genl.

Judge White and myself are attending Court, both in good health, and frequently talking of your brilliant successes Our artilley company came in to day and were received with joy—We will give them a dinner, as a mark of the high sense entertained of their services, particularly on the 24th ult, when owing to the intrepidity of Armstrong and his little band the whole army were saved¹ Some of the old Volunteers are venting their spleen against you. Colo Sittler will shew you a publication of Colo [Edward] Bradlys in the Carthage Gazette, as well as a piece sent to the editor of the Whig which he refused to publish²—Rest assured Genl it is mere trash—Such things have very little effect in society Let it not disturb you a moment It does not deserve your notice. Pursue the career of glory in which you are engaged & in which your friends enjoy the most sincere pleasure You have attracted the attention of the Nation; it looks to you for your wonted exertions in the cause of your country. This is the predicament of things, this genl is the elevated ground on which you stand, from which I sincerely hope you will view the whinings of Bradley &c. as the

wind that passes by; neither exciting antipathy, nor observation, except regret, for their weakness, and want of patriotism

I should be very happy to pay you a visit, but it would be out of my power to remain with you long Between Courts my private concerns imperiously demand attention—Could I stay with you during the campaign nothing should stop me. In any line you have better assistance than I could afford, and to leave you just previous to a march would not look well—These reflections induce me to think I had better stay where I am unless you think I could be of service and will drop me a line to that effect I will be with you

Accept of my best wishes for your health, success and happiness Remember me to Colo [John] Williams R[obert] Searcy³ &c &c &c Yr. very respl. friend

Jno. Overton

ALS, DLC (9). Overton (1766–1833) and Hugh Lawson White rode circuit together as judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals in Tennessee.

1. Overton was referring to the Battle of Enitachopko. For Jackson's assessment of Armstrong's role, see above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, January 28.

2. Bradley (d. 1829), Sumner County state legislator, had commanded the 1st Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, early in the Creek War. His publication has not been found. Moses and Joseph Norvell published the *Nashville Whig*.

3. Searcy (1768–1820), Jackson's aide, was a Nashville lawyer and merchant.

To William Carroll

Head Quarters Ft. Strother
February 17th. 1814

Dr. Sir

By Express on last evening, I recd yours of the 14th. inclosing the secretary of wars of January 13th; and yours of the 14th. intended to have been forwarded by Captain [Alfred H.] Douglass¹—The liberty you have taken in opening the letter from the secretary of war was "proper" and I thank you for forwarding it—altho a letter Received by Colo. Williams a few days since direct from the war office of date the 4th. of January confines him & his Regt. to my orders—still this not being known at Huntsville makes it proper, that this to me should be sent up by express—

I am happy to hear Major Reed has reached Huntsville (I presume it is my aid)² I wish him here anxiously, I am much pressed with business, and if I did not calculate that he has left Huntsville before the express could reach him I would write him—It is certainly unaccountable the delay of Mr. [Thomas] Claibourn, and still more unaccountable, that he should delay the Publick dispatches, finding himself delayed he ought to have pushed on the dispatches by express³—I am happy to here that there are flattering prospects of transportation for our provisions from fort Deposit

to this place—I wish they were up—I am still more anxious from late advices, to push the campaign—I have heard nothing from Major [James] Baxter since the 9th;⁴ he was exerting every power—the very moment supplies for twenty days reaches me I will order you up, be in readiness for I shall expect you up like Desaix marched to the battle of moringo, or we marched from Fayetteville to relieve Genl. Coffee.⁵ Have your arms in good order—a halt cannot be made to repair them, unless they are in the hands of those left to protect the fort & keep open the communication in the rear—and their arms ought to be good—

I am happy to hear that the troops are mostly orderly and fast acquiring a knowledge of dicipline—I am also happy to hear that you have so effectually noticed, that disorderly soldier in Huntsville⁶—the citizens of Huntsville must not again be disturbed, by the disorder of disorderly soldiers, or must the character of Tennessee be again sullied, by the reproach of sedition mutiny and disorderly behavior in the ranks, punishment must await every individual of the army, that disobeys orders, or who does not religiously observe, the rights of the citizens thro whose country they pass—The examples that may be set by the present General court martial—& the example set by a garrison court martial a few days since on two disorderly soldiers has had a good effect, & reduced perfect order in my camp.⁷ you must establish & keep order—

The disorder that prevailed amongst officers & men in our late excursion, was a striking example, and a sufficient warning never to enter the country of our enemy with troops not reduced to some kind of obedience & order—I have barely to add, that you must have every disobedience of order, religiously punished, and repitition will not be made—I am interrupted by an express from Major Genl. Pinckney, and have to close this letter by requesting you to urge every exertion of the Quarter masters & their agents to procure waggons & push up the supplies—the Hemp for Boats—the powder & lead & paper for the catridges must be up—the hemp & catridge paper by the most expeditious conveyance, the powder & lead by the brigade—

I have to add that 119 of the Kielegian warriors with their families have got up, and chiefs visitd me yesturday with several of their women—& one chief with several of their warriors are now here I have given them the talk, and I have sent it over their whole country—it is shortly this, that they must take their side—they must be with us, or expect to be treated as our enemies⁸ I am Sir Respectfully yr. mo. ob. servt

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

LC, DLC (61).

1. See Carroll to AJ, February 14, and John Armstrong to AJ, January 13. Douglass (d. 1834), a resident of Warren County, Tennessee, served with the 39th U.S. Infantry until September 1, 1814, when he resigned.

2. Jackson's presumption was wrong. In his letter of February 22, Carroll wrote that he meant John Read, army contractor.

3. Claiborne (1780–1856), who later served on Jackson's staff, was at this time 1st lieutenant in the West Tennessee militia and aide to Brigadier General Thomas Johnson (1766–1825), former member of the Tennessee legislature and unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1815. Carroll had passed on a report that Claiborne was carrying from Nashville a war department packet for AJ.

4. Letter not found. Baxter (d. 1820), of Montgomery County, was assistant deputy quartermaster general for the East Tennessee militia.

5. General Louis Charles Antoine Desaix de Veygoux (1768–1800), whose prompt march of reinforcement of Napoleon on June 14, 1800, was instrumental in the French victory over the Austrian army at the Battle of Marengo in northern Italy. Jackson likened Desaix's march to his own rapid movement in October 1813 to reinforce John Coffee's brigade, reportedly under threat of attack by the Creeks.

6. In his letter of February 14, Carroll reported that he had bound and gagged a drunk and disorderly soldier.

7. Jackson was referring to the courts-martial of Harris, Patton, Nelson, and Pickens, February 15; and the courts-martial of John T. Robertson, Isaac Gossett (both found guilty), Henry McDonald, and Michael Price (acquitted) for disorderly conduct, February 12.

8. The Kealedji, supposedly friendly Creeks, resided north of Tuckabatchie in present-day Elmore County, Alabama. Jackson, however, harbored suspicions that many had fought against him at Emuckfau and Enitachopko. See AJ to Pinckney, February 16.

To John Coffee

Fort Strother February 17th. 1814.

12 oclock at night

Sir

Inclosed I send you a copy of Genl Pinckneys letter to me in answer to my report of the late excursion into the creek nation, the Battles of Emuckfa and Enotochopco.¹ This is gratefull to me, as it will *kill dead* our enemies—I inclosed to Mrs. Jackson, a letter recd from the Secretary of war, fully approbatory of my conduct and yours.² I wish you to see it, and I wish Mrs Jackson to have the inclosed, after you take a copy I have wrote to Mrs. Jackson to furnish them both to Major William B. Lewis, that he may use them if necessary in some comments before the publick in answer to some remarks that has been made by Colo. Roucher³—I have not seen nor heard its contents—therefore have barely named to him, that Mrs. Jackson will furnish him with the two letters and he can use them as he may think prudent in any remarks he may make in answer to any remarks that may have been made concerning me in my absence—It may be proper to have the last published, as a tribute due to the late volunteers—I recd another letter from the secretary of war of date January 13th. 1814 late last night it is in answer to mine of the 16th of Decbr. respecting the volunteers. I copy it for your satisfaction—

Sir your letter of the 16th. Decbr has been recd. The steps you have taken are approved. Colo. Williams has been ordered to Join you with the recruits of the 39th. Regt. I am Sir verry respectfully your mo ob servant J Armstrong

The snarling *curs* may grin—lie—and falsely swear but the will die with their own bite—all we have to do is to perform our duty, and they are politically doomed. I wrote you some time since⁴—I have a great wish you could be with me and command they combined mounted men—I am fearful your wounds will prevent you—I have ordered the mounted men to proceed and scour the cohoba I have directed Colo. [Robert Henry] Dyer to take the command should he be up at Fayette—should he not be there, Colo. [John] Brown of East Tennessee will command⁵—Capt Hammonds has been with me and I presume regrets his attachment to those vipers, who has been attempting to destroy his benefactors⁶—I expect he will attend to his duty better, or I will arrest him—The four Captains are on their trial for mutiny—it will end tomorrow—I will arrest the general tomorrow⁷—the Testimony will shew the General in his true colours—and I expect the whole will be Cashiered. The general says he expects to be disgraced—

I would be happy to see Colo Dyer in the field at the head of the west Tennessee mounted gunmen and old Cavalry—I gave you in my last authority to order him into the field I will expect to hear from you shortly—with respects to Polly⁸ believe me to be sincerely your friend

Andrew Jackson

I wish Judge Overton to see these two letters of approbation the one from the secretary of war the other from Genl Pinckney. I know there is none of our friends that will be more gratified—I hope in a few days I will be able to move forward, (shortly) with supplies, that will enable me to put an end to the war—I write in haste as I have several letters to write—I have to send on the express to general Pinckney and Rosses,⁹ and to Huntsvill early tomorrow morning, it is hard duty—A.J.

ALS, DLC (9). Addressed to John Coffee, Rutherford County, Tennessee.

1. See Pinckney to AJ, February 9.

2. See Armstrong to AJ, December 28, 1813; and above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, February 1.

3. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, February 17. "Colo. Roucher" was a nickname for Edward Bradley.

4. See AJ to Coffee, February 8.

5. Dyer (c1774–1826), a Rutherford County farmer and state senator following the war, served with the Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. Brown (1779–1843), of Roane County, first commanded the 2nd Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers and subsequently a regiment of mounted gunmen. See Order to Dyer or Brown, February 18.

6. See above, AJ to Hammond, February 1.

7. The four captains of General Isaac Roberts's brigade were Samuel B. Patton, James Harris, James H. Pickens, and Pleasant Nelson. For a statement from three of them, see above, Patton, Harris, and Pickens to AJ, February 3.

8. Mary Donelson Coffee (1793–1871), Coffee's wife.

9. Ross's Landing, on the south bank of the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.

To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters Fort Strother
February 21st 1814

My love,

I have this moment recd. your letter of the 10th Instant,¹ and am grieved to think the pain my absence occasions, but when you reflect, that I am in the field, and cannot retire when I please, without disgrace I am in hopes that your good sense, will yield to it yet a little while with resolution and firmness, and my love as it respects my safety, when you reflect, that I am protected by that same overruling providence when in the heart of the creek nation, as I am at home his protecting hand can Shield me as well from danger, here as there, and the only difference is that his protecting hand is more conspicuous in the field of Battle than in our own peacefull dwellings when we are surrounded, by our boosom friends.

The brave must die, in a state of war the brave must face the enemy, or the rights of our country, could never be maintained—It was the fate of our brave Nephew Alexander Donelson to *fall*, but he fell like a hero well supported by his brave comrades in arms—and he has only gone in the prime of life, when we had a right to expect, we would be gratified with his society for a few years—but still we know we have to die, still the pleasing heavenly thought that we are to meet on high never to part again where we will enjoy happiness unmingled, by the interruption of human depravity & corruption—yes my love our young friend has gone, but he *died* like a *hero* he fell roman like—and we must resign him—it is a pleasing *rcollection*, when we reflect, that he is taken from us, that he has left no stain behind that his friends can with pleasure review his conduct, and speak of his *virtues* and his *valour* with pleasure—I have said the brave must die, and if the escape in Battle, it is only yet a little, and the must die—Therefore as his death was so glorious, so ought to be our resolution freely to resign him—I have therefore to request that you will retain your usual firmness—and should it be the will of divine providence, to smile upon my honest exertions, I have a pleasing hope of seeing you before long—can I get up my supplies shortly I will soon put an end to the Creek war, as soon as this is done and I can honourably, retire, I shall, return to you arms on the wings of love & affection, to spend with you the remainder of my days in peacefull domestick retirement nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have returned as far as Huntsville, and have sent for you to have met me there; I found this would not do. If I left my post—every thing here would be delayed and neglected—and I have felt satisfied I did not attempt it—or all would have been delay & destruction that might have proved fatal to a speedy termination of the campaign—I shall be with you the moment—I can with honor and

safety to my country—untill then my dearest heart—summons up your resolution and bear my absence with fortitude—

say to my little darling Andrew, that his sweet papa will be home shortly, and that he sends him three sweet kisses—I have not heard whether Genl Coffee has taken on to him little Lyncoya—I have got another Pett—given to me by the chief Jame Fife, that I intend for my other little Andrew [Jackson] Donelson and if I can a third I will give it to little Andrew [Jackson] Hutchings²

My love I write you as often as time and convayences will permit, and I have a pleasing hope we will with the protection and permission of him who governs all, meet shortly—I wrote you a few days since, requesting you would send the copy of the secratary of wars letter and the copy I had enclosed to Genl Coffee of general Pinckneys letter which I directed to be sent on with my letter to you—To William B Lewis at Nashville³—If you have not please to do it on the receipt of this, give my compliments to all friends and believe me affectionately yours, &c &c

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MoSHi (3-0883).

1. See above.

2. Donelson (1799–1871) and Hutchings (1811–41) were, respectively, Jackson's nephew and grandnephew. Hutchings became Jackson's ward after his father, John Hutchings, died in 1817. The Indian children were probably Theodore and Charley.

3. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, February 17, and, above, AJ to Coffee, February 17.

To Thomas Pinckney

Head Quarters Fort Strother

March 2nd. 1814

Sir,

At 7 oclock this evening I recd. a Letter from Brig Genl. [George] Doherty, commanding the East Tennessee Brigade, stating to me that ample supplies of bread stuff had reached camp Ross,¹ but that they had not more than three days rations of meat, and notwithstanding the assurances of [Barclay H.] McGee, that there was not any coming down the river, nor can any be bought in the nation.² I had from former disappointments strong suspicions, that there were a combination, to starve the army, and defeat the campaign—I therefore had my Eye upon McGee had instructed Major Baxter, to have but little confidence in any of his promises, and had ordered him to purchase on first failure of his, or non-complyence with your requisition upon him³—I have secured a sufficient live stock to support my army, untill a purchase can be made, to remedy the failure of McGee, and I have sent agents to purchase Bacon & pickled pork to make up the deficiency. Genl. Doherty writes me also, that great

disquietude has lately made its appearance in his Camp—Major Baxter writes me, that Genl. Cocke, has lately visited Genl Dohertys camp, and shortly after great dissatisfaction began to show itself⁴—I have ordered Genl. Doherty at all hazards, and consequences, to put down sedition, Mutiny, and every kind of disobedience, and confine all and every description of persons, either officer, soldier, or citizen, that is guilty of exciting sedition, mutiny, or desertion, and to send them under a strong guard to me⁵—whether the suspicions, that has arisen against Genl. Cocke, be well founded or not I cannot say, but will be unfolded in a few days. The gods may decide against me but those earthly fiends shall not defeat the campaign, nor long delay it—could you only know the difficulties I have had to encounter—the intrigues and combinations I have had to counteract & defeat, you would be astonished, how I have progressed as well as I have—as soon as the trial of Genl. Roberts reaches me, I shall inclose it, in which you will discover some of the causes of the difficulties, I had to surmount—⁶

I have just heard from the detachment, I had ordered in pursuit of a party of hostile creeks—It appears when the detachment reached the village, they found the negroes there—no sign of Indians, and were told by the negroes that none had been there—they have taken a squaw and child who states, she had been taken prisoner by the red sticks and had made her escape—Capt. [William] Walker who commands the detachment will reach me tomorrow⁷—The weather continues inclement, and may prevent my rear, and supplies reaching me as soon as I calculated on—The experiment I made to force a navigation up Littefutchee has not succeeded to my wishes,⁸ I am endeavoring still to force it I am Sir very Respectfully your mo. ob. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56).

1. See Doherty to AJ, February 26. Doherty (1749–1833), a veteran of King's Mountain and numerous frontier expeditions, had previously represented Jefferson County in the territorial and state legislatures. He was a brigadier with the 1st Division, Tennessee militia.

2. McGhee (1760–1819), a Blount County merchant, had a contract to supply Tennessee troops during the Creek War.

3. See AJ to Baxter, February 28 and March 2.

4. See Baxter to AJ, February 22.

5. See AJ to Doherty, March 2. For Pinckney's advice on this matter, see Pinckney to AJ, March 11, below.

6. See AJ to Pinckney, March 23, below.

7. On February 28, Jackson sent out a detachment to scout hostile Creeks near Kelly's Town. From reports of the three prisoners, Jackson concluded that the Creeks in question intended to sue for peace. See AJ to Pinckney, February 28, March 4. Walker (1786–1868), of Blount County, was captain in the 39th U.S. Infantry Regiment.

8. Littafutchee (Litafatchi) Creek, also called Canoe Creek, flows into the Coosa River a few miles north of Fort Strother.

For some months Jackson had suspected that the failure of the East Tennessee troops to rendezvous with his forces at Fort Strother was directly attributable to the influence of John Cocke, but it was not until he received the letter below from George Doherty that he had evidence. As a result of Doherty's disclosures, Jackson immediately sought Cocke's arrest and court-martial.

From George Doherty

Four Spring Camp 2nd. March 1814

Sir,

I have forwarded on two dispatches by Express, of which I have not, as yet, had a return.¹ In them I mentioned the prospect of supplies, which I am happy to state have since been realized—Flour and meal are here in abundance—I think sufficient to warrent the commencement of active operations, if the means of conveyance to Fort Armstrong do not fail, the high stage of the water, rendering as yet, the transportation a little tardy—The prospects of the arrival of waggons have failed in consequence of high waters but are expected in a few days—

I received advices from Major Thos. C. Clark commandant at Fort Armstrong, in which he mentioned the deficiency of gun smiths at that post.² I immediately dispatched four ingenious workmen to repair the arms at that place, which I learned were considerable, and have several good workmen in employ at camp Ross to repair those on hand at this place, which I think will be completed in five or six days. Major [William] Bradley (whom I mentioned in one of my last to have been sent to procure arms) has returned with one hundred and ten Rifles & Muskets,³ those procured by other parties sent for that purpose amount to about ninety—The balance lacking, I have taken the same measures to furnish, which I think will be completed in ten days. I have directed the parties in the event of my having marched from this place, to pursue after with all possible dispatch—All seem anxious to hasten our departure, and I believe would do credit to themselves and state, were they not infatuated by incendiaries not attached to this army—I mentioned in my last, the uneasiness of the troops under my command, which I attributed to their remaining so long in a state of inactivity, as you know, Sir, is a never failing cause in the minds of the militia, but to my astonishment I have recently found by indefatigable pursuit, that Major Genl. John Cocke has been the chief instigator of their mutinous resolutions—

I would have given you the items of their proceedings in my last dispatches, but did not like to trouble you with a relation of things, which I thought came immediately within the limits of my own jurisdiction, and of course my duty to suppress any insurrection which might take place within it, and upon investigation punish the ring leader, which I have

found to be the aforesaid Genl. John Cocke. His insidious expressions which had like to have proved fatal to this part of the army, and which can be maintained by those, whose names will be annexed—I will give you near verbatim—

On his first arrival at this camp, on being asked he observed “that the quota of six months men from E. Tennessee was not in proportion to that of west Tennessee—that he did not think the governor was correct in calling out the whole number from East Tennessee”⁴—On being asked whether he would go on in command, he observed, the “he would not, for if the men were taken to Jackson, they would be placed in a situation he did not like to mention, which he could not endure to witness, as it would not be in his power to extricate them”—that “they would suffer for provisions as the Genl. had not five days provision on hand”—that “those who had a desire to serve a six months tour, would be compelled to serve it in mobile,⁵ and those who had not, had better return home now from this camp”—that [“]Jackson had the Regulars under his command, and would turn his artillery upon them—call to his assistance the 3rd U.S. Infantry, commanded by Colo. Gilbert Russell making in all about fifteen hundred, and would compel them to serve six months—nine months—and a year if he chose”—He has also stated to them, “that they (by law) were intitled to 1¼ lb of fresh pork per day, and if they stayed much longer, they would be compelled to take ½ lb bacon, for that McGee had written to you to that effect,”⁶ with many insinuations, which appear to have been intended to induce the troops to return home, and thereby defeat the objects of the campaign—What could have engaged the Genls. assiduity, to render abortive the designs of government, I am at a loss to know, but certain it is, that he has used every exertion, to diffuse anarchy and revolt among the troops from the Colonel down to the cook—I was about to take rigid measures with him, when this morning he left camp for home and I am happy he is gone, for during his stay the camp was in incessant confusion—

I shall be happy to hear from you, as I am anxious to hear the glad tidings of a march, if in your judgement it would be advisable—I am Sir with high your Most obt servt

(Signed) Geo. Doherty, B Genl.

N.B. I annex a small list of Testimony to the above statement as respects Genl. Cocke

Colo. Ewen Allison
Major Robert Rhea
Major James Ellis
Major E F Spoor
Capt. John Hampton
" Geo. Gregory
" [Jonas] Griffin

· March 1814 ·

" [Adam] Winsell
" James [Jonas] Laughmiller
" James Everitt
Adj. Wm. Shields, and many others⁷

A true copy
attest Joel Parrish Jr. Lt. & Secretary

LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Published by John Henry Eaton in "To the Public," an 1819 pamphlet replying to John Cocke's criticism of John Reid and John Henry Eaton's *The Life of Andrew Jackson* (1817). Published in Bassett, 1:473-74 (extract). Four Spring Camp, about one mile from Ross's Landing, was the encampment of Doherty's East Tennessee detached militia brigade.

1. See Doherty to AJ, February 22 and 26.

2. Clarke, a resident of Kingston, was a major in the 14th Regiment, 8th Brigade, East Tennessee militia.

3. Bradley (1764-1845), a Hawkins County planter and former state legislator, had previously served in the Creek War as 1st major, 2nd Regiment, East Tennessee Volunteers, and subsequently served under Colonel John Brown.

4. On January 3, Willie Blount ordered a troop levy of 2,500 from the West Tennessee militia for three-months' service and ordered Cocke to raise 1,500 men for six months to fill the secretary of war's requisition and to call out an additional 1,000 men to fill the 1st Division's quota under the state law of September 24, 1813. See Blount to Thomas Johnson (DLC-8) and to Cocke (DNA-RG 107, M221-51), January 3.

5. In accordance with the war department's authorization, Thomas Flournoy had requisitioned a minimum of 500 men from the Tennessee detached militia to reinforce his troops at Mobile (Flournoy to Blount, December 27, 1813, DLC-8). Blount instructed Jackson to execute the order as quickly as possible (Blount to AJ, January 23). For Jackson's response, see AJ to Blount, March 10, below.

6. Letter not found.

7. All the witnesses were officers of Doherty's brigade. In his *Letter to the Honorable John H. Eaton, June 26, 1819* (Knoxville, 1819), pp. 10-24, Cocke printed to support his denial of instigating mutiny the testimony of Ewen Allison, Robert Rhea, Adam Winsell, and Jonas Laughmiller.

To William Berkeley Lewis

Head quarters Fort Strother
March 5th. 1814—

Dr. Sir

I wrote you some time since, requesting you to apply to Mr [John] Dickson, for funds, and pay off the Board and schooling of my little ward, Edward G[eorge] W[ashington] Butler and I have now to request, that you will apply to Mr. John H Smith, for such cloathing, on my account as the child may want—having an eye to oeconomy¹

I wrote you on the subject of some enclosure some time ago²—the copy of the letter from Major Genl Pinckney, ought to be made publick, it is a Just tribute to the late volunteers³—But the other there is a great delicacy

in, in having it published—and perhaps it is not yet time⁴—I have another of a latter date from the secretary of war—whenever, any thing is said by my enemies, on the score of acting contrary to the orders or wishes of the secretary of war—I will forward it⁵

Having Just heard, that there is a peace published, called the age of wonders, in which there is some alusion to my arresting Colo. [Edward] Bradly, & offering him his sword, and he would not receive it I enclose you his Humble apology, on the receipt of which, as his conduct related personally to myself I withdrew his arrest—I am told it is currently circulated that I had to press the Colo. very much before he would receive it—the publicity of his apology will put down, Colo. Bradly and his lies—⁶

I have not seen any of their publications, & if I did, I have better employ at present than to notice them—I have the end of the creek war in view—I hope shortly to see it—

with compliments to your Lady Mrs. [Margaret] Lewis⁷ & all her family believe me to be respectfully yr mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I am Just informed that Doctor [David] Moor has presented an account for his attendance on the sick at Huntsville I am Told it is exorbitant, and unusual⁸—I have to request that you will not admit of it—should it be as represented untill I am advised thereof, and make inquiry into the same
A. Jackson

ALS, NN (3-0900). Published in *New York Public Library Bulletin*, 4(1900):158–59.

1. See AJ to Lewis, February 15. Dickinson (1781–1815; Dartmouth 1797) was a Nashville lawyer. Butler (1800–88) was the son of Edward Butler (1762–1803). Smith (d. 1834) was a Nashville merchant.

2. See AJ to Lewis, February 21.

3. See Pinckney to AJ, February 9.

4. See Armstrong to AJ, December 28, 1813.

5. See Armstrong to AJ, January 13.

6. “The Age of Wonders” has not been found. See Bradley to AJ, December 4, and AJ to Bradley, December 5, 1813. Bradley apologized for having used disrespectful language in his November 15, 1813, letter to Jackson (not found). No contemporary publication of Bradley’s apology has been found.

7. Margaret Lewis (1793–1816), William B.’s wife, was the daughter of William Terrell Lewis (1757–1813) and Mary Hipkins Lewis.

8. Moore (1784–1845), later an Alabama legislator, had been appointed surgeon’s mate at the Huntsville army hospital. For a discussion of the account, see AJ to Moore, March 8, and Moore to AJ, March 13.

To Thomas Pinckney

Fort Strother
March [6] 7th 1814

Sir

I have Just received from Genl. Doherty the letter, a copy of which I inclose you.¹ This proves to me what I long since expected that this personage has been doing all in his power to destroy the campaign, that to him was ascribable all my wants of bread stuff—and to this source may be looked, for, the non compliance of McGee with your requisition—I cannot reconcile it to my duty to the Government, to Suffer the conduct of Genl Cocke to pass unnoticed—If such conduct is not punishable & punished [we] may close our exertions to carry on the War, and indeed Sir I am at a loss on this Subject, and ask your advise—Genl Cocke not being in the Service of the United States being a militia officer of the State, and Coming into a part of your (camp) army, whither you were not the proper and competant power to demand his arrest by the Governor of this State, or whither he is only to be viewed as a Citizen, and was only subject to be indicted under the act of congress for enticing the Soldiers to desert—and lastly whither his various illegal acts and disobedience of orders when he was in the Service of the United States under your command is now in the reach of the enquiry of a Genl court martial.²

It is a law maxim that there is no injury without a remedy, and if such injurious acts to the service of our country by persons in high stations is not some way punishable we cannot calculate to carry on the war with energy—I am sorry my order had not reached Genl Doherty before the bird flew.³ I had ordered him preemptory to apprehend, every officer Soldier or citizen that he found exciting sedition mutiny & disobedience of orders in his Camp, confine & send them to head quarters to be dealt with according to their deeds—He has done all the mischief he could and is now gone—The question is, the legal mode of punishing him—and on which I take the liberty to ask your advise—

The trial of Genl Roberts has closed, finding from the rules and articles of war that the Sentence of the Court could not be disclosed until approved of by the president of the United States, I directed the Judge advocate to forward it on direct to the Secretary of War⁴ the proceedings of the Court, he has forwarded to me which I will forward to you, as soon as I can have them copied⁵ the testimony is very voluminous & if I was to Judge of the Sentence of the Court from the testimony & the prisoners defence I have no doubt b[ut] they have found him guilty of every charge—I learn this evening that the enemy have concentrated their forces on this side the hickory ground in considerable force. my rear is moving up briskly & I hope shortly to be able to give a good account of them. my supplies are

coming on. I will endeavor to make a final stroke notwithstanding the exertions that have been made to destroy the campaign & protract the Indian War I have from exposure taken a bad cold which has produced an indisposition, but I hope it will not be of long duration, or yet prevent me from attending to my duty. I am Sir with due respect your mo: obt. Sert

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

LC, DLC (61); Copy (dated March 6), DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Pinckney's response to this letter, March 13, indicates that it was dated March 6.

1. See above, Doherty to AJ, March 2.

2. Without waiting for Pinckney's reply, Jackson directed Governor Blount to arrest Cocke under Section 17 of "An act to raise an additional military force," January 11, 1812 (2 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 671-74), which provided punishment for the offense of enticing soldiers to desert (see AJ to Willie Blount, March 7). Subsequently, he ordered Cocke court-martialed (see AJ to Blount, March 10, below). Pinckney apparently doubted his authority to try Cocke by court-martial for crimes committed while not in service, for his reply directed that Jackson ask the U.S. district attorney to arrest Cocke for enticement to desertion and to consider the possibility of further charges (see Pinckney to AJ, March 13). Pinckney also referred the question to the judge advocate of the 6th Military District, who advised that Cocke's offenses were "not now amenable to a genl. Court Martial" (see James T. Dent to Francis K. Huger, March 23, 1814, DLC-9). Complying with Pinckney's suggestion, Jackson did explore the possibility of a civil trial for Cocke (see John E. Beck to AJ, April 9, below). For a specification of Cocke's crimes, see William Carroll to AJ, July 24, below.

3. See AJ to Doherty, March 2.

4. See AJ to Carroll, March 5. On the Roberts court-martial, see also Carroll to AJ, October 4, below. Jackson was referring to Article 65 of the act governing U.S. armies, April 10, 1806, 2 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 367.

5. AJ forwarded the proceedings to Pinckney on March 23 (see below).

To Willie Blount

Head Quarters Fort Strother
March 10th. 1814

Dear Sir,

On the 7th. Instant I enclosed you a copy of a letter from Genl. George Doherty, which advised you of the strange, and unaccountable proceedings & conduct of Major Genl. Jno. Cocke: & in the letter which covered that enclosure, I called upon you as the executive authority of the State, to have him immediately arrested under the act of congress, making it penal, for any individual to entice or persuade soldiers in the service of the united States to desert¹—I now inclose you a statement of Genl. Dohertys further detailing the acts of Major Genl. Cocke: and the desertion & conduct of the troops acting under the influence of his advice—²

It is certain if such conduct be permitted to pass unpunished, the character of our State must sustain an irreparable injury: & our boasted patriotism be viewed as a mere pretence, & a bubble—As the executive authority

of the State, it surely appertains to your duty to see that the requisitions of the Genl. Government upon the state be carried into effect

Now the requisition of troops to be raised in Tennessee which was made by the Secretary of war through you, & by you ordered to be filled from the first division, has *not* been complied with by Major Genl. Cocke in conformity to that order³—Nay he openly declares, he has not executed that order, and that the draft was illegal, & has laboured in various ways to thwart & defeat the present expedition It therefore becomes a duty I owe the public service to demand of you the immediate arrest of Major Genl. John Cocke for disobedience of orders—Mutiny—Exciting mutiny & not suppressing the same—for unmilitary—unofficer like, & ungentlemanly conduct.

So soon as I shall be advised of his arrest & of the appointment of a court Martial for his trial, I will forward the specifications & the proof; & it is fair to give him notice, that in the specifications will be embraced his conduct, as an officer, from the 1st day of October 1813 to the 8th day of March 1814, in which will be particularlay included his order to General White of the 6th of November 1813⁴

I requested you sometime since to advise me out of what troops the requisition of General Flournoy on you for five hundred men, was to be filled.⁵ It cannot be from the Western end of the State as all the troops ordered by you from that division are for three months; & there are not in the field from the Eastern division, a sufficient number of men to fill the requisition for the 1500 to be employed in the Creek expedition under the order of Major General Pinckney founded on the order of the Sect of War⁶ & at the sametime to fill up Genl Flournoys requisition for five hundred men. In fact you will find that Genl Cocke has not in the field the full quota of the first requisition, expressly required to be kept in the service of the United States in the Creek nation Both those requisitions were founded on the Act of Congress authorising the president to call into service one hundred thousand militia for six months⁷—It is singular that Genl Cocke should have boasted that he had procured the first requisition to be filled up in his division, whose pay would be secured them by the General goverment whereas those raised in my division must rely on the faith of the State;⁸ & that *now* he should be pleased to, say you had no authority to order the requisition to be filled from his division.

It is necessary you should direct me out of what troops Genl Flournoys requisition shall be filled. I shall thank you for an early answer to this letter I am very respectfully yr obt St

signed Andrew Jackson
Major Genl

LC, DLC (61); Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-60). Published in Bassett, 1:476 (extract).

1. See AJ to Blount, March 7.

2. On March 6, Doherty reported that 184 soldiers had deserted his camp on the basis

of John Cocke's claim that they had been illegally drafted and promise to discharge them if they returned to Knoxville.

3. See Armstrong to Blount, July 13 (DLC-6), Blount to Cocke, September 25 (DLC-6), AJ to Cocke, December 15 (*Jackson*, 2: 490–92), all 1813; and Blount to Cocke, January 3 (DNA-RG 107, M221-51).

4. See Cocke to James White, November 6, 1813 (DLC-61).

5. Jackson's letter to Blount, in response to Blount's of January 23, has not been found.

6. See Pinckney to Blount, December 23, 1813 (DLC-8).

7. An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States, April 10, 1812 (2 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 705–707).

8. In his letter of March 7 to Blount, Jackson asserted also that the requisition of the 1,500 detached militia was made wholly from the eastern division at Cocke's request.

From Rachel Jackson

Hermitage March 11th 1814

My Dear Husband

your Letters wer handed me by Docter [William Edward] Butlar of the 23 17 of Febr^y¹ agreeable to your request I handed him the Diferent Letters you Honourd me with the purusal of it is very pleasing To me indeede—those wretches that tryed to screne Themselves by trying to injer you and Genl Coffee has been a greate advantag to your Charrecters and has Disgraced themselves Etarnaly theay ar Dead no theay dont raise ther Eyes or heads in the world [As] you justly obsurve a virtuous man will meet The rewards Due to that high merit and Let me assure you no man is or Can be more praised and applauded then you are I took the Liberty of incloseing your Letter of the 28 of jenury of the lat battles at Emuckfaw To Mr G[eorge] Walker as I know him to be a particulr Friend he has returnd it in one from himself² Davd [Everhard Walker] Says you and G Coffee are higher in Kntukey then here Some writer Saide while Genl [William Henry] Harrison was making his appearence in the Drawing room and ball rooms Gel Jackson was making Conquests through mamin and Every disadvantage possable³—Jackey Caffery If Ever he reaches will hand you this⁴ he has just arived full of patriotism Determined to go on poor youth how I pitty him no friend to advise him Nor give him the Least assistance he is a fine youth—I am almost afraid to name aney Domestic Concerns your Dear Little Andrew is well never did I See a Stroger mark of affection then in that Child you[r] Letr he Claspt it to his bosome and went to bed with it⁵ Some time in the Night he Calld oute where is my papa Letter I hunted & put it in his hand he then pu/*t it* in his bosome—parson [Samuel] Hoge Calld to see me yestardaye⁶ He told me not to feare the Lord that was powerfl to save was with you when so good a man sayes those things It Cheres me & may his gardian Care and protection forever Surround you be with you in the hour of Dainger of oh greate god forever bless you is the prayer of your Ever faithfull and affectionate wife

Rachel Jackson

I thought I was Done but if I had full Confidence this would reach you in time I Could write a volum. maney things to saye. Major [Robert] Butlear is at Cincinnati we ar in hopes of seeing him his appointmet is Confermed that of Ajt and in his Last Letter prospects of promotion higher still⁷—Doct W Butler handed them Letters to W B Lewis himself safely⁸ and this young Soldier goes to you full of heroism Sister Caffery sends her Bellsings her prayes for you [William] Cowper sayes the sun Shine we enjoy is the praers of sutch as her⁹ I never knew as good a woman and one so neglected by her Brothers well may she pray for you more Consolation then all her other friends—oh how I feel on your going into so much Dainger so often—oh glorious Lord god almighty protect you from all Dainger Crown you with victory returne you once more—adieu my darling in the hands of the god of all good I Commend you to his Blessed Care you must be happy forever I see you will your goodness your virtue all insure it. I have tryed to git Little Lincoai Brot home but they are all in too much of a hurry the old jentlemen¹⁰ has promised me to bring him to me I Expect him in a Day or two

R J

ALS, DLC (9). Published in Bassett, 1:476–77.

1. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, February 17 and 23. Butler (1789–1882; Transylvania 1812), son of Thomas Butler (1754–1805), had served as surgeon with the Tennessee Volunteers on the Natchez Expedition. In 1811 he married Jackson's niece, Martha Thompson ("Patsy") Hays (1790–1857), daughter of Robert Hays. After the war, they settled in Jackson, Tennessee.

2. See Walker to Rachel Jackson, February 20. Walker (1763–1819), a revolutionary veteran, was a Nicholasville, Ky., lawyer. In August he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate.

3. Walker (b. 1791) was the son of George and Rachel Caffery Walker (c1774–1814), Jackson's niece. Harrison (1773–1841) had been commissioned a major general in the U.S. Army in March 1813; he resigned in May 1814.

4. John Caffery, Jr. (b. c1795), Jackson's nephew, fought at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

5. Not found.

6. Hodge (d. 1849) had been licensed by the Cumberland Presbytery in 1803 and ordained two years later. Suspended by the Presbyterian church in 1805 and readmitted in 1809, he served several churches in Middle Tennessee.

7. Butler (1786–1860), brother of William Edward, also married a daughter of Robert Hays, Rachel (b. c1786). He had just been appointed adjutant general for the 8th Military District with brevet colonel's rank. When Jackson was given command of the 7th Military District, he requested Butler's transfer to his staff (see AJ to John Armstrong, June 13), and Butler served as Jackson's adjutant general until June 1821. In 1824 he settled in Florida.

8. Rachel was referring to Armstrong to AJ, December 28, 1813, and Pinckney to AJ, February 9.

9. An 1814 American edition, in the Hermitage library, includes Cowper's (1731–1800) most successful work, *The Task*. Rachel's paraphrase may derive from a passage in Book VI, "The Winter Walk at Noon," in which Cowper says that the world may owe its sunshine and rain to the prayers of the solitary saint.

10. Not identified.

From Thomas Pinckney

Head Quarters
Sixth & Seventh Districts
Fort Hawkins 11th March 1814.

Sir,

Your Letters of the 2nd and 4th of March are before me:¹ I am glad to find that your prospects of supplies of bread stuff is favorable, and I trust you will soon be able to collect a sufficient quantity of meat to attend your progress on the hoof: the Depot you will establish below the three Islands on the Coosa² will be a great step to the favorable termination of the Campaign: we find difficulties with respect to meat in this quarter, but I hope in the course of 8 or 10 days to be able to give you information that we shall have flour enough at Fort Hull to furnish a small supply to your Army, when you come down, and exertions are making to throw in a quantity of bacon and procure fat Cattle from the Indians to the South of this where the winter range is good. As soon as I shall receive an authentic return from the Deputy Quarter Master General of the United States who is going to our advanced Post for the purpose I will communicate it to you—³

I much regret the embarrassments with which you have to contend from the misconduct of Men who to gratify personal envy or resentment, or to obtain transient popularity would sacrifice the best interests of their Country: the directions you have given to Brigadier General Doherty to crush at once every act of mutiny and sedition among the Troops under his command are correct: the laws are sufficiently strong for this purpose if administered with decision and firmness. I would however advise you not to give your personal Enemies advantage over you by measures, in which it is not well ascertained, that the law will support you: and as I presume that General Doherty is still within the State of Tennessee it would be safest and nearly as effectual, either to drum out of Camp with ignominy, individual Citizens not of the Army engaged in the practice you describe, or to deliver them over to the civil magistrate with an accusation on Oath of the offences they have committed; all of which I presume would be punishable as misdemeanors: and the act of persuading Soldiers to desert, is made particularly penal by the 19th Section of the act of 1802 fixing the military establishment of the United States.⁴

If individuals follow the Army into the Enemy's Country where the civil process of the Courts cannot extend, they can only then be restrained from their misdeeds by the military power to which they would in that case render themselves liable. The Jealousy which prevails in our Country against all military Authority is the foundation of the above advise; for I

would no more give my civil opponent a legal advantage over me, than I would willingly suffer an enemy in the field to throw himself on my flank.

Be assured, Sir, that in both lines you have my best wishes for your successfully terminating the difficulties opposed to your progress—I have the honor to be very respectfully Sir your most Obedient Servant.

Thomas Pinckney
M.G.U.S.A

LS, DLC (9); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56); LC, ScHi (3-0910). Published in Bassett, 1:477–78 (extract). LS endorsed as received March 22.

1. See AJ to Pinckney, March 2 (above), and March 4.

2. Fort Williams was located at the mouth of Cedar Creek in the southwestern corner of Talladega County, Alabama.

3. Fort Hull was located on the old Federal Road, about five miles southeast of Tuskegee, Alabama. On March 23, Pinckney advised that adequate supplies would arrive there by the end of the month to support a movement of Jackson's army to Tuckabatchie, and on March 28, he reassured Jackson of the availability of the supplies. The deputy quartermaster general at Fort Hull was Thomas Bourke of Georgia.

4. Section 19 of the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, March 16, 1802, imposed a fine of up to \$300 or a jail term of up to one year for anyone convicted of enticing a soldier to desert (2 U.S. *Statutes at Large* 132–37). On March 13, Pinckney referred Jackson to an almost identical provision in the January 11, 1812, act to raise an additional military force (2 U.S. *Statutes at Large* 671–74).

The execution of John Wood, a private in James Harris's company, became one of the most controversial acts of Jackson's military career. Found guilty of mutiny, disobedience of orders, and disrespect to a commanding officer by court-martial on March 11, the eighteen-year-old Wood, from a "respectable" family in Bedford County, faced a firing squad from the 39th Regiment on March 14.

Jackson's order approving the sentence of the court, below, provoked no discernable outcry at the time. Contemporary newspapers simply reported the execution and a few days later published the order, justifying Jackson's conduct as a lesson in military discipline. In the campaign of 1828, however, the event became, in the hands of Jackson's opponents, more—it was "the horrid murder" of a "helpless and inexperienced boy," the most poignant illustration of Jackson's inhumanity.

The facts of the case, which involved Wood's failure to obey an order while taking relief from guard duty and his subsequent resistance to arrest, are not altogether clear. Jackson's opponents in the 1828 campaign alleged that Wood's trial was altogether on flimsy charges and his sentence was the decision of an influenced court. Wood was not guilty of any of the allegations; he was merely performing his duty according to his instructions and training. He was neither disobedient nor disrespectful—he merely had conflicting orders from a staff officer and the guard duty

officer, and guard duty rules and regulations prescribed his only course of action. Wood's refusal to surrender his gun, until Jackson intervened, also reflected a dedication to duty and did not constitute mutiny. Jackson engineered the trial, conviction, and execution of Wood, his opponents argued, to reestablish his authority and command over the mutinous troops at Fort Strother and over those expected to rendezvous with him shortly; and to preclude an outcry, Jackson lied in the second paragraph of his order for the execution by stating that this was Wood's second offense. Wood had enlisted in James Harris's company in January 1814 and was not among the recruits of December 1813 pardoned by Jackson.

It is unfortunately impossible either to substantiate or to refute the allegations, despite the large number of affidavits printed by pro- and anti-Jackson forces in 1828. The muster rolls for Harris's company have apparently not survived and only a portion of the final paragraph of the court-martial proceedings, sustaining the report of Jackson's intervention for the surrender of Wood's gun, has been found.

To John Wood

Fort Strother 14th march 1814

Genl. order,
John Woods,

You have been tried by a court martial on the charges of disobedience of orders, disrespect to your commanding officer, & mutiny; & have been found guilty of all of them. The court which found you guilty of these charges has sentenced you to suffer death by shooting; and this sentence the commanding General has thought proper, & even felt himself bound, to approve, and to order to be executed—

The offences of which you have been found guilty are such as cannot be permitted to pass unpunished in an army, but at the hazard of its ruin—

This is the second time you have violated the duties of a soldier—the second time you have been guilty of offences, the punishment of which is death. when you had been regularly mustered into the service of your country, & were marching to head Quarters, under the immediate command of Brig Genl. Roberts, you were one of those who in violation of your engagement—of all the principles of honor, & of the order of your commanding General, rose in mutiny & deserted. You were arrested, & brought back; & notwithstanding the little claim you had to mercy, your General, unwilling to inflict the severity of the law, & influenced by the hope that you would atone by your future good conduct for your past error, thought proper to grant you all a pardon. This ought to have produced a salutary impression on a mind not totally dead, to every honourable sentiment, & not perversely & obstinately bent on spreading discord, & confusion in the army. It unfortunately produced no such impression

on yours. But a few weeks after you had been brought back, you have been found guilty of offences not less criminal than those for which you had been so lately pardoned & which if the law, had been rigidly enforced, would have subjected you to death. This evinces but too manifestly, an incorrigible disposition of heart—a rebellious and obstinate temper of mind, which, as it cannot be rectified, ought not to be permitted to diffuse its influence amongst others—

An army cannot exist where order & subordination are wholly disregarded—it cannot exist with much credit to itself, or service to the country which employs it, but where they are observed with the most punctilious exactness. The disobedience of orders, & the contempt of officers speedily lead to a state of disorganization, & ruin; & mutiny; which includes the others aims still more immediately at the dissolution of an army—Of all these offences you have twice been guilty; & have once been pardoned.¹ Your General must forget what he owes to the service he is engaged in, & to the country which employs him, if by pardoning you again, he should furnish an example to sanction measures which would bring ruin on the army he commands—

This is an important crisis; in which if we all act as becomes us, every thing is to be hoped for towards the accomplishment of the objects of our government; if otherwise, every thing to be feared. How it becomes us to act, we all know, and what our punishment shall be, if we act otherwise, must be known also. The law which points out the one, prescribes the other. Between that law, & its offender, the commanding General ought not to be expected to interpose, & *will not* where there are no circumstances of alleviation. There appear to be none such in your case; & however as a man he may deplore your unhappy situation, he cannot as an officer, without infringing his duty, arrest the sentence of the court martial

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

Copy, attest
Joel Parrish Jr. Secretary—

LC, DLC (62). Published in the *Nashville Clarion*, April 5, and the *Nashville Whig*, April 6, 1814; *Truth's Advocate and Monthly Anti-Jackson Expositor*, May 1828; *Washington National Intelligencer*, June 30, 1828, and other 1828 newspapers; Bassett, 1:480–81.

1. Jackson contended that Wood had been among the enlisted men he had pardoned on January 31 before the trial of their captains, Patton, Harris, Pickens, and Nelson; but according to Harris's 1828 affidavit, based on the muster rolls then in his possession, Wood had joined the company in late January 1814 and thus could not have been among the December 1813 deserters.

To Thomas Pinckney

Ft. Williams. 23d March 1814

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 11th. & 13th Inst:—they reached me last evening.¹

Accept, I pray you, my best thanks for the kind wishes you have had the goodness to express for my welfare & success.

I shall, without delay, take measures for having Genl. Cocke proceeded with, in the manner you have been pleased to direct. I had previously however required Govr. Blount to cause him to be arrested upon the charges of disobedience of orders, mutiny, exciting mutiny, & unmilitary, unofficer-like, & ungentlemanly conduct.²

I have been requested by Governor Blount, in a letter which I received from him yesterday, to learn from you “the number & kind of troops you may require in future; & for what term of service”; & to forward him the information when it shall be obtained.³

After taking out a part of their lading I was enabled to get the boats to the mouth of Cedar Creek on yesterday, where they are now safely harboured.⁴

A detachment which I sent out on the eveng of the 21st. to scour the surrounding country, returned this evening—having burnt a couple of towns situated 12 or 15 miles below this, which had been some time before abandoned. They had not the good fortune to discover any of the enemy, tho, they frequently fell in upon the fresh trails of small stragling parties, who had, probably, been sent out to gather the remains of their stock.⁵

I have found it a very serious tax on my provision-stores to feed the friendly Indians who, in considerable numbers have flocked to my army to partake in the war; & the very moment I can rid myself of them with a good grace, & without leaving improper impressions on their minds, I shall certainly do so. At Emuckfau I must find or make a pretext for discharging the greater part of them; & perhaps the whole, except my guides.

I am happy to learn by letters this moment received from the ass: Dep: Quar: master (Majr. Baxter) & from one of the Contractors at Ft Strother that there is a likelihood of plentiful supplies of breadstuff being soon forwarded me.⁶ From the assurances they give, I have now no fears in regard to this article except what arise from the difficult navigation of the river.

The letter which I yesterday received from Govr. Blount was accompanied by a packet for you, which I herewith send.⁷

I also send you the proceedings of the court martial, on the trial of Brig: Genl. Isaac Roberts; a copy of which has been forwarded to the Sec: of War.⁸ I have been busily engaged all day in making the necessary

arrangements for an early march in the morning. I have the honor to be very respectfully yr. Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl

P.S. Ft Williams is situated on the point of land between the mouth of Cedar Creek, & the Coosa river. This creek is laid down on the map which I sent you, tho, it is not there named: it empties about 14 miles below the mouth of Natchez Creek, which you will find on the map.⁹ A.J.

Draft in John Reid's hand, signed by AJ, DLC (9); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56).

1. See Pinckney to AJ, March 11 (above), and March 13.
2. See AJ to Blount, March 7, and March 10 (above); and Pinckney to AJ, March 13.
3. See Blount to AJ, March 13.
4. In a March 22 letter to Pinckney, Jackson reported that the supply boats from Fort Strother had been caught on shoals a mile and a half upstream from Fort Williams and suggested that navigation of the lower Coosa River would be even more difficult.
5. See Order of March 21 for detachment of troops; AJ to Thomas Johnson, March 22; and Johnson to AJ, March 23.
6. See John Pryor Hickman to AJ, March 22. The letter from James Baxter has not been found.
7. See Blount to AJ, March 13. The communications enclosed to Pinckney have not been identified.
8. See Proceedings in the court-martial of Isaac Roberts, February 23–28.
9. The copy of this letter made at Pinckney's headquarters and sent to Washington reads instead: "P.S. I am erecting a fort on the point of land between the mouth of Cedar creek and Coosa river." Map not found.

Jackson's victory on March 27 at Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) proved to be the last major engagement of the Creek War. The power of the hostile faction was broken, as Jackson suggested in his report from the battleground, below. The Horseshoe Bend is on the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, near the site of Jackson's inconclusive battle with the Creeks at Emuckfau on January 22. Jackson commanded an army of about 3,000 men, including some 600 Cherokees and friendly Creeks, against an estimated 1,000 hostile warriors. The Creeks had ingeniously fortified the neck of the bend, enhancing its natural defenses, but when surrounded by Jackson's larger, better-armed force, and deprived of their means of escape on the river, their would-be stronghold became the setting for a desperate last stand. After Horseshoe Bend, while Jackson mobilized for a climactic battle that never came, the hostile remnant either fled to Spanish Florida or straggled in to surrender unconditionally to the man they now called "Sharp Knife." (For additional details of the battle, see AJ to Rachel Jackson and John Coffee to AJ, April 1, below; AJ to Willie Blount, March 31, and to Pinckney, April 5.

To Thomas Pinckney

Copy

On the Battle ground on bend of the
Tallapoosa 28th March 1814

Sir,

I feel peculiarly happy in being able to announce to you the fortunate eventuation of my expedition to the Tallapoosa. I reached the bend near Emuckfau (called by the whites the horse shoe) about ten OClk in the forenoon of yesterday, where I found the strength of the neighboring towns collected. Expecting our approach they had gathered in from Oakfuskee, Oakchoya, New Yauka Hillabees, the Fish-pond, & Eufaula towns, to the number it is said of a thousand.¹

It is difficult to conceive a situation more eligible for defence than the one they had chosen, or one rendered more secure by the skill with which they had erected their breast work, it was from five to eight feet high, and extended across the point in such a direction, as that a force approaching it, would be exposed to a double fire while they lay in perfect security behind. A cannon planted at one extremity could have raked it to no advantage.

Determining to exterminate them, I detached Genl. Coffee & nearly the whole of the Indian force, early on the morning of yesterday to cross the river about two miles below their encampment, & to surround the bend in such a manner, as that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river; With the Infantry I proceeded slowly & in order along the point of land which led to the front of their breast work. Having planted my cannon (one six & one three pounder[]) on an eminence at the distance of one hundred & fifty or two hundred yds from it, I opened a very brisk fire, playin upon the enemy with the musquetry & rifles whenever they shewed themselves beyond it. This was kept up with short interruptions for about two hours, when a part of the Indian force & Capn. Russels & Lt [Jesse] Beans companies of Spies,² who had accompanied Genl. Coffee crossed over in canoes to the extremity of the bend & set fire to a few of the buildings which were there situated, they then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast work & commenced a spirited fire upon the enemy behind it. Finding that this force, notwithstanding the bravery they displayed was wholly insufficient to dislodge them, and that Genl. Coffee had entirely secured the opposite banks of the river, I now determined to take their works by storm. The men by whom this was to be effected, had been waiting with impatience to receive the order, & hailed it with acclamation. The spirit which animated them was a sure augury of the success which was to follow, the history of warfare furnishes few instances of a more brilliant attack. The Regulars led on by their skillful & intrepid commander Col Williams & by the gallant Major [Lemuel

Purnell] Montgomery³ soon gained possession of the works in the midst of a most tremendous fire from behind them. The militia of the venerable Genl Dohertys brigade accompanied them in the charge, with a vivacity & firmness which would have done honor to Regulars. The enemy were compleatly routed. Five hundred & fifty seven were left dead upon the peninsula, & a great number were killed by the horsemen; It is believed that not more than 20 have escaped;⁴ The fighting continued with some severity for five hours, but we continued to destroy many of them until we were prevented by the night; This morning we killed sixteen who had lain concealed.⁵ We took about two hundred & fifty prisoners all women & children except two or three⁶

Our loss is 106 wounded & twenty six killed⁷ Major [William] McIntosh (the Coweta) who joined the army with a part of his tribe greatly distinguished himself.⁸ When I get an hours leisure I will give you a more detailed account.⁹ According to my original purpose I commence my return march to Fort Williams today, & shall if I find sufficient supplies there hasten to the hictory ground. The power of the creeks is I think forever broken.

I send you a hasty sketch taken by the eye of the situation in which the enemy were encamped, & of the manner in which I approached them.¹⁰ I have the honor to be with very great respect your Obt Servt

(Signed) Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56); Draft by John Reid, DLC (9). Published in *Washington National Intelligencer*, April 18; *Niles' Register*, April 23; *Nashville Whig*, May 3; Bassett, 1:488-89 (from draft). Pinckney forwarded the copy to John Armstrong on April 3.

1. The Nuyaka village was upstream from Horseshoe Bend, and the Okfuskee, Okchai, Hilibi, Fish Pond, and Eufaula towns were located within a twenty-five-mile radius along the Tallapoosa River and its tributaries.

2. Bean (1794-1845), a lawyer, settled in Dallas County, Alabama, in 1819 and later served as a judge and state legislator.

3. Montgomery (1786-1814; Washington College), first major in the 39th U.S. Infantry Regiment, was killed in the battle. Born in Virginia and reared in East Tennessee, he had practiced law in Nashville for several years before the war.

4. In other reports on the battle, Jackson estimated that more than 800 enemy warriors had been killed, including those thrown into the river or killed by the mounted troops surrounding the bend.

5. The systematic slaughter of the enemy, and particularly of the sixteen who had lain concealed overnight, became an issue in the presidential campaign of 1828 when Jackson's opponents cited it as another example of his violent and tyrannical character. Quoting from this letter, the Cincinnati campaign paper, *Truth's Advocate and Monthly Anti-Jackson Expositor* (March 1828), described the event as "cold-blooded cruelty . . . not exceeded in the annals of the most relentless and savage warfare." Jackson privately questioned the accuracy of the report as published and specifically denied that any Creeks were killed on the morning after the battle, and on April 22, 1828 (DLC-35), he wrote to Pinckney, then aged and infirm, requesting a copy of the report. In his reply of May 26 (DLC-35), Pinckney expressed regret that he had retained no copy of Jackson's report, but he positively recalled the killing

of sixteen Creeks, adding that he had been told that they had fired on Jackson's soldiers and had refused repeated calls to surrender (see also *United States Telegraph*, April 5, 1828).

6. Jackson's estimates of the number of prisoners varied from 250 to 350.

7. Jackson later gave the number of wounded as 107 (AJ to Blount, March 31, and to Rachel Jackson, April 1, below) and finally as 105 (AJ to Pinckney, April 5). Adjutant General James W. Sittler's final tally showed thirty-two dead and ninety-nine wounded (see report, cMarch 27). The Cherokees had eighteen killed, thirty-six wounded; the friendly Creeks, five killed and eleven wounded.

8. McIntosh (c1775–1825), a half-blooded Creek chief, also fought with Jackson in the 1817–18 Seminole campaign. He was eventually killed by Creeks opposed to the cession of tribal lands in the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs.

9. See AJ to Pinckney, April 5.

10. See Map of Horseshoe Bend, DLC (mAJ's).

To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters Fort Williams

April 1st. 1814

My Dear,

I returned to this place on yesterday three oclock P.M. from an excursion against Tohopeka, and about one hour after had the pleasure of receiving your affectionate letter of the 22nd ultimo—¹

I have the pleasure to state to you that on the 27th. march that I attacked & have destroyed the whole combined force, of the Newyokas, oakfuskes Hillabays, Fishponds, ocaias, and ufalee, Tribes—The *carnage* was *dreadfull*—They had possessed themselves of one of the most military sites, I Ever saw, which they had as strongly fortified with logs, across the neck of a bend—I endeavoured, to levell the works with my cannon, but in vain—The balls passed thro the works without shaking the wall—but carrying destruction to the enemy behind it—I had sent Genl Coffee across the river, with his horse and Indians who had compleatly surrounded the bend which cut off (compleatly) their escape—and the cherokees Effected a landing on the extreme point of the bend with about one hundred and fifty of Genls coffees Brigade, including Capt Russles spy company—The Battle raged, about two hours, when I found those engaged in the interior of the bend, were about to be overpowered, I ordered, the charge and carried the works, by storm—after which they Indians took possession of the river bank, and part of their works raised with brush getting into the interior of the bend—and It was dark before we finished killing them—I ordered the dead bodies of the Indians to be counted, the next morning, and exclusive of those buried in their watry grave, who were killed in the [river] and who after being wounded plunged into it, there were counted, five hundred and fifty seven—from the report of Genl Coffee and the officers surrounding the bend, they are of oppinion, that there could not be less than three hundred, killed in the river, who sunk and could not be counted—I have no doubt, but at least Eight hundred and fifty

were slain—about twenty who had hid under the bank in the water, made their Escape in the night, one of whom was taken the next morning who gives this account, that they were all wounded from which I believe about 19 wounded Indians alone escaped—we took about three hundred and fifty prisoners, weomen & children and three warriors—What effect this will produce upon those infatuated and deluded people I cannot yet say—having destroyed at To'hope'ka, three of their principl prophets leaving but two in their nation—having tread their holy ground as the termed it, and destroyed all their chiefs & warriors on the Tallapoosee river above the big bend, it is probable they may now sue for peace should they not (If I can be supplied with provisions) I will give them, with the permission of heaven the final stroke at the hickory ground, in a few days we have lost in killed of the whites 26, and one hundred and seven wounded—amongst the former is Major Montgomery who bravely fell on the walls, and of the latter Colo. Carroll—slightly—our friends all safe, and Jack you may say to Mrs. Caffery realised all my expectations he fought bravely—and killed an indian—every officer and man did his duty—the 39th distinguished themselves and so did the militia, who stormed the works with them. There never was more heroism or roman courage displayed—I write in haste surrounded with a pressure of business, and a little fatigued—I will write you again before I leave this place²—for the present I can only add, that I hope shortly to put an end to the war and return to your arms, kiss my little andrew for me, tell him I have a warriors bow & quiver for him—give my compliments to all friends, and cheer up the spirits of your Sister Cafferry—and receive my sincere prayers for your health & happiness untill I return—affectionately adieu—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (9). Published in Bassett, 1:492–94.

1. Jackson probably meant Rachel's letter above of March 21.

2. See AJ to Rachel, April 6.

From John Coffee

Fort Williams 1st. Apl. 1814

Sir.

Agreeably to your order of the 27th. Ultimo,¹ I took up the line of march at half past six Oclock A.M. of the same day with a detachment of seven hundred cavalry and mounted gunmen and about six hundred Indians, five hundred of which were Cherokees and the balance friendly Creeks—I crossed the Tallipoosey river at the little Island ford about three miles below the bend, in which the enemy had concentrated, and then turned up the river bearing away from its clifts—when within half a mile of the village the savage yell was raised by the enemy, and I supposed he had

discovered and was about to attack me. I immediately drew up my forces in line of battle in an open hilly woodland, and in that position moved on towards the yelling of the enemy—previous to this I had ordered the Indians on our approach to the bend of the river to advance secretly and take possession of the bank of the river and prevent the enemy from crossing on the approach of your army in his front—when within a quarter of a mile of the river, the firing of your Cannon commenced, when the Indians with me immediately rushed forward with great impetuosity to the river bank—my line was halted and kept in order of battle, expecting an attack on our rear from the Oakfuskee villages, which lay down the river about eight miles below us—The firing of your Cannon and small arms in a short time became general and heavy, which animated our Indians, and seeing about one hundred of the Warriors and all the squaws and Children of the enemy running about among the huts of the Village, which was open to our view, they could no longer remain silent spectators, while some kept up a fire across the river (which is about one hundred & twenty yards wide) to prevent the enemy's approach to the bank, others plunged into the water and swam over the river for canoes that lay at the other shore in considerable numbers, and brought them over, in which Crafts a number of them embarked, and landed in the bend with the enemy—Colo. Gideon Morgan [Jr.] who commanded the Cherokees, Capt. [Hugh] Kerr,² and Capt. William Russell, with a part of his company of Spies was amongst the first that crossed the river, they advanced into the Village and very soon drove the enemy from the huts up the river bank to the fortified works from which they were fighting you—they pursued and continued to annoy them during your whole action—This movement of my Indians forces left the river bank unguarded and made it necessary that I should send a part of my line to take possession of the river bank. I accordingly ordered about one third of the men to be posted around the bend on the river bank, whilst the balance remained in line to protect our rear—Captain Hammonds company of Raingers took post on the river bank on my right and during the whole engagement kept up a continued and destructive fire on those of the enemy that attempted to escape into the River and killed a very large proportion of those that were found dead under the bank above as well as many others sunk under water—I ordered Lieutenant Bean to take possession of the Island below with forty men, to prevent the enemy's taking refuge there, which was executed with promptitude, and which had a very happy effect, as many of the enemy did attempt their escape to the Island, but not one ever landed, they were sunk by Leut. Beans command ere they reached the bank—Attempts to cross the river at all points of the bend was made by the enemy, but not one escaped very few ever reached the bank, and that few was killed the instant they landed—From the report of my Officers as well as from my own observation, I feel warranted in saying that from Two hundred & fifty to three hundred of the enemy was buried under water and was not numbered

with the dead that was found³—My loss was two white men killed and ten wounded—and Twenty three friendly Indians killed and forty seven wounded—making in the whole of my detachment, Twenty five killed and fifty seven wounded—I left my position after you had gained possession of the bend and the enemy's works, and after the few who survived had taken shelter under the banks of the river, and marched up thro' the New-yorker Village, crossed over and joined the main army at seven O'clock. P.M. during the action all the men and Officers of my detachment acted their several parts well—not one neglected to do the duty assigned to him with great firmness—Quarter Master [Joshua] Haskell attached himself to Capt Hammonds company, and fired not less than fifty rounds at the enemy in the course of the day and no doubt, done much execution⁴ I am Sir very respectfully your very Humble Servant

Jno. Coffee
Brigd. Genl.

LS, THi (mAJs); Photocopy of LS, OkTG (3-0944); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Published in *Nashville Clarion*, April 12; *Niles' Register*, April 30; and other contemporary newspapers.

1. Jackson had ordered Coffee, probably verbally, across the Tallapoosa River. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, April 1.

2. Morgan (1778–1851) organized and led a regiment of Cherokee warriors, which he was ordered to discharge on April 3. Kerr, acting as contractor's agent at Fort Strother, was killed in the battle.

3. Coffee apparently based his estimate on the reports of Eli Hammond, Jesse Bean, John H. Gibson, and William Russell, [cMarch 27], DLC-9.

4. Haskell (1785–1839) served as forage master for the Tennessee Volunteer cavalry brigade. In 1821, he moved to Jackson, Tennessee, where he served as judge of the circuit court until 1835.

To Tennessee Troops in Mississippi Territory

Fort Williams April 2d. 1814

To the officers & soldiers who have lately returned from the expedition to the Tallapoosa

Fellow-Soldiers

You have entitled yourselves to the gratitude of your general & of your country. The expedition from which you have just returned, has, by your good conduct, been rendered prosperous beyond any example in the history of our warfare. It has redeemed the character of Tennessee, & of that description of troops of which the greater part of the army was composed.

You have, in a few days, opened your way to the Tallapoosa, & destroyed a confederacy of the enemy, ferocious by nature, & grown insolent by the impunity with which they had so long, committed their depreda-

tions. Relying on their numbers—the (strength) security of their situation—& the assurances of their prophets, they derided our approach, & already exulted in anticipation of the victory they hoped to obtain over us. They knew not what brave men could effect, when they came to chastise an insolent foe. Barbarians, they were ignorant of the influence of civilization & of government, over the human powers. They hoped to frighten us by their yells & to oppose our progress by fortifications of wood. Stupid mortals! their yells only designate their number & their situation with the more certainty; & their walls become a snare for their own destruction. So it must ever be when presumption & ignorance contend against bravery & prudence.

The fiends of the Tallapoosa will, no longer murder our women & children, or disturb the quiet of our borders. Their midnight flambeaux will no more illumine their council-house, or shine upon the victim of their infernal orgies. They have disappeared from the face of the Earth. In their places, a new generation will arise who will know their duties better. The weapons of warfare will be exchanged for the utensils of husbandry; & the wilderness which now withers in sterility & seems to mourn the desolation which overspreads it, will blossom as the rose, & become the nursery of the arts. But other chastisements remain to be inflicted before this happy day can arise. How lamentable it is that the path to peace should lead through blood & over the carcasses of the slain!! But it is in the dispensations of that providence which inflicts partial evil, to produce general good.

Our enemy are not sufficiently humbled since they do not sue for peace. A collection of their forces again await our approach & remain to be dispersed. Buried in ignorance & seduced by their prophets, they have the weakness to believe they shall still be able to maintain a stand against our arms. We must undeceive them. They must be made to atone for their obstinacy & their crimes by still farther suffering. The hopes which have so long deluded them, must be driven from their last refuge. They must be made to know that their prophets are impostors, & that our strength is mighty & will prevail. Then & not till then may we hope for a lasting & beneficial peace.

It is ordered by the commanding general that an extra ration be issued to the troops.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl—

DS, Copy, and Draft, DLC (10); LC, Wayne Trivett (3-0952). DS and Draft are in John Reid's hand. Published in *Nashville Whig*, May 25; Bassett, 1:494–95 (from Copy).

From Rachel Jackson

Hermitage April the 7th 1814

My Dear

Its Long since I hav had the happiness of receiveing a letter from your Dear hand the one by Jame was the last he has never reached home nor Can I heare From him¹—the Daingers and perils you have to incounter and so often too how Can I rest in aney Ease at preaset I know you are Daily Exposed to Daingers hardships & of Every disscription but I trust that the same God that Led Moses through the wilderness has been and now is Conducting you giving you his aide his protection on that my hopes are founded—your Little Andrew is well Is much pleased with his Charley² I think him a fine Boy indeed. I hav been very sick and four or five of the Negroes I have been at a greate Deal of trouble with them Doc-ter [Francis] May has attended them³ I was Extreemly anxous For fear of Little Hannah to Daye I Entertaine some hopes of her Liveing Betty is better⁴ if I live we will own fewer of them for theay vex me often and in my situation it is hurtful my hand has sutch a treamour I Can scrcely write you will have to Excuse me Every way—the fever I had Lay in my heade but bleedng Callomel was the only medson I am not well oh when will you returne or when shall I heare from you But I know you will as soon as Convenient our son Andrew the Dear Little fellow hurt my feelings a Little time since he was attact with this feaver he Calld for you saide he pappa must be sent for oh Cousin Stockley [Donelson Hays] go fetch me my pappa but Sweet mother dont you Cry—the spring time has Returnd ther is a semblance in my siprits my mind and the present time meaning the Deep snow on the 4 of this month It was so Deep and heavy it broke large tops and lims of trees Every think appeard to Look mournfull of the vegitable kine but when the sun shone on them theay all wer vivified. so will you have that Effect on my spirits when I see you returning to me againe nothing will animate or inliven me untill then—our friends are all well nothing new from the north by the Last mail. So states the papers our farm is going on as well as Can be Expected it has taken the well to waite on the sick I will write you a Long letter Soon I have maney things to say unto the on Diferent subjects which will now be omited My prayer is that the Choyestet blessings of Heaven may always attend you keepe you as a Chosen vesel through Life Excepert my blessing my warmest affections & gratitud and beleive me forever your affectionate

Rachel Jackson

Sister Caffery says you have her prayes for your Saftey and health Let us know how Jack Comes on he is a Soldier She Sayes the friendship of some of my friends I will never foget

R J

ALS, DLC (10). Published in Bassett, 1:498–99.

1. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, March 12. The slave Jame (c1794–1829) served as one of Jackson's allotted military servants both during and after the war. He had become ill en route to the Hermitage and was being treated at the home of Dr. David Moore in Huntsville (see Stockley D. Hays to AJ, March 22).

2. Charley, a Creek child given to Jackson by James Fife, was intended for Andrew Jackson Donelson (see AJ to Rachel Jackson, February 21).

3. May (d. 1817), a native of Virginia and brother-in-law of Hugh Lawson White, had practiced medicine in Nashville since 1790. He had served as Jackson's surgeon in the Jackson-Dickinson duel in 1806.

4. There were several Hannahs over the years at the Hermitage, but Rachel almost certainly referred here to her personal servant, later known as House Hannah (b. c1792), whom Jackson bequeathed to his daughter-in-law, Sarah, in his will. In 1817 she married Aaron, the blacksmith; they were the parents of ten children. Betty (b. c1793) had been purchased in 1794 with her mother, Old Hannah (b. c1766). Both were house servants, Betty serving mainly as cook.

From Andrew Jackson, Jr.

Aprile the 8 [1814]

My Dear Father no one will fetch my Lyncoia I have a thought of going my self for him I like Charly but he will not mind me my mother thinks highly of his understanding she treats him as well as aney purson on Earth Could—write when you think you will be on your returne march and I will Come and Hail you welcome oh the Sweete anticipation of the Long wished for period of it oreflows my soule I must quit the subject for the present—adieu my kindest and Dearest of friends

Andrew Jackson juner

Mrs Colo [Robert] Hayes best highest wishes for you

ALS by Rachel Jackson, DLC (10).

From John E. Beck

Nashville April 9th 1814

Sir,

On the 6th. Inst I recd. from the post office, your letter of the 23rd. of March and the depositions which Major Alexander Smith, was charged with the delivery of.¹

The extraordinary conduct of Genl Cocke, which merits the indignation of all good men, has been attentively considered by me so far as I am informed of it by the depositions—Altho it is criminal to an extent somewhat beyond cases, which commonly occur under the act of 1812, I

am not inclined to believe that it constitutes a case of Treason—but that *it is one which demands and will receive, all the punishment which can* be inflicted under that act. Shou'd he however be arrested, with a view to the act of 1812, he may still be prosecuted for Treason if, before an Indictment is prepared, he is believed, by the production of other evidence &c on a more deliberate view of his case, to be guilty of that crime.

I presume (from report) that Genl Cocke at the time alluded to, had not been mustered into service: and was not therefore subject to the rules and articles of War. If I am incorrect in this impression he cannot be prosecuted under the 17th Section of the act of 1812, which operates *alone* on persons *not* subject to the rules and articles of war.²

I have *as yet* been unable to ascertain whether Camp Ross, is within this State, and if so, whether it is within this District or that of East Tennessee. By the Constitution of the United States the trial must be in the State *within which* the offense was committed: If Camp Ross, altho on Indian land, is in Georgia, or the Mississippi Territory he Shou'd be tried there—If it be within this State, which I think is the case, he must be tried in the Juridical District, which comprehends Camp Ross. And I presume, it may easily be ascertained in Camp, to which it belongs—The District of East Tennessee consists of what in 1807, were the Districts of Hamilton & Washington—That of West Tennessee comprises what at the same time, were the Districts of Winchester &c.

I herewith inclose you a letter this day addressed to me by Judge [John] McNairy, by which it is seen, that it is deemed improper to issue a warrant, without other testimony than depositions taken in the way mentioned.³ I must therefore request that you immediately dispatch, to Knoxville such Gentlemen as *can prove* the conduct of Genl Cocke, at Camp Ross and *also state within what* Judicial District that place *is*, in order that he may be *arrested and held for trial* in the proper Court before the return of Judge McNairy to Nashville. Shou'd the witnesses depart for Knoxville too late to arrive there, before the period of Judge McNairy's leaving it, I wou'd advise that a letter be addressed to the Attorney for East Tennessee,⁴ who will no doubt, apply to some Judge for a warrant & attend before the examining Court after the arrest of Genl Cocke—Should you, send the Witnesses to this place after the return of Judge McNairy, you may rely upon my most prompt attention to whatever may be necessary, in the management of the prosecution. I am Sir very Respectfully your most Obt St

John E. Beck
United States Attorney
for West Tennessee

ALS, DLC (10). Beck (1783–1818), a Nashville lawyer since 1806, was appointed United States district attorney for West Tennessee in 1810.

1. The letter and depositions have not been found. Smith (1766–1824) had served as

inspector general for the East Tennessee Militia under John Cocke in 1813 and as first major in the East Tennessee detachment at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He represented Cocke County in the Tennessee House of Representatives, 1811–15.

2. Section 17 of the act to raise an additional military force, January 11, 1812 (2 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 671–74) set penalties for enticing soldiers to desertion. Cocke was in fact tried not as a civilian in a federal district court but as a military officer before a court-martial at Nashville in December (see reports in the *Nashville Whig*, December 20 and 27, 1814, and January 4, 1815). He was acquitted of all charges.

3. See McNairy to Beck, April 9 (DLC-10). McNairy (1762–1837), the federal district judge for both districts of Tennessee from 1797 to 1833, held that the depositions taken at the order of General Doherty and certified by Smith were improper. He recommended that the witnesses to Cocke's alleged crimes appear before him at the district court's sitting, either in Knoxville or Nashville.

4. John McCampbell (d. c1821) served as attorney, 1810–21.

To Thomas Pinckney

(Copy)

Camp Milton 14th. April 1814
at night

Sir,

I reached the town of Fooshatchee, (situated about three miles below Hoithlewaule) on yesterday; & found it abandoned.¹ I was prevented from marching directly to Hoithlewaule by learning, when I had arrived within 10 or 12 miles of it, that it also was abandoned. The enemy, apprised of our approach, had commenced a precipitate flight on the 11th. inst. the day on which I should have reached and attacked them, had I not been prevented by the excessiveness of the rains—

I encamped at Fooshatchee last night, & to day advanced to this place about a mile above it—having previously burnt that town, and another called Coloome, a short distance below it. I did not think it necessary to march my main army to Hoithlewaule, but sent out a Detachment to day which burnt it also. We have taken about ten prisoners at and near Fooshatchee, but I know not what reliance ought to be placed on the accounts they give of the present situation & intention of those who have fled. They represent them however (and in this statement they all agree) as having crossed the river and as hastening to Pensacola, either for fresh supplies of ammunition or in the hope of obtaining there that safety which no place in their own Country will afford.

Anxious to avail myself by a speedy movement of the whole advantage of the victory of the 27th. Ult. & relying upon the assurances you had given me, I left Fort Williams with only eight days rations, which are now exhausted.² I accordingly sent an express to Colo. [Homer Virgil] Milton to day requesting him to form a junction with me, as soon as practicable, & to forward supplies for the present relief of my army.³ As I advised him of my destitute condition, & of the necessity there was for immediate assistance I did not imagine that any hesitation would have been felt

or any delay experienced. Nor could I have supposed him *unprepared* to furnish, me, as I had requested him the day after I commenced my march, to form a junction with me at Hoithlewaule on the 11th. inst, and had made him acquainted with the quantity of supplies I had with me, & of the reliance I placed, when those should be consumed, upon what I should be able to obtain from him.⁴ He however replied to my express to day (verbally) that he would send a small supply to the friendly Indians who had accompanied me, & that *tomorrow* he would *lend* me some, for the remainder of my troops; but that he felt himself under no *obligation* to furnish any. This was about 12 o'clock to day; and he was then, not more than three miles above me, at Hoithlewaule; on the ruins of which he is now encamped. The bearer of this order has not returned, & I do not know how it will be complied with; but as I feel myself justified in issuing it by your assurances & by his admission that he has supplies I shall see that it is not *altogether* neglected or trifled with. Affairs having taken this turn, it becomes more & more necessary that I should advance without delay to the junction of the rivers, where I hope to draw plentiful supplies from Fort Williams, by means of the present swell of the Coosa. I shall therefore take the most effectual & speedy means in my power to get such supplies as may be at Fort Decatur for my use, brought down,⁵ & shall not remit my exertions to bring the war to a speedy & successful termination, which I am happy to think I shall soon be able to effect. I wrote you on the 28th. Ulto from the battle ground near New Yauka, & afterwards from Fort Williams advising you of the success of my expedition to the Tallapoosa & of my future purposes;⁶ in answer to which I have not heard from you. The last letter I received from you was of date the 28th. Ulto.⁷

I shall be very happy to see you at the junction of the rivers as soon as the situation of your affairs will permit you.⁸ I have the honor to be with great respect Your Obt. Servt.

(signed) Andrew Jackson

P.S. 15th. 30 minutes after 5:o'clock AM Captain Gordon of the Spies whom I sent with the order to Colo. Milton has returned; bringing two thousand rations, & a note from the Colo., stating that they were sent, not because I had *ordered* them but because my men were destitute.⁹ His unwillingness to obey my orders (tho in the neighbourhood) until a junction is actually formed, & his apparent wish to postpone that event as long as possible, are a little singular & will be noted. (signed) A.J.

Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56); Drafts in John Reid's hand, DLC (10). Published in Bassett, 1:500 (from a draft). Pinckney transmitted the copy to the war department in his letter of April 18.

1. Fushatchee was an Upper Creek town on the north bank of the Tallapoosa River, in Elmore County, Alabama.

2. See Pinckney to AJ, March 23 and 28.

3. Milton (d. 1822), a native of Georgia, commanded the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment. Orders to Milton not found.

4. See AJ to Milton, April 5.

5. See order to John Coffee, April 15. Fort Decatur, established by Milton in March, was located on the east bank of the Tallapoosa River, near Miltstead, Macon County, Alabama.

6. See AJ to Pinckney, March 28 (above) and April 5.

7. See Pinckney to AJ, March 28.

8. See Pinckney's reply of April 16.

9. Note not found.

To Willie Blount

Camp at the junction of the coosee
& Tallipoosee 18th April 1814

Sir

I am happy to inform you that the campaign is, at length drawing to a prosperous close. We have scoured the coosee & the Tallipoosee, & the intervening country. A part of the enemy on the latter river made their escape across it, just before our arrival, & are flying in consternation towards Pensicola. Many of those on the coosee, & from the neighbouring country, have come in & surrendered unconditionally; & others are on the way & hourly arriving to submit in the same way. we will overtake those who fled, & make them sensible that there is no more safety in flight than in resistance. They must supplicate peace if they would enjoy it—Many of the negroes who were taken at Ft. Mimms have been delivered up; & one white woman (Polly Jones) with her three children.¹ They will be properly taken care of. The Tallisee King has been arrested, & is here in confinement.² The Fooshatchee King of the Hickory ground tribe, has delivered himself up.³ [William] Weatherford has been with me & I did not confine him.⁴ He will be with me again in a few days. Peter McQueen was taken, but escaped.⁵ He must be taken again. Hilleshagee their great prophet, has absconded, but he will be found.⁶ These were the instigators of the war, & such is their situation—

The advance of the Eastern division formed a junction with me at Hothlewaulee, & accompanied me down the Tallipoosee: The balance now at Ft. Decatur, opposite Tuccabatchee, will arrive in a few days, except what will be left for the retention of the post. Major Genl. Pinckney will join the army at this place, tomorrow or next day.⁷ The business of the campaign will not, I presume, require that I or my troops remain much longer. Genl. Pinckney, & Col. [Benjamin] Hawkins, who is now with me, have been appointed to make the treaty.⁸ I am Sir very respectfully yr. mo ob. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl.

Copy, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-51); Draft in John Reid's hand, DLC (10). Published in *Nashville Clarion* and *Nashville Whig*, May 3; *Washington National Intelligencer*, May 21; Bassett, 1:503.

1. Not further identified.

2. Probably Hopoithle Micco, chief at the town of Chewockeeleehatchee, near Auburn, Alabama.

3. Possibly Hopoie Micco (Fushatchie Micco). In 1815 he and Hopoithle Micco were in Spanish Florida. The town of Hickory Ground (Otciafopa) was on the east bank of the Coosa River, about two miles above its confluence with the Tallapoosa.

4. Weatherford (c1780–1824), of mixed white and Indian ancestry, was a principal war leader of the hostile Creeks. Although whites had previously reviled him for his role in the Fort Mims massacre, the reputedly brave and eloquent manner in which he surrendered to Jackson (see Weatherford to AJ, cApril 17) won him widespread celebrity after the war.

5. McQueen (d. c1820), son of a Scots trader and a Tallassee woman, was one of the earliest and most adamant leaders of the hostile Creek faction. After his escape to Spanish Florida, he continued to foment hostilities against the Americans and narrowly eluded capture by Jackson's troops in 1818 during the First Seminole War. He reportedly died shortly thereafter on an island off the east coast of Florida.

6. Josiah Francis or Hillis Hadjo (d. 1818) was war chief of the Alabama, or Holy Ground, tribe. In 1816 he went to London in a unsuccessful effort to solicit British aid in recovering the lands lost in the Creek War.

7. Pinckney assumed personal command at the Hickory Ground on April 21 and ordered Jackson to return to Fort Williams with the Tennessee militia, garrison the forts along the lines of communication to Tennessee, and discharge the remainder of his troops (see Pinckney to AJ, April 21 and 22).

8. See John Armstrong to Pinckney, March 17 (DLC-9), and Pinckney to AJ, April 7. Hawkins (1754–1816) had been United States agent to the Creeks since 1796. Upon learning that Pinckney and Hawkins had been named Creek treaty negotiators, George Doherty and other officers in Jackson's command protested to the Treasury secretary and former Tennessee Senator, George Washington Campbell (1769–1848), that no one had been appointed to represent Tennessee's interest, and they particularly denounced Hawkins whom they believed too sympathetic to the conquered Creeks (see Doherty et al. to Campbell, April 18, DLC-10 and -71; see also John Williams to AJ, cMay 1, below).

To the Tennessee Troops in Mississippi Territory

Ft Williams. 28th april 1814

Fellow Soldiers

Accept the expression of your general's thanks, & of his admiration. Within a *few weeks*, you have annihilated the power of a nation that had for *twenty years*, been the disturber of our peace. The retaliatory vengeance with which we threatened them, has been inflicted. We have seen the torch of war which they lighted up, on our borders, blazing in the heart of their own Country & consuming the inhabitants. (and have seen them flying from the flames of their own dwellings—We have seen the ravens & the vultures preying upon the carcasses of the slain unburied slain.) Our vengeance has been glutted. Wherever these infatuated Allies of our Archenemy assembled their forces for battle, you have seen them overthrown; wherever they fled, you have pursued & dispersed them. The

rapidity of your movements & the brilliancy of your achievements have corresponded with the valor by which you were animated. On the 24th of the last month you left Ft Williams—on the 27th., having cut your way over mountains & through marshes, for more than fifty miles, you destroyed the strength of six principal towns, collected at Tohopeka.¹ On the 31st. you were again at Ft Williams. Having paused, not to obtain rest, but to procure supplies, you were, in one week afterwards, once more on the line of march. You had learnt that the enemy, driven to the last extremity but still deriving hope from the assurances of their prophets, had assembled their remaining forces at Hoithlewaule to try the fortune of another battle. The intelligence operated as a stimulus upon your spirits. Over mountains, such as the barbarian who inhabits them can scarcely clamber, & through deluges of rain which converted rivulets into rivers, you again made your way to the designated spot of battle. The enemy who had lain for weeks within the neighbourhood of the army beyond the Tallapoosa, unapprehensive of danger, fled at your approach, across that river & in the face of that army.² The few who had not time to fly our approach, shews how narrowly the others escaped. On the 14th. they beheld the flames of three towns illumining the ground on which they had so lately danced with frantic exultation & which they believed to be consecrated by the charms of their prophets.³ On the days following, the margin of their beloved river continued to gleam with the burning of its villages. On the 17th. you were at the confluence of the rivers, & beheld Tuskegee in ashes. This was the centre of their nation & the anchorage of their hopes—the last spot they ever expected to abandon. Before they quitted it, they had seen the desolation of war spread over their land; & when they resigned it, they resigned it & hope together. Sinking under the pressure of that calamity they had brought upon themselves, they were thankful to accept the last terms which are offered to the conquered—their lives with unqualified submission. Amongst the number of those who came in, & prostrated themselves before those arms which they so lately attempted to oppose we beheld their leaders & their kings—those who had instigated them to hostility, & those who had conducted them in it.⁴

The war being now over & other troops having arrived to maintain the conquests you had made, there remained no further need of your services. Within two [hours] after receiving the order to return you were on the line of march;⁵ & with less than one day's ration you arrived at this place, sixty miles distant, on the 24th. notwithstanding the number of our sick & the famished condition of our horses.

Having been ordered by the commander in chief to disperse any bodies of the enemy that may be assembled within striking distance & to maintain the posts which form the line of communication between Tennessee, & Ft Jackson I have (ordered a) detached 500 men under the command of Brig genl. Johnston to the Cahawba, & shall leave for the defence of the posts 725 men under the charge of Brig genl Doherty.⁶ Genl Doherty

confides this important trust to Col [Samuel] Bunch, an officer every way worthy of it.⁷

The remainder of the troops I am ordered to discharge. I shall accordingly march them to Tennessee for this purpose; & in performing this last act of duty I shall experience a satisfaction not to be expressed. The valor you have displayed in the field of battle & the uniform good conduct you have observed as well in your encampments as on the line of march (have endeared you to the heart of your genl. beyond my power of expression) will long be cherished in the memory of your general & cannot be forgotten by that Country which they have so materially benefitted.

Drafts in John Reid's hand, DLC (10 and 71).

1. For AJ's reports on the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, see above, AJ to Pinckney, March 28, and to Rachel Jackson, April 1.

2. In his letter of April 25 to Secretary of War John Armstrong, Jackson blamed Homer V. Milton for neglecting to guard the south bank of the Tallapoosa River, allowing most of the hostile Creeks there to escape.

3. See above, AJ to Pinckney, April 14.

4. See above, AJ to Willie Blount, April 18.

5. See Pinckney to AJ, April 21.

6. See Pinckney to AJ, April 22; AJ to George Doherty, April 24 and 25; and order detaching Thomas Johnson, April 25.

7. Bunch (1786–1849) was from Grainger County.

In looking toward a postwar settlement with the Creeks, Jackson and other Tennesseans urged a large cession of land to provide both an indemnity for the costs of the war and a buffer of white settlement between the Creek nation and Spanish Florida (see AJ to John Williams, May 18, below). The Madison administration's program, transmitted to Pinckney by John Armstrong, March 17, authorized a peace treaty on the following terms: 1. a cession of land sufficient to repay the costs of the war; 2. termination of unauthorized trade and communication with Spanish Florida; 3. acknowledgement of the United States's right to establish roads, forts, and trading houses in Creek territory; and 4. surrender of all prophets and instigators of the war (see Armstrong to Pinckney, March 17, DLC-9). Although Pinckney favored unconditional surrender (see Pinckney to AJ, April 14), he instructed Hawkins to communicate these terms to the hostile party and promised the friendly chiefs that their claims would be exempted from the cession.

After Pinckney's withdrawal from the commission on April 22, Armstrong transferred the treaty authority to Jackson on May 24. Although Jackson acknowledged the validity of the March instructions to Pinckney (see AJ to Hawkins, July 11), he gave them a construction closer to the views expressed in his May 18 letter to Williams, below. He disavowed Pinckney's promise to the friendly chiefs and in the Treaty of Fort Jack-

son forced the cession of a large tract in southern Georgia inhabited by friendly Creeks.

From John Williams

Fort Jackson [cMay 1, 1814]

D Sir,

Please communicate to me by letter the limits assigned by you to the hostile Indians who had laid down their arms—Also what portion of the Creek country would indemnity the U. States for the expence of the War—*Would the land on the North side of Coosa be a sufficient indemnity?*¹

Genl. Pinckney & Col Hawkins will not be concerned in forming a treaty—The latter it is said is permitting the red sticks to return to their farms in this quarter—Did you communicate to Col Hawkins the limits you had assigned the red sticks? Give me such other information as you may suppose to be useful—I expect to be in Washington city in July²—I shall leave this in a day or two for Knoxville—In haste your friend

John Williams

ALS, DLC (10). Fort Jackson, the old French Fort Toulouse, was located at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

1. For Jackson's response, see AJ to Williams, May 18, below.

2. Williams went to Washington to solicit additional funds for recruiting and equipping his regiment.

From Willie Blount

Nashville May 5th. 1814.

Sir,

By the last mail I received instructions from the War department, dated April 15th. authorizing me to discharge the Troops who had been in Service from Tennessee, acting against the hostile Creek Indians, from the commencement of hostilities in September last; and who at different periods from a want of instructions from the war department on the Subject of their term of Service, were at Several different times dismissed, according to the description of Corpse, and their express, or implied engagements until the Presidents decision on the Term of Service should be known: provided General Pinckney has not already ordered their discharge. I have heretofore transmitted to you, copies of the above mentioned letter, and of another, received from the War Department, dated January 3d. last, Containing the decision of the President as to the terms of Service, according to the respective Corpse; to wit, of the U.S. Volunteers enrolled under the acts of Congress respecting Volunteers; Militia, organized by law; and

Corps of Volunteers, not enrolled under any act of Congress, embodied, entered the Service, & Served tours of different lengths of time, under your command, and who entered Service, both from East, and West Tennessee, Since September last, and prior [to] the last levy of Troops, now acting under your command; all which, it is the wish and instructions of Government shall be paid, according to the Several Tours they may have Served.¹ If, upon the receipt of this, you have not received an order from Genl. Pinckney to discharge said Troops from the Service of the United States, you will order their discharge; those of East, as well as of West Tennessee; the United States Volunteers, as of the 10th. December last; the Organized militia, as having Served a tour of three months; and other corps, as of the same term, where their engagements & Service were not of a longer, or Shorter term; in which cases, you will be governed in point of propriety, by your knowledge of their engagements, & actual Service, and discharge them accordingly²—you will also give the necessary orders to the muster masters or inspectors, to receive the proper rolls of the General, field, and Staff, as well as of Companies, of the Several Corps, regularly made out, and Certified as correct; and direct, that they be without delay transmitted to the pay Master for this United States District, Capt. A[pha] Kingsley, resident at Nashville;³ to the end, that the payments for their important Services may be commenced, and completed, agreeably to the instructions he has received, as I am advised, from the War department to make said payments. I presume, that the proper rolls correctly certified, can be obtained from the Several officers, who might be required by your Order, to meet at Set times by you to be named; those of the first Division, at Knoxville, & those of the Second Division, at Nashville, with their Several rolls, without requiring an assemblage of the whole Troops, which assemblage, under all circumstances, could not be deemed practicable to effect, and therefore could not be expected.

Willie Blount

LS, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Addressed to Jackson at Fayetteville, Tennessee.

1. See John Armstrong to Blount, April 15 (DLC-10) and January 3 (DLC-8); Blount to AJ, May 5.

2. Jackson declined to execute this order (see AJ to Blount, May 10, below).

3. Kingsley (c1779–1846), a native of Vermont, was a district paymaster for the U.S. Army from 1810 to 1815; he remained in Nashville after the war.

To John Armstrong

Huntsville 8th. May 1814

Sir

The Creek war being terminated, the West Tennessee troops will be discharged at Fayetteville on the 10th. Those of the Eastern division who

are not left to garrison the posts, will be discharged at Kingston as soon as they can be marched there.

The detachment I sent to scour the Cahawba in conformity with the order of Majr Genl. Pinckney have returned, bringing with them three new prisoners, who were thought to be unwilling to accede to the terms of peace which had been offered them.¹ A considerable number of women & children, whom they also took, were sent to the east of the Coosa to that district which had been pointed out as the most proper for their present settlement.

The famished condition of the friendly Creeks induced me to order 23000 rations to be furnished at Ft Williams & Ft Strother for their present subsistence.²

A portion of the Cherokees who fought very valiantly with us, having become very much reduced by what they parted with to my army I have directed the Contractor to issue to *them* also, 14520 rations,³ which may enable them to subsist until the further wishes of the government can be known. I have the honor to be with great respect yr. Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl—

LS in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-54); LS copy and extract, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 233 (3-1007). Published in *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:790.

1. For the report of the detachment, see Thomas Johnson to AJ, May 8; for Pinckney's order, see Pinckney to AJ, April 22.

2. Order not found. For Jackson's authorization to relieve the distressed Creeks, see Pinckney to AJ, May 3-4.

3. See Order to contractors, May 5.

To Rachel Jackson

Huntsville May 8th. 1814

My Love

I reached this place on yesterday, where, I (with my officers) received every mark of attention, that could be bestowed on us, by a gratefull people—we were met by the respectable citizens, escorted into Town, where a salute was given us, a sumptuous dinner, provided, and an elegant ball in the evening, a slight indisposition, occassioned by an overheat, in crossing the mountains, on 5th. rendered me somewhat disagreeable, in participating in the hospitality and of the generous citizens of Madison county; and the Town of Huntsville—I shall be detained here to day, settling up the publick accounts—on to morrow I shall reach Fayetteville, at which place I shall be detained, in having the men mustered & discharged, two days—from thence I shall proceed with my artillery company to Nashville where I shall expect to meet you on the 14th. instant I wish you to

reach Nashville on the 13th. as I will be there on that day if within the reach of Possibility and the necessary duties I have to attend to—bring my little Andrew with you where I shall present him with Lyncoya—who I know he will be pleased with—Miss Maria Pope, when presenting me with an elegant stand of Coulours, presented little Lyncoya with them dressed more like a poppet, than any thing else¹—I wish you to have andrew a suit of red—nicely made—say to fields—that I have a number of Fort Meams Negroes, that will be necessarily on my hand for a short time²—and with them he can regain in his crop what he has lost by the sickness of his hands, and to have every foot of ground planted that he can—I wish houses or shelters to be prepared for them—a family of three—can remain in some of the cabbins, as I intend putting the women in the citchen, the husband in the field—the messenger is waiting, and with my sincere prays for a restoration of your health, and a speedy meeting I am affectionately yrs

Andrew Jackson

ALS, Carolyn Manovill (3-1011).

1. Pope (d. 1847) was the daughter of Leroy Pope. She later married Thomas G. Percy, a Madison County, Alabama, planter. See Maria Pope to AJ, May 7.

2. See AJ to David Holmes, April 18. The slaves were returned to their owners in 1816 and 1818.

From John Overton

Rogersville 8th. May 1814

Dear Genl.

By the mail early yesterday morning, your highly gratifying communication to Govr. Blount announcing the glorious termination of the Creek War arrived—¹

I can but imperfectly communicate to you the feeling of the people here. It has produced a piece under the Rogersville head of the inclosed paper, which you will please hand to my friend Colo. S. D. Hays with a request that he will hand it to Thos. [G.] Bradford for republication²

Already General, it is the common theme of conversation that you must be our next governor. [John] Sevier's friends about Jonesborough and Greenville, who were formerly inimical to you, speak of you in terms (of regard), even, with affection There is not a word said in this country but is not in terms of respect, if not, of admiration³

Cocke, who has been here all the week is perfectly silent, and disposed to be as concilliating as he can

Still I know there are some who are whining and inimical to you in our end of the State, but you may rest assured they are the fewest number. I beg you my dear friend not to notice them let them write or speak

as they may. I say this with the most thorough conviction, and in the most lively solicitude for your standing, which is now as high as any man in America—Your ground is far too elevated for the bickerings which sometime take place, in the pursuit of fame, wealth, honor, or in the preservation of either. You possess them, and the little spirits which infest the world cannot deprive you of them, when you view such efforts with silent contempt, and conscious rectitude. Dear Genl you will pardon these hints, as I know there are mean people whose greatest gratification, is to irritate you, and thus lessen your fame if they can I am sincerely yr. friend

Jno. Overton

My respects to Mrs Jackson

ALS, DLC (10). Published in Bassett, 2:1.

1. See above, AJ to Willie Blount, April 18.

2. Bradford was the publisher of the *Nashville Clarion*, which reprinted on May 24 a biographical sketch of Jackson, more admiring than accurate, by an unidentified Hawkins County resident.

3. Sevier (1745–1815), Tennessee's first governor and Jackson's bitter rival, had long dominated East Tennessee politics.

To Willie Blount

(Copy.)

Fayetteville Ten: May 10, 1814

Sir,

Your Letter of the 5th. instant was handed me last evening by Colo. Andr. Hynes¹

Having duly considered its contents & refering to the Secretary of War's Letters of the 3d January and the 15th. April, copies of which you have had the goodness to enclose. It appears to me that the orders for the discharge of the organized Volunteers under the acts of Congress of February 6th. and July the 6th. 1812 and the Militia; must come direct from major Genl. Pinckney or your Excellency There being no order or direction contained in either of the Secretary's Letters above alluded to, for me to exercise that power and it being admitted on all hands that the legal power of discharging rests with you or major General Pinckney, commanding the 6th. and 7th. Military Districts and not with me.² Therefore to authorize me to act in this case, I must be authorized direct from the Secretary of War. This not being the case, you will pardon me for not exercising the power, which I conceive by the secretary of war's Letter to you of the 15th. april is particularly confined to your Excellency. I Beg you to believe, that as your subordinate officer I will with pleasure promulgate any order on this subject, that your Excellency may think proper to address to me, barely suggesting that the order of discharge of the orga-

nized Volunteer Infantry might be directed to Brigadier General [William] Hall³—For the discharge of the Volunteer Cavalry and mounted Gunmen—which agreeable to your Instructions of the 24th. September 1813 I had organized into a Brigade, (the benefit of the public Service requiring it) and appointed Genl. John Coffee to the command thereof—to be directed to Brigadier Genl. Coffee and the order for the discharge of General Isaac Roberts's Brigade, to the Senior officer in commission in said Brigade; the General being under an arrest.⁴ The balance of the whole Troops from the state of Tennessee that I have had the honour to command (except those retained in Service for the protection of the Posts on the Coosa River and its branches, under the command of Colo. Bunch and at Fort Deposit) have been duly ordered to be mustered and discharged, and the District Paymaster has been ordered to pay the same.⁵ I am, Sir, very respectfully your most obt. sert.

Andrew Jackson
Major General

Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Hynes transmitted the copy of the letter to the war department for Blount on May 24.

1. See above. Hynes (1785–1849), a Nashville merchant, was the adjutant general of Tennessee.

2. Jackson was referring to John Armstrong to Blount, January 3 (DLC-8), and April 15 (DLC-10), and to two acts authorizing the president to accept and organize volunteer corps (2 U.S. *Statutes at Large* 676–77, 785–86).

3. Hall (1775–1856) was brigadier general of the Tennessee Volunteer Infantry from September 24 to December 10, 1813, when the brigade claimed its discharge.

4. Blount followed AJ's advice and issued orders for discharge on May 20.

5. See AJ to the Tennessee Volunteers, May 10. Order to Kingsley not found.

To John Williams

Nashville May 18. 1814

Dear Sir,

This evening your very friendly letter, from Fort Jackson without date was handed me by Majr. Howell Tatum¹—I hasten to answer your enquiries. First, the limits I assigned the hostile Creeks, (who had sued for peace) for their present occupancy, was East of the Coosee river, and north of the road we opened from Ft. Williams to New-yauca Tehopeca: and in case the open land within that boundary—was not sufficient for the present year to afford cultivation for them—then they were to settle East of the old Pensacola road and above the Kealigeon villages; of this old Chenebee and the Talladega chiefs were to be the Judges—²

I had cogent reasons for prescribing their boundaries: I knew it was important to settle them at once on the Territory that I did suppose government would reserve for the friendly creeks, and for those who uncondi-

tionally surrendered, and that it was al important to the final adjustment, of the Territorial limits between the United states and the friendly creeks, that the Territory conquered, and intended to be appropriated to the discharge of the debt created by the Creek war, should be kept Clear of all incumbrances by a settlement of either the friendly or conquered creeks—

You ask me what portion of the Creek country would endemnify the U States for the creek war. *Would the lands on the North West side of the Coosee be a sufficient endemnity?* I answer that the country west of the Coosee and North of the Allabama, is a valueable country and might endemnify the government fully for the expence of the war. But sir, this cannot be the only object of the government—The hostile Creeks have forfeited all right to the Territory we have conquered, and while Justice to the friendly part of the Nation require that they should be left in the peaceable enjoyment of their towns and villages with a sufficient appendage of woodland, humanity discates, that the conquered part of the nation should be allotted sufficient space for agricultural purposes Still the grand policy of the government ought to be, to connect the settlements of Georgia with that of the Territory and Tennessee, which at once forms a bulwark against foreign invasion, and prevents the introduction of foreign influence to corrupt the minds of the Indians The settlements should be so formed as to sepearate the strength of the creek nation, and the settlement of the whites between them would always keep them peaceable and faithful. To accomplish this object I would run a line from a certain point in the Georgia line that a due west course would strike New'yau'ca on the Tallipoosee, thence Westwardly to a point on the Coosee river one mile and a half above Fort Williams, thence up the Eastern Bank of the Coosee to the Cherokee boundary, with the Cherokee boundary to the boundary of Madison County, thence West to the Chikesaw boundary, with that boundary to the Chocktaw boundary as far as the M Territory and with the same to the southern boundary of the United States, and with that East to the Georgia line and north to the point of begining—³

The lands North and East of the first boundary is reserved for the uper friendly Creeks and those they have permitted of the hostile Creeks to settle with them. It only then remains, to be designated, the bounds of the friendly Creeks, within this boundary, the balance rightfully belongs to the United States by conquest and will be sufficient to pay twelve millions of debt to the Government, and afford a settlement from Georgia to the Mobile and from Tennessee to the Southern limits of the United States—

Government ought to adopt every means to populate speedily this section of the Union, and perhaps if she would give a preference right to those that conquered it at two dollars per acre of three hundred and twenty acres, it would be settled by a hardy race that would defend it.

I am truely astonished that Colo. Hawkins is permitting the Indians to settle down on their former habitations. I did tell him the Territory I had assigned them; I did tell him that no Indians should settle East of the

Coosee⁴ or North of the Allabama—and I am certain Government will not permit them to settle *below* the Allabama; at this point is the strength of the frontier of the Union to be established, by wealthy inhabitants unmixed by Indians—

Now is the time and I hope government will seize hold of it, to extinguish the Cherokee and Chikesaw Claim within the state of Tennessee⁵—It can be with truth said, to the Chikesaws, you have proved to us, that you cannot protect the whites on the roads through your country—The enemy you have permitted to pass through your nation; kill and plunder our nation and carry of our women and children captives: We must therefore extend our settlements to the Mississippi to cut off all communication of the Southern tribes with that of the North, and give to our citizans perfect safety in passing through their country We must give them a fair compensation for a surrender of their rights. Our national security require it and *their* security require it: the happiness and security of the whole require this salutary arrangement. It must be done, and they shall be endemnified Either in money or land gained by Creek conquest. Now is the time to obtain it and it ought and must be had—This then will give strength to the southern section of the United States, both in the councils of the nation, and against foreign invasion and foreign influence and create a fund competent to meet the expence of the whole war. I am verry respectfully your mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

LS, NN (3-1031); AL draft, DLC (10). Published in Bassett, 2:1–4 (from draft with addressee identified as Thomas Pinckney).

1. See above, [cMay 1]. Tatum (1753–1822), a revolutionary veteran, lawyer, merchant, surveyor, and officeholder in Nashville for the Mero District, served as topographical engineer to the Tennessee militia and to the U.S. Army, 7th Military District, from February 1814 to June 1815.

2. See also AJ's instructions to Samuel Bunch, May 18.

3. The Treaty of Fort Jackson established the boundary of the Creek Nation farther to the south in Alabama but took additional Creek land in southern Georgia.

4. Jackson meant west of the Coosa River, as his draft states.

5. Chickasaw claims to lands in West Tennessee and Kentucky above the 35th parallel and bounded by the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers were extinguished by the October 19, 1818, treaty negotiated by AJ and Isaac Shelby. Cherokee claims to several tracts of land touching on the Tennessee River in East Tennessee were extinguished by the July 8, 1817, treaty negotiated by AJ, Joseph McMinn, and David Meriwether, and the February 27, 1819, treaty negotiated in Washington.

Jackson's victories in the Creek War won him the favorable attention of his superiors in Washington. On May 14 Secretary of War Armstrong wrote President Madison, then at his home in Virginia, that "something ought to be done for Gen. Jackson" and suggested that he be made a brigadier general in the army, with a brevet rank as major general, and given

command of the 7th Military District in place of Thomas Flournoy. In his reply of May 17, Madison directed Armstrong to "send . . . a commission of Brigadier, and a brevet of Maj. General, for Genl. Jackson," clearly meaning that it should be sent to him, not directly to Jackson. Armstrong, however, sent the appointment to Jackson. Meanwhile, Major General William Henry Harrison had submitted his resignation on May 11, as Armstrong informed Madison on May 20. Madison immediately suggested the propriety of appointing Jackson to fill this vacancy but added, "I suspend a final decision however til I see you which will be in two or three days after the arrival of this" (Madison to Armstrong, May 24–25, DLC-Madison Papers). On May 28, two days before Madison returned to Washington, Armstrong notified Harrison that his resignation had been accepted and sent Jackson a temporary commission as major general.

From John Armstrong

Washington 22nd May 1814

Sir

The vacancy produced by General [Wade] Hamptons resignation, not having been filled during the late session of the Senate, cannot be supplied, constitutionally, during the recess of that body.¹ All therefore that can be done at present, in reward for your able & gallant conduct during the campaign and in testimony of the public respect these have obtained, is to make you a Brigadier of the line, with the brevet of Major General, and to invest you with the command of the 7th. Mil. District. Commissions of this character will be immediately prepared & forwarded, and I cannot but hope that they will be acceptable & accepted and that it will not be inconvenient for you to assume this new command without loss of time.²

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you my great respect and best wishes.

J. Armstrong

LS and Copy, DLC (10 and 71); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copies, DLC and PHi (3-1042). Published in Bassett, 2:4.

1. The previous autumn Hampton (1752–1835) resigned as major general effective March 16.

2. Jackson accepted the appointment on June 8 (see below) and assumed command of the 7th Military District on June 15 (see AJ to Armstrong, June 20). Jackson's commission as brigadier was superseded by the major generalship offered on May 28.

From John Armstrong

War dept. 24 May 1814

Sir,

In the event of your acceptance of the appointment (suggested in) announced by my letter of the 22d instant¹ I have to suggest the wish of the President that you should proceed without delay to Fort Jackson and consummate the arrangements committed to Major Gen. Pinckney in relation to the hostile Creeks.² A copy of the instructions given to Gen. Pinckney is enclosed.³ I enclose also a copy of his Gen. Orders of the 28th of April last, shewing the distribution made of the troops.⁴ If the hostile part of the Creeks is really broken down—If they are prostrate before us and even begging from us the means of subsistence, and if the friendly part of the nation has in itself any force & a disposition to employ it, (& of all these facts there is no doubt) why retain in service any portion of the Militia? The 3d. & 39th. of the line (with the friendly Creeks) will be amply sufficient to cover the negotiation; & that terminated (as you think it may be) even these may be carried promptly to New Orleans, where their services may be wanted. I am Sir very respectfully your obed. hum. Servant

John Armstrong

P.S. Your letters of the 2d. & 25th. Ult. have been received.⁵

ALS and Copy, DLC (10); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copies, DLC, DNA-RG 233, PHI (3-1052); Extracts, DNA-RG 46 and 233, PHI, DLC (3-1055). Published in Bassett, 2:4–5 (from Washington *National Intelligencer*, June 19, 1828).

1. See above.

2. Pinckney had advised Armstrong on April 22 (DNA-RG 107, M221-56) that his duties in preparing defenses on the Carolina coast would preclude his remaining in the Creek Nation to arrange a peace settlement. Jackson accepted the appointment on June 13.

3. See Armstrong to Pinckney, March 17 and 20 (DLC-9). In the March 20 letter, Armstrong had directed that the peace settlement take the form of a military capitulation rather than a treaty. Madison reversed that instruction in his letter to Armstrong on May 24, directing that “the appointment of Commissioners to treat, will not refer to a Military capitulation but, to a regular Treaty to be submitted to the Senate” (DLC-Madison Papers). Jackson understood his commission to be “altogether military” (see below, AJ to Benjamin Hawkins, June 13), and the instrument submitted to the Senate on November 18, the fruit of Jackson’s negotiations in August, was ambiguously titled “Articles of agreement and capitulation” (see Treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9).

4. Pinckney’s order has not been found among Jackson’s papers, but a copy is in DNA-RG 107 (M221-56).

5. See AJ to Armstrong, April 2 and 25.

From Matthew Lyon

Eddyville June 2d 1814

Dear General

I have waited to let flood of Congratulation pass by that my *mite* should not be lost in the mighty Stream—

No one Glories more in the Great, the important, the memorable service you have rendered the Nation than your old friend. You have done all that there was for you to do, & left nothing to be done in the quarter you have been, while Boasting Generals in other parts of the Nation spend Millions of Money & loose thousands of lives and effect nothing. I take pride in your success while I am by no means Astonished at it. I knew your Magnanimity & had full confidence in your prudence & foresight while all that knew you allowed you courage, ample Courage.

I have Dear General admired your management under the difficulties that embarrassed you & despised those who would have given you trouble. You Stand above Calumny & it is now highly fashionable to Elogise you. If I thought you could suspect me of being capable extolling a Man because it was the fashion You would not have seen this scrawl

It is said that Harrison has spent 26 Millions of Dollars. he has had at times, 30,000 men under his Command to Combat about 700 Regulars & half as many Indians as you have slain & Subdued. Stupid & unconcerned as those are who govern the Nation, is it possible that they can see what you have done without Soliciting your aid in some other quarter?

They made the War against my will. I knew that nothing could be gained in the long Run to the [Na]tion by it. one Reason why I knew so was that I knew the Men in power were incapable of conducting it beneficially to the Nation.

This Nation are destined to civilize & Govern this Continent. the Spaniards in Europe are in a State of Barbarous Supersticious dependence on an Ignorant bigoted Clergy, those in America are worse. Americans only are capable of spreading among them more than English Civilization—this must be a work of time conducted by a wise & Energetic American government takeing advantage of propitious circumstances: not by a Mob like those now gone or going to Mexico.¹ We took a good Stride toward this by getting hold of the mouth [of the] Mississipi & your late labours have a tendency that way—

You may live to see considerable progress made in this important work of civilization I shall not—some years ago I did expect I should: but this War & its Mismanagement has put us back fifteen years, while the Government have been spending 110 Millions the people are impoverished at least at the rate of 400 Millions more includeing their losses by the Antecedent Restrictions now acknow[ledged to hav]e been futile.² It is [this]

and the discouragements consequent that will put far off the days when the American flag shall Triumph uncontroled on the Seas, & the American Government pervade the Continent. Accept my Dear General the best Wishes of your most devoted friend

M Lyon

ALS, DLC (10). Endorsed by Amos Kendall: "Lyon—June 2 1814. congratulating on victory." Lyon (1750–1822) and Jackson probably became acquainted with each other during the 5th Congress, when Jackson represented Tennessee in the Senate, and Lyon, Vermont in the House. Lyon moved to Kentucky in 1801.

1. Lyon was probably referring to rival groups of adventurers assembled near Natchitoches under the leadership of John Hamilton Robinson (c1782–1819), a physician who had served in 1812 as a diplomatic observer for the United States in Mexico, and José Alvarez de Toledo (1779–1858), a native Cuban and former radical member of the Spanish Cortes.

2. Lyon was referring to the embargo and non-intercourse acts.

To John Armstrong

Nashville June 8th. 1814.

Sir,

Yours of the 22nd. and 24th. Ult. with enclosures have been received, and are now before me¹—The former alone shall be the subject of this communication—The appointments of Brigadier and Brevet Majr. General in the line are accepted under the circumstances tendered: believing from the tenor of your letter; that the Senate on its meeting will honor me with the rank in the line, which I have held in the Militia service of the republic for many years. Your other communications shall be the subject of a separte letter.²

I shall avail myself at the earliest opportunity, to assume the command of the 7th. Military District, pursuant to your wishes—Very respectfully,
Sir, your mo. obt. St.

Andrew Jackson

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); Copies, DLC (10 and 3-1084). Published in Bassett, 2:5.

1. See above.

2. See AJ to Armstrong, June 13.

From Richard Brown

June the 8th 1814

Sir

on the 18th of may last when wee parted in huntsville and after I came home I just lay Still ever Since and all my men and the spies has Spied out

their month and they have lay still Ever Since. one thing I ask of you to know whether wee was to draw compleat rations or just meal and meat. and after the time wee parted in Huntsville the friendly creeks which is chinebees party and the eufawlee indians made application to the path killer¹ for to let them come and hunt their property at cannoe creek and at catawlaes vilage² and he gave his cuncent For he did not know that you had limited them not to come no further than the coosee River for if he had a knowed it he would not a gave them his cuncent for to hunt their property. and some of the creeks were in for seed corn and I asked them how fur you alowd them to come and they said as fur as coosee river, and I told them it would bee best for them to move further off for the spies is to spie about thier and I told them that the spies knowd how fur you had limited them to come and anny that was seen over the line they should suppose to bee hostile indians For I do not know how long it will bee Before I shall see you for I forgot to ask you how long it would bee before I should See you in nashville but I sent a mesinjer off next morning he told me that you told him that you would write to me when to come and you may expect to see about six or Seven men with me when I come and if you dont think it proper for so manny to come let me know in your letter. capt. hamons & his rangers and wee cherokees do agree just as well as if we had been raised together. no more at present but remains yours most obedient Srvt. and gave my respects to General Coffee

Richard Brown

one thing more I have to tell you that Sawny beamer had his horse killed at the first battle at talehatche³ and he wants to get one of the public horses for the horse he had killed and if this should meet with your approbation hee wishes you to let him know

LS by proxy, DLC (10). Endorsed in unidentified hand, "not answered." Brown (d. 1819), a Cherokee chief, had organized and led Cherokee warriors in battles against the Creeks, including Horseshoe Bend.

1. Pathkiller (d. 1827), principal chief of the Cherokees from 1811 until his death, had cooperated with Brown in organizing Cherokees to fight the Creeks.

2. Cotalla's village was near Littafuchee. See AJ to Pope, October 31, 1813.

3. Several Cherokee warriors under Brown had joined with John Coffee's Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry to defeat the hostile Creeks at the Battle of Tallushatchee on November 3, 1813. Beamer (d. c1816) was a private in Rain Crow's company at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

To Josiah Nichol

Hermitage June 9th. 1814

Dr. Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you, that Captain armstrong, and his lady¹ is now, with me, and I had the pleasure of seeing them united in

the holy bonds of matrimony—believe me when I say to you, that I had no agency in, or knowledge of the intended union before yesterday—The merits of Captain armstrong, entitled him to my friendship, the respect I had for you and your family & the merits of your daughter entitled, her to every attention & respect Mrs. Jackson and myself could pay her, *they are a happy couple worthy of Each other*—I hear with regret, that this union did not meet with your approbation—I have been acquainted with Captain Armstrong since his childhood—so have you!² is there a blemish in his charector? both you & I can answer this in the negative!!! he is honest, he is brave, he is enterprising—he is Esteemed by every person who knows him—he is worthy of the Esteem of all—(and all who know him Esteem him)—and without a cent of property he is worthy of any lady, of any grade, of any family of any fortune! It cannot be possible, that the want of property, was the ground work of your objections! If it was, permit me barely to bring to your view that he possesses, charector, and the good will of all who know him—he possesses enterprise and will make a fortune, whilst many who possess *fortune by descent will spend it, and make their family wretched*—The prudence and enterprise of Captain Armstrong is a sure pledge for the welfare & happiness of your daughter—They are now married, whatever may be the grounds of your objection, can have no avail, the happiness therefore of your daughter your family, (and if I can properly Judge of *parental* feelings) your own happiness depends upon your smiles & forgiveness—I beg of you not to believe, that I Justify disobedience in children, far be it from me, but such is the fact, that where a pure and sincere affection exists, between {two} a young couple, disobedience will exist, where the attachments are strong—and the objects of the affection meritorious—your daughter as I am informed has disobeyed your parental injunction—it cannot be Justified, but may be the more Easily pardoned, when the object of her affections are so worthy of them—in fine the Knot is tied, the paths of life are rugged at best—and it is certainly the duty of parents, who are capable of reasoning, to throw as few thorns in the path of life of their children as possible—It only remains therefore, for the completion of the happiness of Capt Armstrong & his lady to meet with your and your ladies pardon, and a restoration to your friendship—The enterprise of Captain armstrong will ensure them plenty—Be good enough to present my respects & that of Mrs. Jackson to Mrs. [Eleanor] Nichol,³ and assure her untill her daughter meets with a full forgiveness from her, she will find in Mrs. Jackson the tender care of a mother, and both will find in me the tender care of a father—on friday the 17th. instant, I am to have my frends with me to partake of a dinner, will you & your lady do Mrs. Jackson & myself the pleasure of dinning with us on that day—I am respectfully your mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC (10). Published in Bassett, 2:5–6. Nichol (1772–1833), a native of Abingdon, Virginia, was a Nashville merchant and banker.

1. Margaret Dysart (Nichol) Armstrong (c1797–1834).

2. Nichol and Jackson probably became acquainted with the Armstrong family in the course of their business dealings in Abingdon, Virginia.

3. Not further identified.

From David Holmes

Town of Washington M T
19th. June 1814

Dear General

Your letter of the 18th April did not reach me for a considerable time after its date.¹ The list of the negroes that were brought to your camp with the names of the owners, was not inclosed as stated in your letter, the omission I presume was owing to the press of business which must then have occupied your attention.² For the services you have rendered to this Territory by preserving from savage fury the lives and property of our frontier inhabitants, you have the benedictions of a grateful people. In accordance with the sentiments of their constituents our Legislature at the last session authorised me to present to you a sword as a testimony of the high sense they entertain of your valour and patriotism. I have directed it to be made in Philadelphia and to be forwarded to Govr. Blount who will deliver it to you on behalf of the Executive of this Territory³

It is said that the British are endeavoring to resuscitate the remnant of the unfriendly Creeks; whether these unfortunate beings will persist in their folly is some what uncertain. I have had information from Pensacola as late as the 7th. inst. which states that the British had landed at appalachicola twenty thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition⁴ If this should be true it is quite probable that they intend to make an active war in this section of the country and that they will endeavor not only to engage the Indians, but the negroes in their cause I am induced however to discredit the intelligence from the circumstance of the vast number of arms it is said they have landed I am Dr Sir with great respect & regard your ob St

David Holmes

ALS, DLC (10); LC dated June 18, DNA-RG 59 (3-1097). Published in Bassett, 2:8. Holmes (1770–1832) was governor of Mississippi Territory.

1. See AJ to Holmes, April 18.

2. In his reply of July 21, Jackson advised that Harry Toulmin had been sent a list of the slaves taken at Fort Mims and had notified the owners.

3. See resolution of the Mississippi Territory legislature, January 21 (enclosed in Willie Blount to AJ, May 4). Made by silversmiths Thomas Fletcher (1787–1866) and Sidney Gardiner (c1788–1827), the sword was finally presented to Jackson on May 24, 1815, at a banquet in his honor in Nashville (*Nashville Whig*, May 30, 1815).

4. See also Harry Toulmin to AJ, June 22, and Jackson's reaction to such reports in AJ to Armstrong, June 25 and 27 (below). Armstrong had received similar reports but had discounted them (see Armstrong to AJ, June 25). Jackson later received confirmation of British aid to the Creeks and on July 21 asked Holmes to put the Mississippi Territory militia in readiness.

Promptly upon receiving reports of British and Spanish aid to the hostile Creeks in Florida, Jackson requested permission to attack Pensacola. He never obtained it, although Armstrong appeared to give conditional authority in a letter of July 18 (see below) but which Jackson did not receive until January 1815. Finally, after repelling a British-Indian assault on Mobile in September and suffering months of frustration, Jackson decided on his own to occupy Pensacola, which he accomplished on November 7, driving off the British and hostile Indians.

To John Armstrong

Head Quarters 7th. M: District.
Murfreesborough June 27th. 1814.

Sir.

Mine of the 25th. instant advised of the rumours of the day and that on the 26th. I would set out for Fort Jackson¹—At this place I met a corroboration of the account that 300 British had landed and are fortifying at the mouth of the Apalachicola, and are arming and exciting the Indians to acts of hostility against the United States—Whether these rumours are founded in fact, or not, we ought at least to be prepared for the worst—

Query—*If the Hostile Creeks have taken refuge in East Florida, fed and armed there by the Spaniards and British; the latter having landed troops within it and fortifying, with a large supply of munitions of war and provisions, and exciting the Indians to hostilities*—Will the government say to me, require a few hundred Militia (which can be had for the campaign at one days notice) and with such of my disposable force in regulars proceed to ——— and reduce it—If so I promise the war in the south has a speedy termination and British influence forever cut off from the Indians in that quarter—

John Read Esqr. of Franklin Tennessee late Lieutenant in the volunteers authorised by the acts of February and July 1812—has served me in the capacity of Aid-de-camp—during the whole Creek war. Can I hope that he will be commissioned in the army of the United States, that I may have an opportunity of continuing him in that capacity—he is the gentleman alluded to in mine of the 25th. as Secretary, and would make a good Captain—²

Captain W[illiam] O[rlando] Butler of the 44th. Infy. has made it

known to me that he is without a 1st. Lieutenant, and that probably they have not been all appointed—³

I take the liberty to recommend Richard S. [Keith] Call late Lieutenant in General Roberts Brigade which retrograded, yet he remained firmly at his post, joined the Artillery company as a volunteer and fought nobly at enotochopco—*he is brave*, and will make a good officer⁴—I have the honor to be very respectfully Your Mo. Obt. St.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

I break the seal to give Russelville Kentucky as the address of Lt. Call.

LS in Robert Butler's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extracts, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9), DLC (3-1116), and NN (3-1114). Published in Bassett, 2:12–13 (extract).

1. See AJ to Armstrong, June 25.

2. Reid was appointed captain in the 44th U.S. Infantry on July 15.

3. Butler (1791–1880), son of Percival Butler and brother of Thomas L., was later breveted major for gallant conduct at New Orleans and served briefly as Jackson's aide in 1816.

4. Call (1792–1862) was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 44th Regiment on July 15 and was breveted captain in November for gallant conduct at Pensacola. For Call's service in the Creek War, see AJ to Call, January 30.

Thomas Hart Benton to Thomas Flournoy

Mount Vernon, Mobile River,
July 5th. 1814.

Sir,

The effectives of the 39th. are ready, and will be held in readiness, to march.

I send you the statement of John Turvin, a man well known to Col. Hawkins, and credited by his acquaintance here.¹

Report says that 1500 or 2000 Indians, counting all sorts, are upon the Escambia, 50 miles east of this place. They live at discretion upon the abandoned farms and immense cattle range east of the Mobile river, and trade to Pensacola every day in the article of beef. I suppose it is known to you that the whole eastern frontier of this country is deserted; the inhabitants either removed to the west of the river, or shut up in a few small forts in the forks of the Alabama and Tombecbee. I deem it my duty to disperse these villains, who have the temerity to extend their depredations within a few hours ride of this camp. I shall therefore set out to the Escambia tomorrow, and return in a few days.

I took the liberty to send Capt. [John] Jones to Pensacola to see what was going on there.² He saw the Prophet Francis, living in a handsome suit of apartments, and 300 Creek warriors who sleep every night under the guns of St. Georges redoubt.³ Does the law of nations, or the policy of

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the republic, forbid us to go there and bayonet these villains? It is certain that they have become the pest of Pensacola, and that every body there, Innerarity's clan excepted, sincerely wishes them at the devil.⁴

From the Escambia a column might be marched upon them in two nights and a day, and having done their work, might return without offering any injury to the inhabitants or the authorities of the place.

To cover the frontier of this country I should deem the *occupation* of Pensacola as an indispensable step. From that post the Escambia could be continually scoured on both its banks, and all marauders intercepted either on their advance or return. Copy of Capt. Jones report is enclosed.⁵

I am of opinion there are 2 or 300 recruits of the 39th. and 44th. in Tennessee, subject to your order.

Col. Williams has gone to Washington city.

I shall be extremely happy to receive orders from you. Yr. obt. & faithful Servant.

Thomas H. Benton
Lt. Col. commg. 39th. Inf.

ALS, DLC (11). Referred to Jackson as commander of the 7th Military District.

1. A longtime resident on the Escambia River and married to a Coweta woman, Turvin (b. c1748) reported in his July 5 statement (DLC-11) that the hostile Creeks at Pensacola had received word of British arms at Apalachicola and would renew the war after the British returned with black troops.

2. Jones, of Tennessee, was a captain in the 39th U.S. Infantry from July 1813 to May 1815. He remained in the army until 1824.

3. Located on the northern approach to Pensacola, three-quarters of a mile from the town square.

4. John (1783–1854) and James (1771–1847) Innerarity managed the Pensacola and Mobile stores respectively of the British mercantile firm, John Forbes & Company.

5. In his July 4 report to Benton (DLC-11), Jones gave a detailed description of Pensacola's layout and defenses.

To Mateo González Manrique

Head Quarters 7th. M: District
Fort Jackson July 12th 1814.

Sir,

Considerations connected with the duties of a responsible situation induce me to address you. Information has been received since my arrival here, which if founded in fact may lead to disagreeable consequences, touching the amity subsisting between the government of Spain and the United States of America, founded on existing treaties. To obviate the necessity for any measure, on the part of the United States, hostile to the interests of Spain, and at the same time stedfastly to regard the welfare of my own country, seem to be duties incidental to and inseparable from my present situation. I am informed, that the enemies of the United

States who have been murdering our unoffending women and children, have sought and obtained an assylum from justice within the territory of Spain, and are fed by order of the governor of Pensacola. Information has also been received, that permission was given to our open enemy, an officer commanding his Britanic Majesty's frigate the Orpheus, to land within the territory of Spain 25,000 stand of arms with 300 barrels of amunition, for the avowed purpose of enabling the vanquished Creeks to renew a sanguinary war with the United States.¹ I trust sir, that no foundations for these reports exist; I trust, that the officers of the Spanish government at Pensacola and its vicinity have had more regard for the *interests* of Spain and the *rights* of the United States, than to permit the violation of a neutrality important to the American people. Will you be so good sir as to transmit by the bearer,² or through any other medium, immediate information touching these subjects; and, should Francis, McQueen, or any other chiefs of the Creek nation hostile to the United States be within the jurisdictional territory of the governor of Pensacola, to cause them to be immediately confined that they may be brought to atone to this government for violations of the rights of humanity and the principles of treaties heretofore existing between the two nations.³ I have the honor to be, respectfully, Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, Copy, and Translation, SpSAG (3-1122); Copies, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9) and RG 107 (M222-12); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:15-16 (from LC). González Manrique served as governor of West Florida from May 1813 to March 1815, when failing eyesight forced his retirement.

1. For various such reports and Jackson's response see letters above from David Holmes, June 19, and Thomas Hart Benton, July 5; and AJ to John Armstrong, June 27. See also Harry Toulmin to AJ, June 22 and July 9; Armstrong to AJ, June 25; AJ to Armstrong, June 25, and to Benjamin Hawkins, July 11.

2. John Gordon.

3. See González Manrique to AJ, July 21, below.

To John Armstrong

Head Quarters 7th. M: District.
Fort Jackson, 14th. July 1814.

Sir,

Reference to my last will advise you of the date of my departure from Tennessee.¹ On the 10th. I arrived at this post, and regreted to remark the defenceless condition of the fortifications, as well as the sentiment of security pervading the officers and men, which might have proved fatal unless counteracted by the institution of a rigid discipline. The disposi-

tion of the Indians, as discoverable on my journey to this place, seemed to be pacific; but, in consequence of information having lately been received of the occupation of the Black Warrior by a considerable number who may be hostile, I have caused spies to be sent on discovery as to their disposition situation and numbers. From the best sources of intelligence in my power, some of which are not official, there are about eight thousand three hundred of the friendly and formerly hostile creeks drawing rations from the United States at the different posts and depots in this vicinity;² but, so soon as such an arrangement can be made to comport with circumstances, those not occupied in raising corn shall be ordered to forts Strother and Deposit, and the residue prohibited crossing the Alabama. Sound policy dictates the adoption of these measures, as well to prevent their being tampered with by the hostile party, as to counteract the effect of British and Spanish influence apprehended from Pensacola. For reasons founded on information, conjoined with considerations of *duty* and *security*, I have thought proper to dispatch Capt. Gordon with a communication, of which the enclosed is a copy, to the Governor of Pensacola,³ requiring an official notification of the truth or falshood of the reports in circulation here, that I may be enabled as well to forward the earliest intelligence to government, as to provide means for my own security; and I trust sir the measure will meet the approbation of the Executive. I have summoned the chiefs of the Creek Nation to a convention, to be holden at this post on the first of August next, for the purpose of terminating if possible, pursuant to instructions the differences between their nation and the United States:⁴ whether all the chiefs of the hostile party will attend cannot be ascertained until the lapse of that period; but the event shall be announced as early as possible.

Lieut. John [Allen] Watson of the 3d. Inf. was ordered by Maj Genl. Pinckney to perform the duties of A.D.Q.M. General at this post—at the Lieuts. request, he has been ordered to his duty in the line, and on the 13th. Inst. I appointed Mr. Thomas Camp to that office until the pleasure of the President of the United States shall be known.⁵ If the number assigned this District be not already appointed, I hope it will be confirmed. I have the honor to be, respectfully, Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extracts, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9) and RG 233 (3-1136). Published in *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:594 (extract).

1. See above, AJ to Armstrong, June 27.

2. See Christian Limbaugh to AJ, July 10.

3. See above, AJ to González Manrique, July 12.

4. See AJ to Benjamin Hawkins, July 11.

5. See Watson to AJ, July 12, and General Orders, July 13, Adjutant General's Order Book, DNA-RG 98. A North Carolinian, Watson again served as assistant deputy quarter-

master general from August 1814 to his discharge in June 1815. Camp (d. 1816) had previously served Jackson as assistant quartermaster general in the latter part of the Creek War. He resigned on November 20 before any action had been taken on a permanent appointment.

From John Williams

Knoxville July 15th 1814.

Dear Genl.

When at Washington the Secretary of War informed me that the 39th was one of the four Regiments to compose your division—It is all important that the 39th should be filled as soon as possible—The recruiting service in Tennessee is at present gloomy indeed—I suggested to Genl. Armstrong the propriety of permitting all the soldiers of the 39th to return on furlough on condition that they would reenlist for five years or during the War—He agreed to the policy of such a measure and said if the interest of the public service would admit of such an arrangement it might take place—And that he would write you on the subject and submit it to your discretion¹—Understanding since my return from Washington that the 39th is ordered back from Fort Stoddert to Fort Jackson I have ordered Lieut [Thomas Carmichael] Hindman & Sergeant [Anthony] Dearing to proceed with funds to the Regt. and make an experiment of what can be done in that quarter²—Since writing the above I have recd. several blank recruiting returns from my recruiting officers—Unless more success attends the recruiting officers, the 39th will not have one hundred men in it next January—In a few days I will leave home and endeavour to recindle every spark of patriotism in the country—The officers who have been recruiting in Tennessee during the summer have had little or no success—Unless something can be done I shall have a Regiment of officers without men—And your division will have in it but few soldiers. My pride is wounded at the prospect of having no soldiers—If you will permit all who will reenlist to return on furlough I will send them all thro' the country recruiting Almost every soldier can get some one of his acquaintances to enlist—Our State has more reputation to the Northward than I am afraid we shall be able to maintain—Government has furnished the 39th with \$50,000 for recruiting—and has ordered on to this place cloths arms accoutrements &c for one thousand men—Pray do among the militia what you can for the 39th³ I have the honor to be with great respect your obt Servt

John Williams

ALS, DLC (11).

1. Williams was in Washington in late June. Letter not found.

2. Fort Stoddert was located in Mobile County, Alabama, about four miles south of the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Pinckney had ordered the 39th Regiment

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from Fort Jackson to Fort Stoddert on April 28. The order for their return to Fort Jackson has not been found. Hindman, of Tennessee, adjutant from May 1814 to June 1815, and Dearing (b. c1787), both served with the 39th Regiment.

3. On August 21, Williams again reported disappointing recruitment efforts and requested a furlough for his regiment. On September 5 Jackson authorized furloughs for those of the 39th who agreed to reenlist, but by September 26, he had reversed his decision.

To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters 7th. M. District—
Fort Jackson July 16th. 1814

My Love—

I reached this place on the 10th. instant, found the Indians through whom we passed apparently friendly—Rumor states, that the followers of the Prophet, *Hillishaga* or Francis, and the leader of the war party McQueen—has gone to pensacola with their families, and have been recd. with great attention by the Spanish Governor, and has been furnished with arms and amunition by the British (Goverment). I have taken the best means in my power to ascertain the truth of these reports in the shortest time—¹

Should not the hostile attitude of they war party, supported by British Troops, detain me in the nation—I shall be able to leave this on the 10th proximo, for Tennessee—The chiefs are to meet me here on the first of next month—and the convention with them cannot take up more time than five days, in five more I can make the necessary erangements for the support & defence of the chain of garrisons, from Georgia to the alabama heights—This being done unless war rages, I shall immediately set out for Nashville—I hope my Brown filley & the sorrell horse that I was compelled to leave on the way has reached home—I have to ask you my love to charge the overseer to have them in good order when I return—I am induced to believe this is a healthy country—the soldiers here are unusually healthy—and my Escort commanded by Lt. [John] Donelson all enjoy health—you can inform Mrs. Cafferry that her son is well—

with my prays for your health, and that of my little andrew, and compliments to all friends I am with sincere respect your affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson

P.S. It is enough to make Humanity shuddar to see the distressed situation of the Indians, Eight thousand are kept alive, being fed by the Goverment daily—and I fear, should they be supported by foreign aid, we will have half of the men we are feeding to keep from starvation to fight—

The bearer of this letter is Lt. Colonel [William] Carson, who I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance, and polite attention—the Colo. if he calls can give you a full account of the prospects here²—adieu—A.J—

ALS, Louisiana Arts and Science Center, Baton Rouge (3-1142). Published in S. G. Heiskell, *Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History* (3 vols., Nashville, 1921), 3:287–88.

1. See above, AJ to Mateo González Manrique, July 12; see also AJ to Benjamin Hawkins, July 11.

2. Carson, a native of Pennsylvania and at this time with the 6th U.S. Infantry, served in the army from 1799 to 1815.

From John Armstrong

War Dept. 18 July 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of June last.¹ The case you put is a very strong one & if all the circumstances stated by you unite, the conclusion is inevitable. It becomes our duty to carry our arms where we find our enemies. It is believed, and I am so directed by the President to say, that there is a disposition on the part of the Spanish Government not to break with the U.S. nor to encourage any conduct on the part of her subordinate Agents, having a tendency to such rupture. We must therefore in this case be careful to ascertain facts & even to distinguish between what, on the part of the Spanish authorities, may be the effect of menace & compulsion, or of choice & policy. The result of this enquiry must govern. If they admit, feed, arm and co-operate with the British and hostile Indians, we must strike on the broad principle of self-preservation. Under other & different circumstances, we must forbear.² Mr. Read is appointed a Capt. & Mr. Call a 1st. Lt. in the 44th. Regt. I am Sir very respectfully your most obed. servant

J. Armstrong

ALS and Copy, DLC (11); Presscopy of ALS, PHi (3-1136); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copies, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9), DLC (3-1145), IChi (3-1148), NN (3-1150). Published in Bassett, 2:13 (extract from Reid and Eaton). ALS endorsed in John Reid's hand: "Received by Genl. Jackson 17. Jan. 1815." Copy (DLC-11) endorsed in Jackson's hand, probably in 1827: "The Sec of War, Genl. Armstrongs order discretionary, to Genl Jackson dated July 18th. detained as is said without his knowledge and not recd by Genl Jackson untill the 17th. of Jany. 1815—"

1. See above.

2. Although this letter appears to give Jackson conditional authority to invade Florida, he did not receive it until long after he had seized Pensacola on his own responsibility. Why it was at first detained and then sent at all when its instructions were obsolete has not been explained. When the letter resurfaced as a campaign issue in 1827, Armstrong suggested that Madison was responsible for the delay, but Madison denied it. Others speculated that Monroe held the letter.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7th. M: District
Fort Jackson, 21st. July 1814.

Sir,

This morning I was presented with a new British musket, given to a friendly Indian by those at Apalachicola Bay. Information has been received by this fellow, tending to confirm the rumor of a considerable British force having landed there with a large quantity of arms and other munitions of war, and of intentions to strike a decisive blow against the lower country. Mobile and orleans are of such importance as to hold out strong inducements to them; and I have no doubt these will be their objects, combined with that of exciting the black population to insurrection & massacre. At such a crisis, I must look to the constituted authorities of the state of orleans for such support as will be effective in any emergency¹—and I trust this support will be afforded with promptitude whenever required. Therefore, to render the lower country defensible, you will forthwith cause to be organized of the Militia of the state of orleans fifteen companies, each containing one hundred men, officered and equipped in the best possible manner, which are to be held in readiness to take the field at a moments warning.²

From the London prints it appears that Spain will attempt to repossess herself of Louisiana; and as far as British influence can be urged, it will be employed I have no doubt, to this effect. I have the honor to be respectfully your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62). Published in Latour, Appendix, p. xvi (extract). Claiborne (1775–1817) was governor of Louisiana.

1. Louisiana had been known as the Territory of Orleans before achieving statehood in 1812.

2. See also AJ to David Holmes, July 21.

From Mateo González Manrique

Pensacola, 21st. of July 1814.

I have received your letter of the 12th. Instant,¹ which I will answer more particularly next month.

God preserve you many years.

Matteo Gonzalez Manrique

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Translation and LS, DLC (11); LS copy, SpSAG (3-1160); Translation, DNA-RG 46 (mAJ's). Published in Bassett, 2:20. For the Spanish text of the letter, see Appendix.

1. See above.

To John Armstrong

Head Quarters, 7th M: District.
Fort Jackson, 24th. July 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 25th. June.¹ My last, under date 14th. inst. will advise you of the measures which have been adopted to ascertain the truth, touching the reports in circulation relating to apprehensions from Pensacola.² A runner I had sent to Deer Island, returned on the 20th., bringing with him a new British musket, which had been delivered to an indian, who had visited the British and obtained it from them.³ He states, that a considerable number of arms, with a large quantity of ammunition had been distributed to the indians about three weeks since, and that the British had sailed under a promise to return in six weeks thereafter. That about ten days since, they returned with three large vessels and four thousand men: that they have deputed runners to all the indian Towns, with invitations to visit them: that the British are to the west of Apalachicola Bay, I presume (from the information of the Indian) in the Bay of St. Rose, mouth of Choctaw river.⁴ You will pardon me for suggesting, that the months of September & October are those in which we may anticipate a blow from a foreign enemy, if a stroke be intended in the south. The waters are, during these months, low—the swamps and morasses passable with infantry—and the sickly season in that climate passing away. As soon, however, as the capitulation of submission shall be signed, which will be in a few days, I shall take the earliest measures to comply with the wishes of the President, by discharging the Militia now in the field.⁵ When this shall be done, all the posts from Fort Jackson to Georgia and Tennessee will be abandoned: and here I must require to be advised, whether it is the *order* of the President that this post be left defenceless, and a frontier of eight hundred miles open'd to the incursions of Francis, McQueen, and other marauders, who may be excited to mischief by British influence and Spanish intrigue.⁶ I have the honor to be, respectfully, Sir, your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 233 (3-1161); Extract, DLC (11). Published in Bassett, 2:19–20. The address cover, in the hand of Jackson's aide, reads "Fort Hawkins August 3d. 1814." Summary endorsement in war department clerk's hand and endorsed by Armstrong: "Not Fort Jackson. Information of Gen. Pinckney's ar-

rangements for holding others. If the report of his runner be true—a new mil. force from Tennessee should be called out. Govr. Blount will be prepared for this event.”

1. See Armstrong to AJ, June 25.

2. See above.

3. Deer Island, also known as St. Vincent Island, lies at the west end of Apalachicola Bay.

4. Choctawhatchee Bay and River.

5. Jackson was referring to the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson.

6. In his reply of August 20, Armstrong ordered that Fort Jackson not be abandoned and reported that Blount had been directed to hold 2,500 detached militia in readiness if the report of Jackson's runner proved to be true.

From William Carroll

Nashville July 24th. 1814

Dear Sir,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 5th. Inst.¹ and agreeably to my promise I herewith forward you a copy of the charges and specifications against Genl. Jno. Coocke²—They are the result of careful and strict examination of all the documents in my possession, and if defective in the arrangement I have no appology to offer but the want of abilitiey to do better—I have indeavoured to specify with as much exactness as possible the crimes he has been guilty of and in my humble opinion, they are such as ought to obliterate his name from the military roll of Tennessee—I have sent a young men to him, with a copy of the charges and specifications with directions to take an acknowledgement of their delivery; the same directions were given as it respects the summoning of all the witness[e]s in behalf of the prosecution—

The present appears to be an important era to the people of Tennessee—The late call of the Genl Government on the Executive for twenty five hundred men,³ the resignation of Mr. [Felix] Grundy as our representative in Congress,⁴ who will be his successor, and the approaching election for Governor are all subjects of interest and speculation—On the subject of the election for congress, I regret what I fear will be the result—[Newton] Cannon, [William Wilcox] Coocke and [Thomas] Claiborne are the candidates—Cannon *will* be elected—At a time so important as the present, it is necessary that we should have men of energy in our national councils, & men of independance, talents and integrity sufficient to support their energy—A few of us indeavoured to have, either Genl. Coffee or Majr. Reed brought forward, but we soon discovered, that the issue would not be successful—⁵

Jessee Wharten and Robt. C[oleman] Foster are already declared candidates for governer—Colo. [Robert] Weakly will be announced in this weeks paper—I calculate on some citizan of East Tennessee becoming a candidate and the undivided suffrage of that portion of the state will elect him—⁶

I suppose you are in possession of the requisition of the Genl. Government on the Executives of the several states and Territories for ninety three thousand five hundred Militia, to be organized and rendezvoused under the acts of congress of the 28th. of Feby 1795 & the 18th. of April 1814⁷—The requisition on this state is for 2500 Infantry, to be organized into two Regts and one battallion, under the command of a Brigadier Genl. with an asst. dy. Q M. Genl. and an Asst. Adj. Genl. The Governor is on his farm, and what construction he may put on the order of the secy. of war I cant say. it appears to me however, evident, that the design is to, have them rendezvoused and held in service ready at a moments warning to repel any sudden invasion by the enemy, and as I have no doubt, but New orleans will be the place of destination for our troops, and those of Kentucky, let me ask, whether you would advise their going by land or water &c there is t[. . .] observed, that admitting the troops were in rea[diness] at Nashville, unless the means of transportation had been previously provided, delay would take place in the event of an order, before they could be in a state of readiness to march or set sail—hence I think, were it not for the sick the lame and the lazy by land would be the surest rout—

I shall be glad to hear from you—please let me know the disposition of the fugitive hostile Creek Indians—how, as you can learn the spaniards are disposed and if a British force, have landed at Apalachicola with arms &c. With great respect, I am yr. sincere friend

Wm. Carroll

ALS, DLC (11).

1. Not found.

2. The charges against Cocke may be found under date of March 3 (DLC-9).

3. See Armstrong to AJ, July 12.

4. Grundy (1777–1840) had resigned because of his wife's ill health.

5. Cannon (1781–1841) had commanded a regiment of Tennessee Volunteer mounted riflemen late in 1813 but had won Jackson's enmity by petitioning for the return of his troops to Tennessee during the supply shortage in November (see Cannon et al. to AJ, November 12, 1813, DLC-7). Cooke (d. 1816) was a Nashville lawyer who served on the Tennessee Supreme Court, 1813–16. Partly at Carroll's urging, Reid also became a candidate (See Carroll to Reid, July 14; and Reid's announcement of candidacy, July 15 [?], DLC-Reid Papers). Cannon, as predicted, won the September election.

6. Jesse Wharton (1782–1833), a Nashville lawyer, was then U.S. senator, appointed to fill the vacancy created by George W. Campbell's resignation. Foster (1769–1844), also a Nashville lawyer, represented Davidson County in the Tennessee Senate. Weakley (1764–1845), a planter, surveyor, and businessman also from Davidson County, served one term in Congress and several terms in the Tennessee legislature. A fourth West Tennessean, Thomas Johnson of Robertson County, also entered the race, but, as Carroll predicted, an East Tennessean, Joseph McMinn (1758–1824), announced his candidacy a month before the August 1815 election and handily defeated his fractured opposition.

7. Secretary of War Armstrong transmitted a copy of his July 4 requisition on the governors (DNA-RG 107, M6-7) to AJ on July 12. For the acts, see 1 U.S. *Statutes at Large* 424–25 and 3:134–36.

From Mateo González Manrique

Pensacola 26th. July 1814.

Sir

I have received, by Capt. John Gordon the communication you addressed me from your head-quarters at Fort-Jackson, bearing date the 12th. Inst.¹

The delay which has taken place, has arisen from no other source, than the perplexity in which I found myself, in deciding whether I should return your letter without reply in imitation of the conduct of Genl. Flournoy in conformity to the order of President Madison, or make a frank reply to the two points which are the subject of it. The respect and attention which your person, and employment exact, have decided me to the more generous part, and that which is peculiar to the Spanish character, waving the consideration that the conduct of the President, merits imitation in this instance.²

The information you have received is it is presumed without foundation, as it is evident that no act direct, or indirect has emanated from this Government, from which disagreeable consequences can result, as will presently appear

Two reports have reached you, the one that those Indians who are inimical to the United States, and at peace with Spain, have sought, and contrary to justice, have obtained an asylum within our Territory, where they are maintained by order of the Governor of Pensacola, and upon these grounds you require that Francis, McQueen and whatever other Creek-chiefs there may be, be immediately arrested and sent to you for punishment.

These chiefs not being, at this time, in this place it would be impossible to accede to such a request as you make, even admitting that Spain forgetful of that humanity with which she has ever afforded a shelter to the Indians that border on these possessions, and of the treaties made with the Creek-Indians when we conquered Florida, as well as those concluded with the English,³ could comply with your wishes, so opposite to the (mere) simple hospitality which the Indians in their present miserable condition, have a right to claim at our hands; And even were those chiefs now, in this place, Spain could never forget the laws of Nations of her observance of which, she has given ample proofs to the United-States, in not having demanded of them the traitors, insurgents, incendiaries, and even the assassins of her chiefs, namely [José Bernardo Maximiliano] Gutierrez [de Lara], [José Alvarez de] Toledo, and many others whom the American Government protects, and maintains, in committing hostilities, in fomenting the revolution, and in lighting up the flames of discord in the internal provinces of the Kingdom of Mexico.⁴

The other report you have received is that the officer who commands his Britanic Majesty's frigate the *Orpheus*, has been suffered to land in our territory 25000 stand of arms, and 300 barrels of ammunition with the manifest design of enabling the Creeks to renew a sanguinary war against the United States.

I would be glad to know what authority you have for saying that the river Apalachicola belongs to us. The Government of the United States, by whose orders, I suppose you act, cannot be ignorant of the treaty existing between Great Britain and the Creek-Indians when Spain took possession of Florida, and that this is the same treaty that now exists between Spain, and those Indians.⁵

Turn your eyes to the Isle of Barataria, and you will there perceive that within the very Territory of the United States, Pirates are sheltered and protected with the manifest design of committing hostilities by sea, upon the Merchant-vessels of Spain, and with such scandalous notoriety that the cargoes of our vessels taken by those Pirates, have been sold in Louisiana as was the case with the *Pastora* (shepherdess) and other vessels.⁶

This is sufficient to convince, you, Sir, that Spain always conforming to principles of friendship & harmony and to that religious scrupulousness, with which, at all times, and with all nations, she has observed her treaties, will not alter her conduct, unless compelled by the most extreme necessity (which it is hoped will not be the case) while the motives which could induce it, are so insufficient.

The necessity of fulfilling my duty does not diminish my desire of obliging you in whatever may contribute to your personal gratification. God preserve you many years; Yr. Obt. Servt.

Mateo Gonzalez Manrique

Translation and LS, DLC (11); LS copy and Copy, SpSAG (3-1174); Translation, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published in Bassett, 2:20–21. For the Spanish text of the letter, see Appendix.

1. See above.

2. Thomas Flournoy had accused the Spanish of giving military aid to the Creeks who attacked Fort Mims in August 1813. González Manrique denied it and indignantly replied that he had as much reason to accuse the United States of violating neutrality by aiding revolutionaries in Mexico. Under instruction from Secretary of State James Monroe, Flournoy had returned the reply without the courtesy of a response.

3. The Pensacola treaty of June 1, 1784, formed a defensive alliance between Spain and the Sewanee and Tallapoosa Creeks. Spain agreed to protect Creek lands south of 32° 38'. The New Orleans treaty of July 6, 1792, again guaranteed Creek lands in accordance with the 1784 treaty and had a provision for arming Creeks against American aggression. By the Treaty of Nogales, 1793, Spain guaranteed the boundaries of signatory tribes and promised to protect them against encroachment.

4. Gutiérrez de Lara (1774–1841), a Mexican revolutionary, and Alvarez de Toledo both visited Washington in the winter of 1811–12 with filibustering proposals and received cordial audiences with Monroe and some material aid. Subsequently, Gutiérrez de Lara organized a filibustering expedition from Louisiana which captured San Antonio and set up a provisional republic of Texas in 1813. After Alvarez de Toledo, who displaced Gutiérrez de Lara from

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command, was defeated in August 1813, he retired to Tennessee where he stayed briefly at John Overton's home and reportedly had contact with Jackson. Thereafter, he returned to Louisiana, where in the summer of 1814 he was again attempting to organize an expedition into Texas.

5. By the Pensacola Treaty of 1765, the Creeks ceded a fifteen-mile-wide zone around Pensacola, a strip of land on the Atlantic coast below the St. Mary's River, and a narrow band entirely around the Florida peninsula as far as the Apalachicola River.

6. The *Pastora* has not been further identified.

To John Armstrong

Head Quarters 7th. M: District.
Fort Jackson, 30th. July 1814.

Sir,

Captain Gordon, mentioned particularly in my communication of the 14th. Inst. returned last evening from Pensacola.¹ His character for veracity intitles his report enclosed to the serious consideration, and utmost confidence of the Government.²

I also enclose the Governors answer to my communication to him by Capt. Gordon.³ Perhaps the laconic ambiguity in which the sentiments are couched, connected with the allusion to a subsequent answer,⁴ were dictated by the anticipation of being better prepared in a short time to avow the real intentions entertained by Spain with regard to the United States.

I also enclose an extract from a letter transmitted under cover, from Col: R[ichard] Sparks, 2d. Inf, of date 16th. July 1812.⁵ I forward it to the Department, as well on account of the source from whence it originally came, as of the novelty of the matter. The true date, from the subjects embraced, must instead of 1812, be 1814.

I also forward the copy of a report from Capt. Jones of the 39th. Inf to Lieut. Col: Benton.⁶ It will prove, that previously to the arrival there of Capt. Gordon, the Govr. had hired the hostile Indians to defend Pensacola.

These pieces of intelligence, connected with those from various sources heretofore communicated, will determine the Government on the wisdom and policy of the measure alluded to in my letter of the 27th. June to the Department of war.⁷ Pensacola is more important to the British arms than any other point on our south or southwest. This being guaranteed to the possession of american valour, by a bold exertion of right, Britain would be deprived of supplies constantly obtained from thence; in addition to which, a convenient harbour would be afforded our privateers, and her commerce to the West Indies vitally injured without much risk. If any measures are to be taken touching this point, expedition will be all important to complete success, as powerful reinforcements are expected to be thrown in for its defence. I have the honor to be, respectfully, Sir, Your Mo. Obt. Hum. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC and LC draft, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published in Bassett, 2:22–23 (from LC).

1. See above.
2. See below.
3. See above, Mateo González Manrique to AJ, July 21, and AJ to González Manrique, July 12.
4. See above, González Manrique to AJ, July 26.
5. See Pedro de Alba to Samuel Acre, July 16, 1812 [1814], DLC-5 and DNA-RG 107, M221-63, which Richard Sparks sent to Jackson on July 20. The letter contained an erroneous report that Spain had declared war on the United States. Alba (b. c1787) was interpreter for the governor at Pensacola and later served as mayor. Acre was a Mobile lawyer. Sparks (c1769–1815), John Sevier's son-in-law, had been in the army since 1791.
6. See John Jones to Thomas Hart Benton, July 4 (DLC-11 and DNA-RG 107, M221-63).
7. See above.

ENCLOSURE: REPORT BY JOHN GORDON

Fort Jackson, 29th. July 1814—

Agreeably to your order, I left Fort Jackson on the 14th and reached Pensacola on the 20th. July 1814, and delivered your letter to His Excellency the Governor of Pensacola,¹ who called for me on the evening of the same day, and observed that the General's letter was impertinent and contained a demand of two Indian Chiefs, namely Peter McQueen and Josiah Francis, which he conceived as an insult to the Government, and that the Spaniards would die before they would comply with such demand; on the contrary the nature of the demand, and the circumstance of some Americans committing depredations on the Indians within the Territorial limits of Spain without the consent of the Government, would authorise him to arm the Indians and furnish them with provisions and ammunition, which I understood him he ment doing. On the next day, I saw the Indians assembled on the public Square, and hold a council for about four hours. The day following, I saw the Indians again assembled and draw provisions. I was told by some persons that they also drew ammunition, but did not see it myself. Others in whom I had confidence said that they were to receive arms and ammunition as soon as I left the place, and that the Governor's answer to your letter was not to be confided to me.² That he wished to gain time by the delay, that he expected a considerable Military force from the Havanah, and a large British force to take possession of all the Military posts on the Gulph in the month of September, and with the assistance of their Indian allies to be able to commence active hostilities against the United States. I was also informed by several confidential persons, that some time past two British armed vessels (a Frigate and Schooner) had landed at or near the mouth of Apalachicola and had delivered to the Indians between two and three thousand stands of arms and a large quantity

of amunition, and assisted in taking them some distance up the river to be distributed, and then put to Sea—since which there had arrived three other armed vessels (two Brigs and a Schooner) and landed somewhere in the neighbourhood of that place with a considerable number of troops—were building a fort and planing an expedition against some of our military posts on the Alabama, to be carried on by six hundred British and what Indians can be collected in that quarter. I was informed, that in a few days after Col: Carson left Pensacola,³ that Peter Mcqueen left that place for Apalachicola and had not returned, also that a British armed schooner had left that place for Apalachicola the day before I reached it and had taken Josiah Francis on board. It was stated by all I conversed with, that the Indians were much in the habit of killing and driving the cattle belonging to the citizens of the United States, and I saw a party come in my self with beef which they said they had taken from the inhabitants at the Tensaw.⁴ A rumor reached Pensacola the evening before I left it—that there was a Declaration of war by Spain against the United States, but not certain.

John Gordon

DS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); ADS with revisions by AJ, DLC (11); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). The DS copy incorporated AJ's minor revisions. Published in Bassett, 2:17–18 (from ADS and dated July 20).

1. See above, AJ to Mateo González Manrique, July 12. A written order to Gordon has not been found.

2. See above, González Manrique to AJ, July 26.

3. Probably Joseph Carson (1787–1817), a lawyer and planter on the lower Tombigbee River, who served in the Mississippi Territory Legislative Council, as attorney general for the Eastern District, and as colonel of militia.

4. Tensaw, a town in what is now Baldwin County, Alabama, lay east of Fort Mims.

To John Armstrong

Head Quarters 7th M: District.
Fort Jackson, 31st. July 1814.

Sir,

I have just received intelligence of the abandonment of Fort Mitchell by the Militia left for its defence; also that it is now garrisoned by friendly Indians, under the officer left in command of that post; and that the militia will leave Bainbridge, Hull and Decatur, their time of service having expired.¹ I have but the 3d. Inf. here, 451. effectives non commissioned officers and musicians included—have ordered from Forts Williams & Strother 300 Tennessee Militia.² Measures have been taken to effectuate the transportation of the provisions and public stores to this place, but for want of the requisite means, there will be difficulty in getting them to fort Decatur. The medium through which we formerly received supplies

broken up, the Indians in this quarter must be fed from supplies brought up the Alabama; fed and clothed they must be, or we will have the whole strength of the creek nation to fight under the banners of Spain & Britain. By Judge Toulmin, and from other sources not official, I am advised that Lieut. Col: Benton, with the 39th. and Col: [George Henry] Nixon Comdg. the Territorial Militia, before I arrived at this post, placed an expedition against the creeks on the Escambia.³ That on the march, Leut. Col: Benton being taken sick returned, and the command devolved on Col: Nixon. In prosecuting this expedition, the Col: pursued the Indians over the spanish lines. The Indians were at Pensacola, when Capt. Gordon arrived there.

If the war continues, expence must not be taken into consideration. Energetic measures for defence, with ample means will soon put a period to it in this quarter. Without these success cannot be calculated on. As far as I am advised, the 2d. 3d. 39th. and 44th. Regts. for the defence of this District are not more than half full; the Garrisons in a very poor state of defence notwithstanding the sums which have been expended on them; but, with the above force added to the 7th. Inf and the artilerists, I trust the district can be defended and the american character maintained.

I shall, as soon as practicable, visit the Posts in the lower country, ordering on the 3d. Inf—and leaving this post and Decatur possessed by the Militia and friendly Indians, until the public Stores can be transported to alabama hights, when I shall, unless otherwise directed, discharge the Militia, agreeably to the wishes of the President, as expressed in yours of the 25th. June,⁴ and leave the friendly indians in the best possible condition to defend themselves and their nation. I have the honor to be, respectfully, Sir, your obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 233 (3-1193); Extract, DLC (11). Published in *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:792; Bassett, 2:23 (extract from LC).

1. See Homer Virgil Milton to AJ, July 22; James Kennedy to AJ, July 24; and Richard Atkinson to AJ, July 19. Erected in January 1814 by John Floyd's Georgia troops, Fort Bainbridge was a supply depot between Forts Mitchell and Decatur, near the present-day Macon-Russell county line.

2. "541 effectives" appears in the LC, while the July return of troops for the 7th Military District (DLC-66) shows 591 troops of the 3rd regiment at Fort Jackson. Jackson's order to the Tennessee militia has not been found.

3. Toulmin's letter has not been found, but for information on the expedition, see George Henry Nixon to AJ, July 19 and 27. Toulmin (1766–1823) was judge of the superior court for the eastern district of Mississippi Territory, 1804–19. He lived near Fort Stoddert, at the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Nixon (1778–1834), a native of Virginia, served as a lieutenant colonel in the Mississippi Territory militia during the war and later sat in the Mississippi legislature.

4. See Armstrong to AJ, June 25. See also above, AJ to Armstrong, July 24.

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To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Fort Jackson July 31rst. 1814

When I left you, I calculated with certainty to return to Nashville immediately after the Treaty, which begins tomorrow—I met on my way thither Various rumors relative to a large British force hovering on our coast, and the Spanish Governor, receiving the hostile creeks with Mcqueen & Francis at their head, with open arms & supplying them with arms and amunition, to enable them to renew the war against the united States and friendly creeks. To ascertain the truth of the Various rumors I sent Capt. John Gordon to Pensacola with a letter to the Governor—he returned evening before last and confirms, the reports, that a large British force has landed on St. George Island, and are furnishing the Indians, with arms and amunition, and building a garrison there and intend shortly to make an attack on our frontier—The Spanish Governor, told Captain Gordon that he would feed and arm the Indians—from a confidential source Capt. Gordon was informed that in a few days a large reinforcement was expected from the Havanna—from my responsible situation—combined with this information duty compels me to hasten to Mobile to place it in a proper state of Defence, to repel any invasion that may be attempted—to which place I will set out as soon as the treaty is over, and from which place, If the duties of my office will permit I will return to Nashville, and immediately, descend the river for Neworleans, taking you & my darling little son with me—you will please therefore on the recpt of this if my wheat is not ground have it attended to by Mr Fields, and the flower carefully put up in well seasoned barrels—and have all things in a state of readiness, that we may not be long detained—should an invasion be attempted, which will prevent me from returning to Nashville before I Vissit Neworleans I will send some confidential friend for you, who will bring you to Natchez, where I will meet you. I send a note for \$183 dollars by Lt. Donelson,¹ which I expect he will be able to collect, which I have directed him to pay over to you, and I wish a good Boat immediately prepared, for you to descend the river in, agreeable to a form sent by Colo. Butler²—I have not heard from you since I left Nashville but once, and that was a few days after I left home³—I hope you & my little son and family are in good health—and that little Lyncoya has recovered his health—Tell Andrew I fear he will think I am runaway from him—but kiss him for me and say to him truly, that in all my life I never wanted more to see you & him than I do at present—and the unexpected delay of my return has heightened I believe the anxiety to see you & him—

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accept my prayers & good wishes for your healths and believe me to be affectionately yours &c &c &c

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I have wrote you several letters⁴—whether they have reached you or not I cannot say—I hope my horses have got safe back—Tell Fields to have them well fed and fattened—I have sold my young Bay and will want them in good order when I come or send for them—adieu—A.J.

ALS, PPRF (3-1199). Published in Thomas F. Madigan, *The Autograph*, November-December 1912, p. 180.

1. Note not found.

2. Not found.

3. Letter not found.

4. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, July 16. Other letters not found.

To John Pryor Hickman

Head Quarters 7th. M: District
Fort Jackson, August 2d. 1814—

Sir

Great complaint has been made to me, by the Indians who are directed to be fed at Fort Strother, that the issues are not sufficient to keep soul and body together. By Doctor [William M.] Winn I am informed that they only receive five full rations of meat and bread for every fifteen days.¹ This is too small an allowance—they must receive at the ratio of $\frac{3}{4}$ of pound of meat and flour or bread stuff for each grown person per day, and half a pound of each per day for every child. Humanity and good policy under existing circumstances require, that the friendly and those asking for friendship should be fed—and I am certain, that if fed at all, the above ratio is as little as humanity can dictate, and to little to keep them alive & in health. The British are using every art to draw them to their standard, and it is only by feeding them under existing circumstances that we can calculate on a continuation of their friendship. *where the carcass is, there will the fowls be gathered together*; You will therefore hereafter Issue agreeably to the above rule. I am respectfully Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62). Hickman (1788–1840), of Nashville, was the contractor's agent at Fort Strother. Settling for a time in Alabama, he later returned to Tennessee and represented Davidson County in the state legislature, 1835–37.

1. Wynne (c1792–1814?), from Wilson County, was surgeon to Philip Pipkin's regiment of Tennessee detached militia.

To the Cherokee and Creek Indians

[August 5, 1814]

chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee Nation,¹ and the friendly Creeks.
Friends and Brothers,

You have fought, with the armies of the united States, against the hostile creeks; many of you have fought by my side. I am happy to meet and shake you by the hand, and rejoice with you in the pleasing prospects of returning peace. You have shewn yourselves worthy the friendship of your father the President of the United States—in battle you have been brave—in friendship stedfast. You have given proofs, that you cannot be lead astray by the deceptions of bad men and lying Prophets, sent among you by the agents of all our enemies the British. I am charged by your father the President of the United States, to say to you chiefs and warriors, that your conduct has met with his entire approbation.

Chiefs and warriors of the creek nation who have been at war with your own nation and the United States; I am happy to meet you once more at peace with the United States and your own nation; and to call you friends and Brothers—War is a dreadful calamity—it has reduced your whole nation to misery and ruin.

Your father, the President of the United States, is rejoiced that you are again his friends; that you have found out the truth; that you have found your Prophets to be impostures—but, he laments that such bad men, with vagabonds employed by his enemies to deceive you, have ever had influence over your councils to reduce a nation like yours to such distress.

Brothers, The President of the United States, for your own good, advises you always hereafter to hear the counsel of your wise chiefs and good men; to listen to the words of your chiefs and warriors who have always held him by the hand. Had you listened to them, you would yet have been a rich, powerful and happy people. Your woods would yet have been filled with flocks, and herds of cattle—your fields with corn. Your towns and villages would not have been burned, nor your women and children wandering in the woods, exposed to starvation and cold. But you listened to Prophets and bad men; your warriors have been slain, your nation is defenceless—you are reduced to such want as to receive food from your father the President of the United States.

Friends and Brothers, You have followed the counsel of bad men, and made war on a part of your own nation and the United States. This war has cost the United States a large sum. You must yield as much of your land as will pay this sum. But it must be taken from your whole nation, in such a manner as to destroy the communication with our enemies every

where. Your brothers the friendly creeks will agree to it; for wherever we take any of their land to cut off all communication with foreign powers, we will give them land of yours to which we are intitled by conquest in the place of it.

Friends and Brothers of the whole Creek Nation, The united States will again send into your country, goods and necessities to supply your wants; but you must keep bad men out of your nation. Have no intercourse with these enemies; they are yours. Give to the United States, the right to open roads through your country—to build store houses—and you will be able by your industry to procure supplies of every thing you want and give to us scites for fortifications, and you will be defended from your own enemies and ours.

Brothers, Your game is destroyed; you must become farmers like your brothers the americans. Your warriors must raise cattle and corn for their families—your women must raise cotton—spin, weave and clothe their husbands and children. You will then become a happy people & not before.

Brothers, The terms of peace I hold in my hand. They will ensure a lasting peace between all the red nations, and between the red nations and the United States. As soon as they shall be signed, all former enmities must cease and be forgotten. That part of your Nation which has been at war and has submitted must have the forgiveness of and friendship of those who have always been at peace with us, and no person must be punished, but by the United States or the grand council of your Nation. The Prophets and bad men of your nation, and the Vagabonds from our foreign enemies must be given up to the United States, or you must destroy them yourselves. As long as *they* live, your councils will be corrupted by their words—they will try again to bring you into war, and destroy the remnant of your people.

The terms of Peace will be read to you.

Copies, DLC (11) and DNA-RG 107 (M222-12 and 3-1212); LC, DLC (62).

1. The Cherokees were not signatories to the Treaty of Fort Jackson but had arrived on August 4 with their agent, Return J. Meigs, to protect their interests in the settlement (see Meigs to AJ, July 6, August 4).

To Rachel Jackson

Fort Jackson August the 5th 1814

My love

I had the pleasure this moment to receive your letter of the 22nd. of July by Mr Roberts¹—It was the first I had heard from you since I left you—except through a letter from Colo Hays to Colo. Butler.² I am happy to hear that you and our little son Andrew is well, and that Lyncoya is re-

covering his health—When I left you I fondly hoped, and really expected to have been by this on my return to you—But fortune that fickle dame, *mars* all my *wishes*—I have this moment recd. an express from allabama heights³—that will compell me to Mobile with all the regular Troops here, as soon as I can get clar of the business I am now engaged in, which I hope will be on Sunday next—I have been from day to day for three days, endeavouring to get the chiefs in council—to day I effected it and have delivered to them my talk and the Terms of peace⁴—Whether, they will agree to the Terms, or in part, fly to the Spaniards, as yet I cannot say—but in two days, I shall know, the result. as soon as this is known I shall without delay, proceed to Mobile—When I reach there, and place the garrisons in a compleat state of defence, I shall return to Tennessee, unless the appearance of an enemy, should prevent me—If I can spare Colo. Butler, I shall send him on from this place to you, to prepare every thing necessary to bring you down the river to me, at Natchez or New-orleans—It was with reluctance I accepted the office I now hold, had I thought it was to have seperated us again for a length of time I certainly would have been at the Hermitage—But I have *accepted*, my honor never shall be stained—when danger rears its head, I can never shrink from it—I trust in a kind providence, for protection and success—I owe to Britain a debt of retaliatory, Vengeance—should our forces meet I trust I shall pay the debt—the is in conjunction with Spain arming the hostile Indians, to butcher our woman & children—It is raining; my paper is moist and my light dim, I must conclude, Jackey & his men start early in the morning,⁵ I will write you again in a few days—may that superintending being, who governs, worlds—and destinies of nations protect & bless you & my little Andrew, with health untill I meet you, is the sincere prayer of your affectionate Husband—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, CSmH (3-1227). Published in *Huntington Library Bulletin*, 3(1933):116–17.

1. Letter not found. Roberts has not been further identified.

2. Not found.

3. See Daniel McGahey to AJ, August 2, and William H. Robinson and Charles Muir to AJ, July 28, which warned that the British had landed additional troops at Apalachicola and were arming the Creeks at Pensacola with the apparent aim of occupying the fort at Mobile Point. Upon receipt of this intelligence, Jackson ordered the mobilization of all militia in the 7th Military District requisitioned for federal service (see AJ to Willie Blount, William C. C. Claiborne, and David Holmes, August 5).

4. See above.

5. Jackson probably forwarded the letter to Rachel by John Donelson.

Big Warrior to Benjamin Hawkins

[August 6, 1814]

Yesterday my friend gave in a speech, and now I am going to give an answer.¹ When I asked the U. S. for help, it was agreeable to the treaty of New York.² We wanted to save that, and for that we asked the U. S. for assistance to save us. The friendly chiefs adhered to the treaty with the U. S.—There was a convention of the four nations at the Ocheubofau council House Governor [Vicente] Folks son was present.³ The plan was to have, from this council House four roads—and all promised if anything happend amiss to try in time to prevent it, and if broken to repair it. The shedding of blood was the cause of war. The spilling blood of white people, and giving satisfaction for it, was the cause of war amongst us and nothing else. This divided us, and the opposition was for breaking the chain of friendship. I called on the Cherokees Chickasaws and Choctaws, and then the fourth brother the white people to give us help. A few of us only were sensible of those treaties which were made by our old chiefs. We were weak and they were strong who understood not the form of treaties and we asked the government for help to overpower them.

They had no great chief or speaker over them, when they began to spill blood—They seemed to be of one mind, and helped each other. When I applied to your government for help we were weak and they were strong. Great spirits came to our assistance to help us wind up our entangled affairs. When it was over we expected to settle with them, and wind it up. When I asked your government for help, a part of the nation, the principle speakers, the first of the nation—were together, when they found distresses coming on them—we thought to destroy those red sticks and save their lands It was the land I wanted to save—You say you fought for it, I wanted to save that land—Friends and brothers, White Brothers—you have fought for us—our warriors were with you, you fought and spilled your blood together—It is not yet settled and you asked for the land—You seem to impose upon us the war is not yet settled—Before we asked for help we settled how we would fulfil our promises—You talk the expence is heavy on the U. S. government we have caused expences. The expences was caused by the red sticks—Part are destroyed and the rest are on the east side of us towards Pensacola. When we have conquered these people it will be time enough to talk about settling the expence to the U. S. I did not expect you would call on us for a settlement. You have called on me before the Alabama red sticks were overpowered. Brothers, when two nations ask each other for help, in cases of difficulty like overpowering a country, when they help each other, The one that asks for help will give his thanks—and ask if it is satisfactory for payment—When I have settled

once with you, we both are satisfied. I look on the land as the property of the nation, and thought to pay the expence out of it. This land I asked you to fight for. Before we are done fighting you ask for a part which is like imposing upon us: it is too rash. We have our senses yet. The red sticks had none. Our government when we overpower the red sticks will hold a council. Then we will ask the government of the U. S what expence we have been to them, when they give us an accurate account of the actual expences we are able to fulfil our payment. I will now state all I know concerning the treaties from time to time. The President tells us to be honest, to settle on good terms, not to be too rash, that he wishes to see Justice done to both in their settlement. This way presented to us gives us alarm. I hope and beg the U. S to settle on easy terms. This war I made for my nation on account of the treaty with old Washington called Washingtons Treaty—He advised us for our conduct in the line of that treaty—To that arm of friendship I hold fast, which is the cause of the wars made in the nation—If I had wished to break the chain of friendship I would have listened to the hostiles—and all would have broken the treaty. It belonged to the nation and we fought for it—The President Washington Father to all us old Children Muscoga. He advised us to stand to the U. S by the treaty he made for us. He was not only a Father to Muskoga, he was father to all the children under the Sun—His talk I have in my hand. Here is a man sits along side me—Colo Hawkins he was [sent] out as his agent, he has lived among us many years, he acted in his agency and never has broke the treaty, he has seen among us children born who now have children—By his direction cloth was wove clothes made and spred over the country and then the red sticks came and destroyed all, and we have none now—you ought to consider our situation. I state what all the nation knows. I will not keep any thing secret. There is the little warrior known to colo Hawkins, when we were giving satisfaction for murders he went to the lakes to the British, he was a mischief maker, Brought a packet to the edge of the frontier.⁴ part of that increased the murders—When the British found that lying and mischief brought these people to suffer. acquainted with this they are encouraging it on the sea near to Pensacola. The red sticks have no sense they will believe it, and be encouraged as long as they can see their faces. But we a rational people are not going to Join in it, like those hostile people, who have no sense—You must not think our old Chiefs have lost their sensens—In the war of the revolution the British encouraged our old Chiefs to Join in the war, and our old Chiefs (were lost) had no sense in those days.⁵ When we were young we were driven to fight the U S the promises the British made our [*old Chiefts*] were [lost,] they did not Join it, they kept us in the Island with the U S—now the British cannot persuade us to their purposes, they have deceived us once, and cannot deceive us again. You are two great Powers if you get to fighting we will have no concern in it—Thus considering we will not concern ourselves with it we are not able to fight any nation of people, we wish to

be at peace with, all nations—If they offer me arms to fight—I shall tell them they put me in danger to fight my own people born in one land.

They will force me into danger. You will never see the chiefs and warriors are boys of this council who will be forced to do things—I give this answer knowing our Father advised me not to interfere in wars, those in peace are the happiest people. He told me if any enemy attacked me on this side, he had men enough and did not want the red children to interfere. The U. S officers would not be pleased when they heard our old friends the British advised us to take arms from them. The hostiles who have got away from us are the only army to be apprehended—If the British advise us to any thing I will communicate, and not hide it from you—If they say we must fight I will tell them no.

Colonel Hawkins, I will now give you the close of my reply. I inform you that there is a part of the settlers of Tallesachee who are not here—We are apprehensive the British may persuade them to acts of mischief, at such time we will put our heads together, we will convince them we have now two brothers cherokees and creeks—when we get, Choctaws, and Chickasaws the four nations we will try to settle this line for the expences incurred by the U. S. You hurry me, and I am sorry I cannot fulfil your expectations. I beg our friend and Brother, will consider us and not scold us & be vexed. We state to you the result of our councils—we of the four nations will put our heads together to settle our difficulties, and call on the officers of the U. S to settle with us our entangled affairs I hope you will think for your red friends—This is my answer to your speech friend & Brother.

Big Warrior

Copy in Thomas L. Butler's hand, DLC (11); LC, DLC (62). Published in Samuel Putnam Waldo, *Memoirs of Andrew Jackson* (1818), pp. 150–52 (extract). Big Warrior (Tustunuggee Thlocco, d. 1825) was the war chief at Tuckabatchee and speaker for the friendly party of Upper Creeks.

1. See above, AJ to the Cherokee and Creek Indians, [August 5].

2. The Treaty of New York (Washington's Treaty), August 7, 1790, established the Creek Nation as a protectorate of the United States with guaranteed boundaries and obligated the Creeks to surrender to American justice anyone in their nation accused of a crime against a citizen of the United States. Big Warrior and other Creek chiefs had executed adherents of the prophets who had murdered white citizens and, when besieged at Tuckabatchee in June and July 1813, had requested the military assistance of the United States to suppress the hostile faction.

3. In May 1803 Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw representatives held a council at Otciafopa (Hickory Ground) to consider, among other things, how to deal with the adventurer William Augustus Bowles (1763–1805), who was attempting to establish an independent Creek nation under British protection. With Britain then temporarily at peace and his support from the Bahamas on the wane, Bowles was unable to expand his influence to the Upper Creeks. Folch y Juan (1754–1829), military commandant at Pensacola since 1796 and later governor of West Florida, 1804–11, had sent his son Estevan to the Hickory Ground council to arrest Bowles, whose schemes threatened Spanish control of Florida.

4. Little Warrior, a Weoka chief, had been killed in April 1813 while resisting the arrest

ordered by Big Warrior and other chiefs for his part in the massacre of several white families near the mouth of the Ohio River. Reportedly, Little Warrior had brought messages from the British and Shawnees urging the Creeks to make war on the Americans. His death, and other executions in April, provoked an uprising of the hostile faction against the antiwar chiefs, which, in turn, led the antiwar chiefs to request military assistance from the Americans (see *ASP: Indian Affairs*, 1:839–47).

5. On the whole, the Creeks took little part in the revolution but remained generally loyal to the British government in Florida.

To Big Warrior

[August 7, 1814]

Friends & Brothers.

I was not here yesterday—I did not expect you would have answered my talk without notifying me. My Friend Col: Hawkins, who is also your Friend, heard your reply to me—and knowing my mind, gave you my answer.¹ He has told you my words—he has told you the truth. I have only a few words more to say to you. I am charged by your Father, the President of the United States to tell you the truth—to deal candidly with you—I do not speak with a forked tongue.

Friends and Brothers, You say the shedding of blood was the cause of this war—the spilling blood of the white people and giving satisfaction for it was the cause of the war, and nothing else. This you say divided you—and the opposition was for breaking the chain of Friendship.

F. & B. I answer—The cause of the war was shedding the blood of the white people; but if that was all the cause, what did Tecumseh here? and when he was here, why did not the United States receive information of it from the creek chiefs, according to treaties?² The United States would have been justified by the Great Spirit, had they taken all the lands of the nation merely for keeping it a secret, that her enemies were in the Nation. Listen—The truth is, the great body of the creek chiefs & warriors did not respect the power of the United States—they thought we were an insignificant Nation—that we would be overpowered by the British. If they had not thought so, Tecumseh would have had no influence—he would have been sent back to the British, or delivered to the United States as a prisoner, or shot. If my enemy goes into the house of my friend, and tells my friend he means to kill me—my friend becomes my enemy, if he does not at least tell me I am to be killed.

Brothers, You say, a few of you only were sensible of those treaties which were made by your old chiefs—that you were weak, and those who understood them not were strong—and you asked the United States for help to overpower them.

I answer—at the time you asked for help, the red clubs had done mischief enough to force the United States to destroy them. They had committed a great many murders, beside those at Fort Mimms—They

had no doubt agreed with Tecumseh. The *British* and *them* and the *Spaniards* understood each other. They received *ammunition* from *Pensacola*, and *advice* from the *British*. They were fat with eating beef—listen, they wanted flogging—they had no idea they could so easily be destroyed. They were mad—they had a fever—we bleed our enemies in such cases to give them their senses.

Brothers—You say, that when they are all conquered, we will settle—that the war is not over.

I answer—we know the war is not over—and that is one reason why we *will* run a line between our friends and our enemies. We wish to *save* our friends, *protect* them, *support* them—we *will do all these things*. We *will destroy our enemies* because we *love our friends & ourselves*. The safety of the United States and your nation requires, that enemies must be separated from Friends—we wish to know them from each other—we wish to be able to say to our soldiers—here is one—there is the other. Brothers listen, when our armies came here—you were conquered—they had our friends in forts—they had overrun the country—*We, We*, with a few friends Such as Mackintosh Shalockta³ & Chinabee and their chiefs & warriors, retook *your* country and *their own* from *them*. We give you yours—you would have had none but for us—we take theirs, we take it to protect & support our friends—and to destroy and entirely overcome our enemies. We are not affraid, that when the war is over you will not settle with us, no—but we know that if the United States is not between her friends and her enemies—she will have to lose more blood than is necessary. *Therefore we will run the line*—our friends will sign the treaty—they will be in their own territory, they will be fed, and no enemy of theirs or the United states shall trouble them. Our enemies must depart, they shall have provisions to carry them away. We do not want them. We wish them to join their friends that all may be destroyed together. Brothers, listen, here is the paper. The signatures to this, will shew your father the President of the United States *his friends*—our soldiers will *know them & their towns* by this paper. Consult—and this evening let me see & know who will sign it and who will not. I do not wish to force any of you—act as you think proper. Those who do not sign it shall have provisions to go to Pensacola.

Brothers, listen—Some of you may have [*cla*]ims on the United States. We do not [*want to take*] away your demands on the United [*States. After this*] paper is signed, make out your accou[*nts against the*] United States. Hand the[*m to me,*] or int[*rust them to Colo. Hawkins. I will send them to your*] father the President of the United States. [*He will do you jus*]tice. You will be paid hono[*rably ever*]y thing you [*ought*] to have; but we must f[*irst*] know our friends from our enemies. You who have fought against the red clubs with your brothers the americans ought to be paid. I have directed Col: Hawkins to make out a roster, and send it to the President of the United States. I have no doubt he will direct that you be paid. Those

who have corn growing on the land on the right of the line, and sign this agreement will not be removed until you have gathered your corn. Those who have no corn growing will be sent to where they can most easily & plentifully be fed. I have written to the President of the United States that you are naked—that you must be clothed or you will suffer.⁴ Your Father, the President of the United States has never let any of his children suffer—after their wants were made known to him.

Copy (mutilated), DLC (11); LC, DLC (62). Bracketed portions in italics are from the letterbook copy.

1. See Observations by Benjamin Hawkins, August 6.

2. Tecumseh (1768?–1813) had visited the Creek Nation in October 1811 to enlist support in a general Indian war against the United States. Article 11 of the Treaty of New York obligated the Creeks to notify the United States of any plot by a neighboring tribe or individual against the peace and interests of the United States.

3. Sheloceta, a signer of the Treaty of Fort Jackson and a chief of the Natchez tribe, served with Jackson in the Creek War from October 1813 to April 1814.

4. Jackson was probably referring to his July 31 letter to John Armstrong, above. No letter to Madison on the subject has been found.

From John McKee

Choctaw Agency Aug. 9 1814

Sir,

I received yesterday your letter of the 22 Ultio. requesting me “to hold the Choctaws in readiness to join you at the shortest notice, and apprise you of the number that I think could be procured without delay”¹

When I inform you that I have not received a cent either to reward the Choctaws for their services last winter or even to pay for the provisions furnished to them and that I am indebted to individuals in and out of the nation for such supplies, you will at once perceive that without advances for provisions at least and specific promises of reward I must encounter new and increased difficulties in calling out a respectable force especially during the present scarcity of corn.² a reasonable encouragement will bring out a considerable number of naked badly armed brave fellows, who seem as heartily engaged in the cause as you could wish, and without intending to flatter your name as their commander will greatly encourage them to turn out but they must eat, and having lost last winters hunt if they are to receive nothing for their services they & their families must suffer.

I have sent Mr. [Turner] Brashears to the NWestern District, I will leave Mr. [John] Pitchlynn in this (the NEastern) to prepare the indians as well as circumstances will enable them,³ and I will immediately set out and taking part at least of the Southern District in my route proceed towards St. Stephens in the hope of seeing you somewhere in that quarter. If you should deem it proper to meet by an express, my route will be on the post-road to Charles Juzans, and from thence to Nails on Chickasawhay⁴ and

after doing whatever may be necessary there or in the Six Towns⁵ I will go by the usual road to St. Stephens. If I do not meet with unexpected difficulties I expect to be at the latter place or near it before a return express can meet me.

With reasonable encouragement and time to send runners thro this extended nation I think you may count on eight hundred warriors at least I expect a much larger number but I may be disappointed and I dont wish you to be so. Much however must depend on the pecuniary aid I may receive and the promises of reward you may be authorized to offer.⁶

About fifteen days ago the Choctaws killed a man near the Tombigby river proceeding evidently towards the towns—he was painted white from head to foot and was I have little doubt the bearer of talks from Appalachicola. I have the honor to be with very great respect & esteem your Obedient Servant

John McKee

ALS, DLC (11). The Choctaw Agency was located on the Natchez Trace about ten miles north of present-day Jackson, Mississippi.

1. See Robert Butler to John McKee, July 22.

2. At the request of Gilbert C. Russell, McKee had recruited several hundred Choctaw and Chickasaw warriors who participated in action along the Alabama and Black Warrior rivers early in 1814.

3. Brashears and Pitchlynn (c1756–1835) were interpreters employed by the Choctaw Agency.

4. Juzan, not further identified, lived near the present town of Lauderdale, Mississippi. Nail has not been further identified.

5. A Choctaw town located near present-day Garlandville in Jasper County, Mississippi.

6. See AJ to McKee, August 23, below.

To John Coffee

Head quarters 7th M District
August 10th. 1814

Dr. Genl

When I left you I expected, to have had the pleasure of detailing to you the result of the mission to the creek nation personally—but the threatening aspect on our southern coasts deprives me of this pleasure and hastens me to mobile, I sail tomorrow, my horses, are in the act of setting out by land—at half past 2 P.M. yesterday, the convention was finally executed, ceding to the U.S. about 20 millions of acres, including all west of the cosee, from the Cherokee line and from the great shoals on the cosee East to Hothlewalee, south crossing the Tallapoosee, and up the foohshatche creek ten miles, thence a direct line to a point on the chattehotchey river, thence East to the line between Georgia and the creek nation, all south & west of this line is ceded to the U.S. all north & East remains to the

creeks¹—This you will observe secures to the U S. a free settlement from Georgia to Mobile and cuts off (as soon as settled) all foreign influence from the Indians, and gives to the U.S. perfect security added to this in my opinion the best unsettled country in america—This place perhaps one of the healthiest in the U.S. The 3rd. regt. enjoys unusual good health—I have no doubt, so soon as congress meets, a law will be passed, directing these lines to be run, the country sectioned & prepared for sale—on which event, I hope you will be appointed surveyor²—In effecting this arrangement I met with considerable difficulty, owing to a letter written by Genl Pinckney to Colo. Hawkins, containing the terms of peace, and holding out promises to the friendly Indians which my instructions did not embrace, and which letter by the order of Genl. Pinckney had been made publick to the chiefs by Colo. Hawkins before my arrival here³—They chiefs took up an idea that I had full powers to carry, (or rather to incorporate these promises in the convention) these promises into full effect, and when I gave them my talk they did believe it was a false talk—however I told them at last the heard the line, it must be run—and those who was our friends would sign it—and those who were not might go to the British—that I would furnish them with provisions to take them there and then I would pursue and drive them and the British into the sea⁴—I have been seven times interrupted since I sat down to write this letter I have requested Colo. Butler to call by & give you the whole information—I have only time to add to the above The chiefs afterwards got into a good humor, and proposed in open council that I should accept, as a token of national gratitude, three miles square—This I could not accept but they have still urged their wishes, and sent on a request to the President that their wishes should be carried into effect⁵—with my best respects to Polly & your little daughter,⁶ Mr [William] Easton & lady⁷—I have to bid you adieu—god only knows when I shall be able to return to Tennessee When I reach mobile you shall hear from me—

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Colo. Hawkins was of great service to me in bringing to a close the convention—he is certainly a man of fine understanding, of great experience

A—J—

ALS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 6:434–35.

1. See Treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9.

2. Congress authorized a survey of the Creek cession on March 3, 1815 (3 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 228–29). Coffee was appointed surveyor of the northern part of Mississippi Territory in 1817.

3. In his letter of April 23 to Hawkins, Pinckney had stated that conquered territory would be retained as “a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, and as a restitution for the injuries sustained by its citizens, and the friendly Creek Indians.” He further promised the friendly Creeks “that the United States will not forget their fidelity, but, in the arrangements which may be made of the lands to be retained as indemnity their claims will be respected;

and such of their chiefs as have distinguished themselves, by their exertion and valor in the common cause, will also receive a remuneration in the ceded lands, and in such manner as the Government may direct." See *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:857–58.

4. See above, AJ to Big Warrior, August 7.

5. See Creek Indians to AJ, August 8.

6. Mary Donelson Coffee (1812–39).

7. Eastin (1784–1829), a Nashville merchant and a director of the Bank of Nashville, was married to Rachel Donelson (1791–1822), John Coffee's sister-in-law and AJ's niece.

To Rachel Jackson

Fort Jackson August 10th. 1814

My Love—

This is the last letter you will receive for me from this point—I have Just finished the business with the creeks, the convention was signed yesterday at 2 oclock P.M. and tomorrow at 12 I embark for Mobile where I wish you to write me under cover from Colo. Butler—I have had a disagreeable fatiguing, business of it—and feel relieved from great anxiety, as it involved in its consequences if I failed in procuring a treaty, the lives of many of the most distressed wretches you ever saw—Could you only see the misery and wretchedness of those creatures perishing from want of food and Picking up the grains of corn scarttered from the mouths of the horses and troden in the earth—I know your humanity would feel for them, notwithstanding all the causes you have to feel hatred and revenge against—for the news of this place I refer you to Colo. Butler who returns for the purpose of bringing you to me in case I find I cannot return from Mobile as soon as I reach that point I shall write you¹—I have directed Colo. Butler to have a Boat built and ready, as early as possible, and to see our supplies prepared and ready—I hope Mr Fields has got the flower well ground & put up in good barrels—& I wish a good supply of Beacon fowls &c &c &c for I am certain our *fare* here would not be verry pallatable to you and my little son andrew—who you must bring on with you—I have wrote to Mr John Hutchings to aid you in getting some person to supperintend my farm,² fearing that Mr Fields cannot govern in both our absence—Colo Butler will also give his aid—I named in my last that I had sent on by my young friend Lt. Donelson a note for collection, to be applied by you in your outfit³—I have wrote to my friend John Hutching to have you a god pair of horses procured, and I wish your carriage well repaired or exchanged for a new one—you had better vissit Nashville and make this erangement with the carriage maker yourself—you must recollect that you are now a Major Generals lady—in the service of the U.S. and as such you must appear, elegant and plain, not extravagant—but in such stile as strangers expect to see you—a good supply of Eatable, such as our country yields will add verry much to our comfort—and must not be neglected—Let a house be built for your Sister Cafferry, or perhaps she

can better remain in those built untill our return—She will preserve our furniture and every thing that is left in her care—but the erangement in this respect is left for you & her to make—all I ask is that she is made comfortable—may heaven protect you many years, is the prayer of your affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson

My respects to Mrs. Cafferry, Miss Peggy & Miss giney⁴—and my best & warmest wishes to Colo. Hays his lady Miss Narcissa⁵ and all the family—your Brother Joney & his family,⁶ and all friends who enquire after me—Send my best wishes to Genl Overton and his family. Say to him—he knows I would write him if I had time—

ALS, William Dearborn (3-1289).

1. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, August 23, below.

2. Letter not found.

3. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, July 31.

4. Margaret (Peggy) Watkins and possibly her sister Jane. The six Watkins children were orphaned soon after their arrival in Nashville in 1806 and were reared by neighbors, including the Jacksons. At this time Peggy was staying at the Hermitage, where Rachel oversaw her courtship by John Allen, whom Peggy married in December. See John Allen to AJ, December 19.

5. Narcissa Hays (b. c1795), daughter of Robert and Jane Donelson Hays.

6. John (1755–1830) and Mary Purnell (1763–1848) Donelson.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans August 12th. 1814—

Sir,

Since my letter of the 8th. I have had an Interview, with the officers of the Several Militia Corps of this city, and am assured of their Zealous aid, in carrying into effect my General orders of the 6th. Instant.¹ How far their efforts may be Seconded by the body of the People, will, in a short time be shewn; On the native Americans and a vast majority of the creoles of the Country I place much confidence, nor do I doubt the fidelity of *many Europeans*, who have long resided in the country. But there are *others* much devoted to the Interest of Spain, and whose partiality for the English, is not less observable than their dislike to the American Government. Among the Militia of New Orleans, there is a Battalion composed of chosen men of Colour, organized under a Special Act of the Legislature and of which, I enclose a copy for you Perusal.² Under the Spanish Government, the men of Colour of New Orleans, were allways relied on in times of difficulties, and on several occasions, evinced in the field the greatest firmness & courage. Under the late Territorial Government as well as under that of the State of *Louisiana*, much unwillingness was manifested

in organizing and placing arms in the hands of the free men of Colour; By the *first*, it was wholly refused; but the State has thought it advisable to recognize a Battalion with limited numbers and under certain restrictions. the command of the Battalion is Committed to Colo. [Michel] Fortier a respectable & rich merchant of New Orleans, and the Second in Command is Major [Pierre Robin] Lacoste, a rich & Respectable Planter;³ with these Gentlemen, and the officers attached to Companies, (These last being men of Colour) I had an interview on Yesterday, and assured them, that in the hour of Peril, I should rely on their valour and fidelity to the United States. In return they expressed, their devotion to their Country and their readiness to defend it; They added their desire that all the free men of Colour in New Orleans, & its vicinity, being natives of Louisiana, which they represented to be about Six hundred might be organized, & received as a part of the Militia, giving me to understand that such a measure would give great satisfaction, and excite their greatest zeal in the cause of the United States. To this request, I have for the present given orders *only* for a Census of the free men of Colour to be taken, & to be returned to me without delay. These men sir, for the most part sustain good characters; many of them have extensive connections and much property to defend, and all seem attached to Arms. The mode of Acting towards them at the Present Crisis is an Enquiry of Importance; If we give them not our Confidence, the Enemy will be encouraged to intrigue & to corrupt them. Innured to the *climate* of Louisiana, and with Constitutions & habits adapted to its *changes*, the men of Colour are well calculated to render service in this quarter, and in the event of Invasion might be made particularly useful. I think a Corps of three or four hundred might be easily raised, who would willingly enter into the service of the United States for six months, provided they be employed in Louisiana. I wish to know, how far you might feel authorised to receive such Troops, and also your opinion as to the expediency of employing them.⁴ We have news here of a reinforcement of Spanish troops having arrived at Pensacola, and that the Indians who had fled there, were in English uniform and doing duty in the Garrison. Would to God, you had orders to take Pensacola! Had this point of rendezvous for our red & white Enemies, been taken possession of 18 months ago, the creek war would never have taken place; was it now done, great additional security would be given to New Orleans against all attacks from without. I am, Sir, With great Respect, & Estem your obt. Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 6:435–37.

1. In his letter of August 8, Claiborne reported that he had ordered the mobilization of ten militia companies but advised that the New Orleans units, with the support of the state legislature, might resist his order on the ground that the president's requisition was illegal. He complained that the lack of arms and discipline, with the possible disloyalty of some citizens, would leave Louisiana open to invasion unless it was promptly reinforced by troops under Jackson's command.

2. The act of September 6, 1812 (DLC-12) authorized the organization of certain propertied free blacks into a militia unit of not more than four companies of sixty-four men each, all under the command of a white officer.

3. Both Fortier (1750–1819) and Lacoste (c1772–c1834) had previous military service with the Spanish militia in Louisiana. Lacoste's plantation was the site of the December 23 battle with the British.

4. On August 22, Jackson replied that he welcomed the services of the free blacks and recommended increasing the number in their companies to one hundred. He declined, however, to promise that they or any other Louisiana militia units would not be used outside the state.

To Rachel Jackson

Mobile August 23rd. 1814

My Love—

I reached this yesterday, after a voyage of ten days sail in good health, passing down a beautifull river, washing a meandering and fertile bank upwards of three hundred miles, with abundant fine springs, and some of the most beautifull bluffs fronting extensive and rich bottoms that the eye [e]ver beheld—This situation is too low for either beauty or health—and surrounded by marsh on the margin of the river, and in its rear with a perfect pine barron—but about forty five miles up the river the marshes cease the land is rich & fertile—and its elevation increases as you asscend the river; I have no doubt but in a few years, the Banks of the allabama will present a beutifull view of elegant mansions, and extensive rich & productive farms and will add greatly to the wealth as well as the security of our Southern frontier—

My arm has broke, and has been running for some days, and has become painful, I entertain some fears, that it will rise and break in the underside, I hope this will not take place before I can reach you, for which I will set out in two weeks from this date unless prevented by the appearence of an enemy, or bad health neither of which I hope will intervene, so as to prevent my return at the time proposed—I have ordered the garrison at Mobile Point, which had been abandoned by the orders of Genl Flournoy, to be again occupied by our Troops¹—The Troops sailed yesterday with the ordinance, had a fair wind and I hope encamped in the Fort last night—this Point is thirty miles down the bay from this and which I will vissit in a few days—This done, and some arangements with Governor Holmes and Claibourne, I shall set out for the Hermitage, and rest for a few weeks, if *permitted*, and then with you and my little Andrew decend the river to Neworleans—This rout Taken, I hope will close the war in the south—and give me leave to retire to a domestic life, the only one desirable—

give my compliments to your sister Caffery Giney & Peggy—and all friends—If you see Genl Coffee say to him, the allabama, far exceeds any conception of fertility, and advantages that I had conceived—and say to

Capt. George Smith²—that I regret he was not with me, that this country would have been a feast to him to have explored—and the advantages of Inland navigation, makes the prospect of wealth much greater than any country I know of—16 million of acres of this land is the fruits of our toils & (danger) labour last winter & spring and will produce to the united States a revenue of at least thirty millions, and give security to our southern frontier—be pleased to present my respects to Mr & Mrs. [John] Anderson Nashville,³ & to all friends, wishing you good health, and a calm mind untill I have the pleasure of meeting you, I remain affectionately yours &c &c

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PPRF (3-1316).

1. See John Armstrong to AJ, July 2, which reported Flournoy's order. AJ's order to Richard Sparks, August 6, has not been found, but see Sparks to AJ, August 16.

2. Smith (1776–1849), a Sumner County planter and former member of the Tennessee legislature, was married to Jackson's niece Tabitha Donelson (1781–1854). He had been a captain in John Coffee's volunteer cavalry brigade during the Creek War, and he later served as a lieutenant colonel under Coffee in the Gulf campaign.

3. Anderson (d. 1818) was a Nashville banker; his wife, Elizabeth (Glasgow) Martin (1772–1847), was the widow of Stockley Donelson (c1759–1805).

To John McKee

Head Quarters 7 Military Dist.
Mobile Augt 23d. 1814

Sir

I received yours of the 9th. Instant at mount Vernon on the 20.¹ and should have answered it from that place could an express have been procured. The bearer of your dispatches enlisted in a few hours after his arrival.² The want of public funds in this quarter is really distressing. not a cent in the quarter masters hands, and large debts remaining unpaid. I have wrote to the secretary at war stating without reserve if effective operations are expected the means for carrying them on must be afforded.³ I regret very much that you have not been furnished with the means of discharging the debts contracted for supplies. The difficulty experienced by our government in raising funds last spring, and the vast expence incurred by our North western campaign, has occasioned embarrassments which the government since the loan was filled has not been able to remove.⁴ On the subject of your brave Indians if called on and reward for services I can only remark, when brought into the field they will be placed on the same footing as to pay & rations as the militia, and must be regularly mustered into service. The Contractor will be ordered to supply them until they can be rendezvoused at some given point. Measures will be adopted and made known for their supply. Should the war rage in this quarter and our

enemies imploy the hostile fugitive creeks with the seminolies I am determined to meet them with my brave brothers the Choctaws chickasaws and cherokees with about six hundred well tried friendly creeks. If our inemies imploy the scalping knife we will and must retaliate. I would be happy to see you at this place, where I will remain some time unless the orders of the government or the movements of the enemy should make a change of position necessary. Should this meet you at Fort St. Stephens,⁵ could you not ride down and spend two or three days with me. In which period arrangments could be made for future operations and the liquidations of those debts already contracted.⁶ And you can by that time give me the real force which can be calculated on from the Choctaw nation in the event of a call on them. I could wish too to see you on the subject of that part of the Choctaw nation who Joined the hostile creeks, and have since submitted to the U.S. I am very respectfully yr. mo obedt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

LC, DLC (62).

1. See above.

2. The dispatch rider was George Armstrong (b. c1777), a cooper from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, who enlisted for the war in Isaac L. Baker's company of the 44th U.S. Infantry.

3. On the efforts to meet war expenses, see AJ to John Armstrong, August 23.

4. See George W. Campbell to AJ, May 15.

5. Fort St. Stephens was an old Spanish fort located on the west bank of the Tombigbee River, about sixty miles above Mobile.

6. McKee arrived at Mobile on August 24. On August 25 Jackson instructed him to return to the Choctaw Nation to recruit warriors, and on August 26 he promised to support McKee's effort to obtain compensation from the war department for the Choctaws' previous military service.

To Mateo González Manrique

Head Quarters 7 Military District
Town of Mobile August 24th. 1814

Sir

I had the honor (accidentally) to receive your reply to my note of the 12th. ultimo, handed to you by my friend Captain Gordon.¹

Passing in silence the motives which induced your reply—I will remark that I regret extremely the hostile evasive spirit which prevades your whole letter, so inconsistant with the frank high Spanish character you have assumed. You are the Governor and (I suppose) the representative of his Catholic Majesty, who is professedly in a state of peace amity and strict neutrality with the United States—bound by solemn Treaties to use force to keep the Indians inhabiting the Territory of his Majesty from levying war or depredating on the citizens of the United States, their property, or the Indians residing within our Territory.² Under these solemn obligations

you urge motives of humanity and the rights of hospitality as your Justification for extending to the creeks at war with the United States and at peace with Spain, the friendly open arms of your government. A murderous rebellious barbarous Banditti who have not only embrued their hands in the inocent blood of our helpless women and children, But raised the exterminating Hatchet against their own nation, who had been excited to these horrid deeds of butchery by an open enemy great Britain, and supplied with the means of carrying on the war by his Catholic Majesty. In possession of all these facts *Our* Christianity would blush at taking shelter under the benign influence of humanity and hospitality for Justification. Yet we may not possess that refined meek christian forgiveness which has operated on your Excellency in washing from your recollection the Savage brutal and indiscriminate massacre of our helpless women and children at Fort Mimmes Duck River and elsewhere,³ and we could not take them to our parternal bosoms without any evidence of their repentance, and put into their hands the means for a repetition of such acts in open violation of solemn Treaties without anticipating a day of retribution. I enclose you an extract from the treaty entered into by your government with the United States for your inspection presuming you must have forgotten its existence in as much as you do not mention it once in your letter—I have also the honor to inform you that on the 9th. Instant a capitulation and Treaty of peace was concluded between the Creek nation and the United States, By which the creek nation has ceded to the united States all the lands adjoining the Spanish Territory, And having received information that the refugee Banditti from the creek nation now in Pensacola are drawing rations from your government and under the drill of a British officer preparing with your knowledge (if not consent) for resuming their acts of barbarity against the citizens of *Our* frontier,⁴ I have directed my patrols to reconoitre the country North of the Spanish line, and treat all those renegadoes as enemies who are caught above your line, until you explicitly avow them under your Jurisdiction, and hold yourself accountable for their conduct, as stipulated by the treaty of 1795. I beg your Excellency will receive my unfeigned thanks for your liberal and unasked for acknowledgment that the Territory washed by Appalachicola is not claimed by the Spanish government and that the United States are at liberty to expel her enemy who has taken possession of that point and occupy the same as Indian terrytory. To sum up the whole, Justice to my government compells me to remark if your Excellencys researches after facts had equalled your industry for evasion and inuendo, you might have acquired information that Monsieur [Pierre] La Fitte commander of the piratical band had been long since arrested and confined, and that he is now under legal trial for the multifarious crimes and piracies complained of⁵—As your Excellency should have Francis, McQueen Peter and others forming that Matricidical band for whom your christian bowels seem to sympathise and bleed so freely. But to conclude, in part a Just retaliation has been taken by the

United States, And if again excited she has still means of retaliation and vengeance within her grasp.

The powers of Spain are competent, she must assume the nutral character she is pledged to the United States for, and restrain the Tomhawk and Scalping knife, or the head which excites their use shall feel the sharpness of their edge. I know that head. I am well advised of the head, which has heretofore furnished and excited the use of these savage implements. But it is not on defenceless women and children that retaliation will be made but on the head which countenanced and excited the barbarity. He is the responsible person and more barberous than the savage whom he makes his instrument of execution. An Eye for an Eye, Toothe for Toothe, and Scalp for Scalp—

Mr. [Peter H.] Hobert a citizen of this place of good character, who has business in Pensacola, will hand you this communication, which I hope will reach you with more expedition than yours did me to which this is an answer—I shall expect you to give protection to Mr. Hobert, and shield him from savage insult whilst in your city—⁶

With a tender of respectful regard for the person of your Excellency, I have the honor to be very respectfully yr. mo obedt Servt

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. Comdg.

LS, Copy, and Translations, SpSAG (3-1320); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:28–29 (from LC).

1. See above, AJ to González Manrique, July 12, and González Manrique to AJ, July 26.

2. Jackson was clearly alluding to the Treaty of San Lorenzo, October 27, 1795; it has not been determined what other treaties he had in mind.

3. Seven Tennesseans had been killed or captured by Creeks near the mouth of the Duck River on May 12, 1812, and about 400 settlers had been killed at Fort Mims on August 30, 1813 (see *Jackson*, 2:297–99, 428). In late December 1813, American soldiers found at the Holy Ground a letter from González Manrique congratulating the Creeks on their victory at Fort Mims (see John McKee to AJ, January 6).

4. See William H. Robertson and Charles Muir to AJ, July 28, and above, Report by John Gordon, July 29.

5. The brothers Jean (c1780–c1826) and Pierre (c1776–c1841) Laffite led the band of pirates headquartered on Grande Terre Island in Barataria Bay, who preyed especially on Spanish ships in the Gulf of Mexico. Pierre had been arrested by a federal marshal in July but escaped from prison in early September. The Laffites later aided Jackson during the British seige of New Orleans.

6. Hobart (d. c1828) has not been further identified.

To John Armstrong

Head Quarters 7th. My Dist
Town Mobile Augt 25. 1814

Sir

Enclosed I transmit you the translation of a letter which I received from the Governor of Pensacola on the 19th. Instant. I have not lost time in forwarding it for your consideration since I was enabled to procure its translation. I also enclose you a copy of my reply.¹ How long will the government of the united States tamely submit to disgrace and open insult from Spain. It is alone by a manly dignified course of conduct that we insure respect from other nations and peace to our own. Temporising will not do. Captain [George] Woodbine of the British Marines is now and has been for a considerable time in Pensacola, drilling and organizing the hostile fugitive creeks under the Eye of the Governor, exercising all his influence aided by immense presents to draw to his standard all the hostile as well as friendly Indians.² To counteract these efforts and be prepared for any immergency in this quarter I have written to Colo McKee to prepare the minds of the Choctaws to meet me here. The Colonel reached me last evening.³ The Choctaws can be brought into the field if necessary. Yet to insure this funds must be furnished for the payment of supplies heretofore had—and the purchase of supplies which will hereafter be wanted—previous to their taking the field. To insure the friendship of the Choctaws a liberal policy must be persued and will ultimately be found ecoenomical by saving us from their combination with our enemies. It is necessary to continue Colo McKee as their agent until the clouds of war are dispersed. I regret to find from the want of funds in the quartermasters department (or some other unknown cause) the credit of the government has sunk very much—nothing can be obtained on credit, funds are indispensable. The credit of the government must be reinstated or active war and effective defence cannot be prosecuted.

I beg leave to call your attention to the situation of Doctor Robt. Huston a S mate at this post, who offered his resignation to Colonel Bowyer some time since, Has been kept in suspense ever since and still retained on the rolls of the army without being permitted to engage in civil persuit or receiving his pay in the army. He is from information of Colo Sparks and other officers eminent in his profession, and of good moral character. He is now willing to remain in the service—and I must beg you will not accept his resignation or in case it has already been done that you will reinstate him.⁴

August 27th.

The enclosed copies marked No 1 and 2 were handed me at 5 PM and I was laid under the most solemn injunctions of secrecy that the names of

the individuals should not be given on any account or the letters published for the present. The gentleman who gave them is of high respectability as well as the writer, and were shewn to me to prevent the country from conquest. He believes it will be conquered—hence the necessity of secrecy or his destruction is certain.⁵

The information of the British having landed a large force is corroborated by a Mr. Antoine Collin who left Pensacola yester day morning⁶—and has Major [Edward] Nicolls passport with his seal to protect him from the Indians⁷—and consequently no doubt can be entertained of the facts. I have taken every means in my power to prepare for defence. Mobile point I hope by to morrow will be able to protect the pass to New Orleans, and prevent the enemy from cutting off our supplies. Should this fail our only dependence will be Tennessee.

I have directed the agents of the different Indian tribes to enroll every warrior in their nation and put them under pay.⁸ I have also directed large supplies to be forwarded to the Garrisons on the Coosa river—that in case our communication should be cut off from New Orleans by water we can be supplied down the Alabama.⁹ I have called into service the whole force from Tennessee Louissiana and M Territory.¹⁰ I must have funds I must again repeat or operations in the field will cease. It is a melancholly fact that I have not a dollar in the Quarter masters department to purchase an Express Horse nor can the Quarter master procure one on credit, and the mail arrives here only once a month. To remedy this I have ordered a chain of express mails to be established from this to the Chickasaw agency to intersect the Orleans mail there¹¹—and all communications will be addressed to me at that place.

I am advised by a letter from Governor Claibourn that the militia of New Orleans have shewed a spirit of disaffection and reluctance to take the field—and fears are entertained that Spanish or British agents have been at work there.¹²

I can but regret that permission had not been given by the government to have seized on Pensacola, had this been done the american Eagle would now have soared above the fangs of the British Lyon.

We must now trust to the Justice of our cause and the bravery of our citizens—and I hope for success. But my present means are so feble with a sickly climate to combat in addition to our other enemies—without the means of transportation that I am compelled to summon up all my fortitude to support me, and will only add that you must afford me the means or you cannot expect me to conquer. I have not even a Brigadier within my District. In haste I have the honor to be very respectfully yr. mo obedt. Servt

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC dated August 27, DLC (62); Extracts, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9), DLC (11), and T (mAJs). Published in Bassett, 2:30-31 (extract dated August 5).

1. See above, Mateo González Manrique to AJ, July 26, and AJ to González Manrique, August 24.

2. Woodbine (d. 1837), a white Jamaican Indian trader, had recently been appointed a 2nd lieutenant, brevet captain, in the British Royal Marines. He had been in Pensacola organizing the hostile Creeks since late July and commanded them in the attack on Mobile Point in September. After the War of 1812, Woodbine continued to operate in Florida, encouraging the Creeks to resist the Treaty of Fort Jackson.

3. See above, AJ to John McKee, August 23.

4. Huston, a native of Pennsylvania, withdrew his resignation on August 23, and on August 25 Jackson ordered him to report to Fort St. Philip, below New Orleans.

5. See the letters of August 21 and n.d. [cAugust 24] in DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), copies also retained in DLC (11). The unidentified correspondents were apparently John Innerarity of Pensacola and his brother James of Mobile. On August 21, John transmitted reports of the arrival at Appalachicola of a British fleet carrying arms and 5,000 troops with which he expected they would attack Mobile. His second letter announced the arrival on August 23 of a part of the fleet at Pensacola and added reports of 10,000 troops en route to Pensacola and 25,000 troops at Bermuda.

6. Probably Antoine Collins (b. c1788), a rancher in Pensacola. He reported that 200 British troops had disembarked at Pensacola on August 26 and that 6,000 more were daily expected. See report of his testimony, [August 27], DLC (12).

7. Nicolls (1779-1865), a brevet major in the Royal Marines, led the British attack at Mobile Point in September. After the war, he too urged the Creeks to ally with Great Britain.

8. See Arthur P. Hayne to Benjamin Hawkins, to John McKee, and to James [Robertson], August 27.

9. See AJ to Robert Butler, August 27.

10. See AJ to Willie Blount and to William C. C. Claiborne, August 27.

11. Order not found. The Chickasaw Agency was located on the Natchez Trace near present-day Houlka, Mississippi.

12. See Claiborne to AJ, August 21. Claiborne referred specifically to discontent in the battalion of free blacks.

To John Reid

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Mobile August 27th. 1814—
11 oclock at night—

Dr. Sir

At 5 oclock this evening thro' a confidential channel I recd. information, of the arival and disembarkation of two or three hundred british troops at Pensacola with large quantitis of arms amunition ordinance and ordinance stores, that the orpheus, with 14 sail of the line, large transports and 10,000 men were to reach Pensacola this day—that 14 sail of the line, large Transports and 25,000 of Lord Wellingtons Troops had reached Bermuda—and that the emperroor of Russia had offered england 50,000 Troops to aid her & Spain to conquer and divide america—and in one month Mobile and all the country was to be in Possession of the British¹—do not think this chimerical, bloody noses there will be before

this happens—but without immediate aid the feeble force here must bend before such an overwhelming force—and there is no doubt but there at least 35,000 British and Spanish troops on the coast & at Pensacola. I am anxious to hear from you whether you are coming on or not—the business is too great for Captain [Thomas Langford] Butler and myself, and it will increase with the number of Troops²—I have ordered every Indian to be enrolled as soldiers and put under pay, this will alone deter them from Joining the line of our enemy—and I have called into service the full quota authorised by the Secretary of war within 7th. District—I hope the Tennesseens will do honor to themselves, I did intend to have forwarded Inclosed to Colo. Butler a short Patriotic address,³ I have not time and must request you to have it done in my name, we must act with energy and effect or rest assured that there will be as sudden a decline of our liberties as their was of the empire of Napoleon my eyes are so sore and dim I cannot [s]ee requesting you will write me and inform whether you will accept or not—

with compliments to Mr[s]. Reid,⁴ and all friends I am respectfully yr mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NjMoHP (4-0158). Addressed to Reid at Franklin.

1. For a discussion of the rumors reported by John Innerarity, see above, AJ to John Armstrong, August 25, 27. Field Marshall Arthur Wellesley (1769–1852), commander of the victorious British forces on the Iberian peninsula and in southern France, had recently been created the first Duke of Wellington.

2. Butler (1789–1881), a cousin of Robert Butler, served as AJ's aide during the Pensacola and New Orleans campaigns.

3. See AJ to Robert Butler, August 27, and Butler's address, September 12 (DLC-12).

4. Married to John Reid in 1809, Elizabeth Branch Maury (c1793–1852) was the oldest child of Abram Maury (1766–1825), a Williamson County planter, lawyer, and sometime member of the Tennessee legislature.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters—7th. M. District
Mobile Augt 30th. 1814—

Sir,

I have this moment by return of my confidential Agent from Pensacola, as well as from letters intercepted, recd. information which makes it necessary that the exportation of flour, corn, or other provisions, be immediately prohibited.

I have issued orders accordingly, a Copy of which are inclosed.¹ Your aid, and best exertions, are required, to carry this Order into complete effect.

The Present intention of Britain, and Spain, combined, is to make an

attack on this Place, and New Orleans. Part of the British force for this purpose, has landed at Pensacola, and the ballance, hourly expected—five hundred Indians were armed with muskets, and furnished each with Sixty rounds of Cartridges, whilst my informant was there—

You must Summon up all your energy, your quota of militia must be in the field without delay, and the most rigid rules adopted, with all, who refuse, or hesitate, to obey the Call; The greatest care and circumspection ought to be used in selecting sound hearted men as officers to this regt.

Our country swarms with spies and traitors, a number will be passing to New Orleans to give information, and corrupt your citizens. You ought to have every avenue well watched with confidential patrols; any person detected in holding correspondence with our enemies, or Supplying them with provisions, must be brought before a Court martial & punished under the 56th. & 7th. Articles of the rules and Articles of War²—A few examples will deter the rest; Our friends must be seperated from our enemies; The threatened danger with which our country is surrounded, requires all our exertions & all its energies for its defence; with energy and union we will be able to drive the enemy into the Ocean—They are in great want of Provisions at Pensacola. A large Top-sail Schooner belonging to Mr. Spow or Spo³ of that place, has sailed for New Orleans for them, if she can be known she ought to be seized; She is sent by Colo. Nicholls of the Royal Marines who is at Pensacola in Command of the British forces; She passed through the lakes to New-Orleans, and intends to evade Mobile Point, by Passing out to sea through some of the outlets that avoid the Fort—

No vessel therefore unless loaded for the contractor with stores and provisions for the Army, must be permitted to sail from New-Orleans through the lakes. I repeat again that no provisions must be permitted to pass out—On the due execution of this order may depend our safety until we can get a competent force in the field, to become the assailants at every point we can reach an Englishman, Which I hope will be shortly—I have every thing in motion—The Country must and shall be defended. We have more to dread from Spies, and traitors, than from open enemies—Vigilance and Energy is only wanting and all is safe. I am in haste, yours Respectfully

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:40–41 (extract).

1. See General order prohibiting passage of provision boats to Pensacola, August 27.

2. Articles 56 and 57 authorized the court-martial of persons supplying, harboring, or corresponding with the enemy. See 1 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 366.

3. Not further identified.

To John Armstrong [James Monroe]

Head Quarters 7 Military District
Mobile Sept. 5th. 1814

Sir

The enclosed memorandum of the Adjutant General, will shew you the number of Forts in the 7 Military District, the immense space covered by those Forts, as well as the effective force now manning them, and the terms of the service of the Militia.¹ If this line of defence could be shortened, it would give greater security and strength to our frontier. To effect this should be a primary object with the government—as it would not only facilitate & reduce the means necessary for that purpose. I had an Eye to that end in my late negotiation with the creeks. There is now a Fort at Mobile Point,² add to this a well constructed Battery on Dauphin Island and you completely secure the entrance to the Bay of Mobile. Place a Fort on the Escambia where the Florida line crosses it and you give complete security to the frontier, from Mobile to the Tensaw, or cutt off. One other between that and the Bay of Appalachicola and one on that Bay, and you insure a lasting peace with the Indians, and keep the Spaniards within their Shell, As Spain has become our enemy covertly if not openly, and is secretly carrying on a war with Great Britain, by means of their Indians from Pensacola against the united States—Why will not the government order the British to be expelled from Pensacola seize and garrison it with their troops. This effected Mobile Point perfectly secured with the Fort before spoken of on the Appalechicola and you completely put a stop to all invasions and complete safety to this section of the country—All other Garrisons from Deposit round to New orleans except Fort Jackson may then be dismantled and abandoned. A few Gun Boats would secure to us the communication by the Lakes to New Orleans—Or in case that should fail supplies may be drawn from Fort Jackson down the Alabama (one of the finest navigable streams for Batteau in the world) with great facility. I beg you to take a serious view of Pensacola, its excellent harbour now in Possession of our deadly enemy, and you will immediately discover its importance in the hands of the enemy as a depot for her Naval and military Stores, affording perfect safety to her Shipping, and being almost the only good harbour from the capes of Verginia, to that point whence an enemy might with facility anoy our southern territory—and consequently you will acknowledge the necessity of immediately throwing our troops into it before it is made impregnable by fortification.

A party of Indians from Pensacola came last night on the opposite side of the Bay from hence a distance of about nine miles made an attack on a House where there was one white man and three negroes one of the negroes effected his escape, the fate of the ballance is unknown, but I hope

to be enabled to make proper discoveries by means of a detachment I have sent under capt. [Isaac Lewis] Baker of the 44 Infy of two hundred men including some Choctaws—and to cout off their retreat to Pensacola.³ I have the honor to be very respectfully yr. mo obedt Servt

Andrew Jackson
Major Gen. comdg.

LS, PHi (4-0174); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published in Bassett, 2:42 (from LC). James Monroe replaced Armstrong as secretary of war on August 30.

1. See Arthur Peronneau Hayne to AJ, September 5. Hayne (1790–1867) was then acting adjutant general in the absence of Robert Butler. He remained in the army after the war, serving as inspector general.

2. Fort Bowyer.

3. See AJ to Baker, September 4, and Baker to AJ, September 6 and 7. Baker (1792–1830) was brevetted major for gallant conduct at New Orleans on December 23. After the war he served for a time as Jackson's aide but resigned in 1816 to return home to Louisiana, where he practiced law and served several terms in the state legislature.

From James Monroe

War Department
September 7th. 1814.

Sir,

Your letter of August 10th. has been received.¹

The avowed objects of the Enemy and the recent outrages of all principles of civilized warfare warrant the belief and expectation that they will make their devastations as extensive as their means will justify.

The writer of the enclosed (copy of a) communication, without signature, is known and is entitled to credit²—Your most prompt attention and vigorous operations will be required in the lower Country—All the friendly Indians should be Organized and prepared to cooperate with your other forces—

There appears to be some disaffection among the Choctaws—their friendship and services should be secured without delay—

The friendly Indians must be fed and paid, and made to fight when and where their services may be required.

It is desirable that you should repair to New Orleans as soon as your arrangements can be accomplished in the other parts of the District unless your presence is required at other points³—I am sir very respectfully your obedient servt.

Jas Monroe

LS and Copy, DLC (12, 4-0185); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7) and RG 46 (4-0188). Published in *National Intelligencer*, March 16, 1831, and in Bassett, 2:43 (from LC). All copies except the LS are dated September 5.

1. See AJ to John Armstrong, August 10.

2. See [Vincent Gray to ?], August 13 (DLC-11).

3. The clause, "unless your presence . . . points," was interlineated by Daniel Parker (1782–1846; Dartmouth 1801), chief clerk in the war department until November 1814 when he became adjutant and inspector general. In all other copies the clause reads: "unless circumstances should render another point more eligible."

To Mateo González Manrique

Head Quarters 7 Military Dist
Town Mobile Sept 9th. 1814

Sir

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th. ultimo by the hands of Lieut [Arnaldo] Gillmar of his Majestys Army.¹ Were I clothed with diplomatic powers by my government, for the purpose of discussing the various topics embraced, in the wide range of chimerical injuries of which you complain, and which have long since been adjusted between our governments. I could easily demonstrate that the united States have been always faithful to their treaties, stedfast in their friendship, and that they claim no Territory but what they are entitled to by *valid treaties*, That they have endured many insults from the Governors of Spain, and other officers, which amounted to open acts of hostility, and if sanctioned by the government of Spain, to open acts of war, without notification of the intention. Such as furnishing the Savages with implements of war, exciting them to hostilities, writing them letters of congratulation on the successful use of those implements in the destruction of Fort Mimms, The capture of the property of our citizens at Sea, and if not refusing at least withholding compensation therefor, But not having those powers deligated to me I shall not assume them. And consequently not answer your letter in that particular, Leaving the renewal of matters already adjusted, to the proper representatives of our respective governments. I have the honor to be entrusted by my government with the Military command of the 7 district charged with the protection of their territory as described by proper officers. and the safety of the citizins living within the same. I feel my ability to discharge the task assigned me—and trust your Excellency will at all times find me willing to the faithful performance of that duty.

I agree with your Excellency that a spirit of candour and polite language should at all times characterise the communications between the officers of rank of two friendly nations, and assert without the fear of contradiction that my letter to you of the 12 July was couched in the most respectful and unexceptionable language, and that I only requested, (and did not demand as you have so often asserted) the caption & confinement of the ringleaders of that lawless banditti of the creek nation—who had taken refuge in your Town, that they might be brought to atone for a violation of all laws moral divine and civil²—This I had a right to do, (even in

the extent you have assumed for me) by the treaty, which [I] sent you for inspection, and again return, with a request that you will change your translator, feeling a confidence that the former one must have deceived you. What answer I received from your Excellency a reference to your letter is only necessary to find insult, upon insult to my government, and the greatest disrespect for myself.³ The whole letter breathing nothing but hostility grounded upon assumed facts, and false charges, entirely evading an answer to any enquiry made in my letter, All of which were founded on the basis of Justice, and good understanding towards your government—Consequently you could not have expected from me any other than the rejoinder of which you complain. At length you have come out with a declaration of what I have long been informed—That you have armed the Indians, but not for the purposes you have alledged “self defence”⁴ or you would not previous to the declaration have dispatched one hundred of them to commit depredations upon the citizens and property of the united States—This party have either killed or made prisoners, a white man, and two of Mr. [Louis] Dolievs negroes.⁵ I shall arm my Indians—You have thrown the gauntlet, and I take it up. The law of nations Justifies the pursuit of an enemy into the territory of a nutral nation when that nation, has had due notice of the hostility, and yet suffers them to take shelter within her territory. This I am *well* advised was the case on the Escamba of which you complain.⁶ No doubt can remain of your knowledge of the attack upon the House of Mr Dolieve, as your declaration of having armed the Indians is made on the 30th. Ultimo and that attack on the 3rd. Inst. I now inform you that on the 5th. one of my officers made prisoner three Spanish Sailors and that they will be held as a security for the restoration of Mr. Dolievs overseer, and negroes⁷—Should these men have been murdered by your Indians, you will recollect the promise I made to your Excellency, of an Eye for an Eye Tooth for Tooth, and Scalp for Scalp.

I shall expect you to notify me of the fate of these men, and if living that they be immediately restored—when the three sailors will be released. I can but express my astonishment at your protest against the Cession of the creek territory, lying within the acknowledged Jurisdiction of the united States, (*and*) To which Spain never has set up even the colour of claim, and which has been ratified by the principle chiefs and warriors of the whole nation in due form.⁸ Yet this astonishment subsides when I compare, and find the protest upon a footing with the ballance of your letter and conduct, from whence the united States can produce a Justification for any consequences which may ensue, And I will remark to you that my government can, and will defend every inch of the Territory she claims, as well as protect her citizens from insult, and depredation, regardless of the political revolutions of Europe. And although she has at all times been studious of preserving a good understanding with all nations, Yet she has sacred rights which must not be trampled on with impunity.

Spain had better look to her own intestine commotions before she walks

forth in all that majesty of strength and power, which you threaten to draw down upon the united States. It is well known that the British Flag has been and now is flying in one of your Forts, And your Excellency has been good enough to acknowledge the arming and affording protection to our other enemies the fugitive creeks, and all this under the plea of the most strict neutrality, consequently your Excellency will not be surprised, but on the contrary provide for my troops and Indians a Fort in your Town, should I take it into my head to pay you a visit—

Your Excellency will in future be pleased not to view me as a diplomatic character (unless proclaimed by the mouths of my cannon), and withhold your chimerical insulting charges against my government for a Ear more inclined to listen to slander than mine.

With a tender of the respect and regard due to the high station, you occupy, I have the honor to be yr. mo obedt Servt

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. Comdg.

LS and Copy, SpSAG (4-0193); LC, DLC (62); Copies, Archivo Historico Nacional, Madrid (4-0201); DNA-RG 46 (M200-9); DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Published in Bassett, 2:44–46 (from LC).

1. See González Manrique to AJ, August 30. Guillemard has not been further identified.
2. See above.
3. See above, AJ to González Manrique, August 24; and González Manrique to AJ, August 30, in which González Manrique returned the extract of the Treaty of San Lorenzo and directed Jackson to reflect on it and observe its terms. Pedro de Alba served as González Manrique's translator for all his negotiations with Jackson. His translation of the August 24 letter was accurate.
4. In his August 30 letter, González Manrique stated that he had armed the Creeks to defend against "insults" from the United States, not to commit hostile acts.
5. Jackson discussed the attack on Dolives in his letter above to John Armstrong [James Monroe], September 5. Dolives (b. c1771) later filed a claim for \$3,607 in losses, including three slaves.
6. In mid-July, Lt. Col. George Henry Nixon had led detachments from the Mississippi Territory militia and the 39th U.S. Infantry on a raid into Florida against hostile Creek towns on the Escambia River and had pursued the hostiles as far as Pensacola Bay (see Nixon to AJ, July 19 and 27).
7. See AJ to John Armstrong, September 9, for a brief discussion of the capture. The sailors were still held at Mobile in February 1815.
8. In his letter of August 30, González Manrique declared the Creek cession in the Treaty of Fort Jackson void because it infringed on the sovereign jurisdiction of Spain.

The anticipated British invasion began on September 11, when four warships sailed from Pensacola to capture Fort Bowyer and blockade Mobile. A land force of sixty marines and about 130 Indians disembarked on Mobile Point east of the fort on September 12, but adverse northerly winds prevented the ships from closing in for the attack. Jackson received advance warning of the invasion in Thomas Hart Benton's letter below,

but initially doubted that the enemy force was strong enough to risk an attack at Fort Bowyer. Rather, he believed the British and Indians had hastened from Pensacola to evade a feared invasion of the city by American troops operating on the Perdido River (see Thomas L. Butler to Benton, September 12). Nevertheless he cautioned the commander at Fort Bowyer to remain on the alert (see AJ to William Lawrence, September 12). By September 13, Jackson had received confirmation of the enemy encirclement of Fort Bowyer but continued to believe that it was a feint to divert an attack on Pensacola (see Thomas L. Butler to Benton, September 13).

From Thomas Hart Benton

Fort Montgomery, Sept. 11th.
7 o'clock P.M.

Sir,

Mr. [Thomas H.] Boyles has this instant arrived from Pensacola having left there at dark last night.¹ All the English forces with a part of the Indian force went on board of vessels yesterday in the bay of Pensacola, destined to Mobile Point. There had been no further arrivals of British troops. The artillery was not embarked last night but would be put on board to day, and the transports he expects would clear the bay this day.

He heard it said that two English brigs had landed troops on the west of the Perdido.

Comprehended from the English that they intended to use *rockets* against the wo[r]ks at the point, and counted on setting them on fire.

He thinks about 750 Indians embarked, who sat up a horrid yelling on going aboard; about 40 recruits of negroes, mulattoes, american deserters and refuse Spaniards. He saw there *James Grant* deserter from the 39th. who is now on board the British fleet.²

Two hundred & fifty Seminolees headed by McQueen and Kanard had arrived night before last and embarked yesterday, with about 500 Creeks making the 750 above mentioned³

Between two & three hundred left Pensacola between 11 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in great haste to make a stroke by surprize on this frontier and to carry off horses.

The British and Spanish flag have been flying together over the ramparts of St Georges Redoubt for eight days.

Boyles has certainly deserved well at your hands. He will be with you tomorrow night. He will inform you that in spite of all your vigilance there is a daily correspondence between Mobile & Pensacola.

Only 17 horsemen have arrived here; but they say that 250 will come in less than a fortnight.

Boyles says that he heard a Spanish officer say on yesterday that the works at the Point would be attacked in the rear; that an Engineer had

examined it, and reported it vulnerable in that quarter. Also heard them say that Fort *Charlotte* was filled with old wooden buildings, & expected to fire it.⁴

Lieut. [Isaac] Pangle sets out at this moment 50 minutes after seven with orders to report to you at 10 oclock tommorrow morning.⁵ yr. obt. Servant.

Thomas H. Benton
Lt. Col. 39th. Inf.

Boyles says he saw the trails of the Indians at Stedhams Cowpen,⁶ 20 miles from this place: That Dolieves overseer and two of his negroes were carried in by the 100 clubs and are now on board the English transports.

T. H. B.

ALS, DLC (12). Fort Montgomery had recently been erected by Benton's troops opposite the "cutoff" of the Alabama River about twelve miles above the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers.

1. Boyles (d. 1821), an American, lived on a farm in Spanish territory about twelve miles north of Pensacola. In 1816 he was awarded three months pay as a captain and the right to enter without payment 1,280 acres of Mississippi Territory land, as compensation for services as a spy against the British and hostile Creeks.

2. Not further identified.

3. Kanard was possibly John (Juan, Jack) Kinnard, a Scotch half-blood with a plantation near the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. Considered a chief of the lower Creeks and a Seminole spokesman, he was allied with Spanish interests.

4. Formerly a Spanish fort at Mobile, Fort Charlotte had surrendered to American forces on April 13, 1813.

5. Pangle, a Tennessean with the 39th Infantry, was dismissed from the army on November 26.

6. Probably Edward or Jesse Stedham (d. c1857), settlers in the Tensaw region and survivors of the Fort Mims massacre.

Following Jackson's departure for the Mobile area in mid-August, discontent manifested itself among the 1st Regiment of Tennessee militia left to garrison forts Strother, Williams, and Jackson. Plagued by short supplies and sickness, and possibly concerned that they could be marched to serve in the rumored Florida campaign, the men recalled the previous winter's controversies over the terms of service for militia. Although Jackson's May 24 call had clearly specified six-months' service, the troops noticed that the law of April 10, 1812, authorizing a detachment of militia for six months, had expired and questioned whether any law required militia to serve beyond three months, the term specified by both the federal militia act of 1795 and Tennessee law. An August 23 regimental order designed to stem mutinous conduct had little effect. On September 2, "Liberty Street" posted a poem on the gate at Fort Jackson:

*Look Below we are the Boys.
That Fear no Noise,*

Nor Orders that we hear,
Eighteen days more,
And then we go,
And you cant find us here,
For home we go,
Or Be found in gore,
And never come here no more,
To Suffer as we and many others have Before

Regimental commander Colonel Philip Pipkin (1770–1841), “hoping that an early example may have the desired effect of preventing a farther progress of mutiny,” reacted by requesting authority (September 4) to try Private David Hunt (d. 1815) of Rutherford County, who had openly commended the poem’s sentiments.

Jackson’s reply of September 12, below, gave the necessary authority, but it arrived too late. Pipkin’s reports of September 13, 15, 16, and 22 have not been found, but the riotous disposition of the men is revealed in Moses Hoagland’s letter of September 16, also below. On September 19 mutineers at Fort Jackson freed Hunt from his confinement and broke into the commissary to obtain provisions for their homeward journey, and on the following day, three months from their muster date, roughly half of the troops departed for Tennessee. On the same day a third of the healthy troops at Fort Williams also left for home, to be joined by troops from Fort Strother when they reached that post.

Jackson’s additional orders for suppression of the mutiny and arrest of the deserters (see Thomas L. Butler to Philip Pipkin, September 19 and October 2) also arrived too late to stop the Tennessee-bound troops, but between mid-October and mid-November almost two hundred troops returned or were arrested. Meanwhile Pipkin’s regiment had been ordered to Mobile to support Jackson’s Pensacola campaign. On November 21, as he prepared to depart for New Orleans, Jackson issued orders for the trial of the mutineers at Mobile.

The court-martial convened on December 5 and remained in session for almost two weeks. Two officers found guilty of encouraging the mutiny were dismissed from the service. Five privates and a sergeant believed to be leaders of the mutiny, Hunt, John Harris of Franklin County, Edward Linsey of Maury County, Jacob Webb of Robertson County, Henry Lewis of Wilson County, and David Morrow of Logan County, Kentucky, were sentenced to be shot. The remaining mutineers, tried in batches, were required to make up lost time, to forfeit pay, and on completion of service to have their heads shaved and be drummed out of camp.

Preoccupied with the New Orleans campaign, Jackson did not issue his order on the verdicts until January 22, when he pardoned the few soldiers recommended for mercy and confirmed all other sentences. The executions were to take place four days from the arrival of his order at Mobile. With transportation slowed by British control of the seas, Jackson’s order

did not reach Mobile until shortly after the capture of Fort Bowyer, so the executions on February 21 took place in an atmosphere of tension at Mobile. The next morning preliminary news of peace reached the city.

In the jubilation following peace, the execution of the six militiamen went virtually unnoticed. The incident, however, became an important topic of the 1828 campaign after John Binns's Monumental Inscriptions printed memorial tablets for the six men and for John Wood, executed in 1814, portraying Jackson as the heartless killer of innocent men. Jackson's opponents argued that the militia were correct in contending that they had enrolled under the 1795 act, which limited their term to three months, because Tennessee's proportion subject to a six-months' call under the 1812 act had already been filled and because the April 18, 1814, act which replaced it (3 U.S. Statutes at Large 134–36) required an explicit act of the president to require a six-months' term. Further noting that Jackson's confirmation of the verdicts came after victory at New Orleans and that the executions occurred after news of peace had reached New Orleans, they accused Jackson of vindictive behavior in executing the letter of the law when it was no longer necessary. Jackson's supporters replied that the call for six-months troops was authorized by a January letter from the secretary of war to Governor Blount, and that in any case the mutiny erupted before the expiration of a three-months' term. They argued, moreover, that the executions were necessary to preserve discipline in a critical campaign. The whole question came under the scrutiny of a congressional committee in 1828, and, although the committee report supported Jackson's actions, it failed to silence the controversy (see ASP, Military Affairs, 3:693–784).

To Philip Pipkin

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Mobile Sept. 12th. 1814

Sir

It is with extreme regret, that I learn from your letter the mutinous disposition that has made its appearance in your Regt.¹ This is a bud, of that spirit that was excited by the officers of the Volunteers, and militia last fall, and the indulgence of the Governor, and thro his influence, that was extended to them by the General Government, I told him, would have a banefull influence on the service²—but it must be checked or our independence & liberty is gone forever. unless checked a war cannot be caried on, a defence against that foreign coalition that we have every right to believe does exist, cannot be made—

I have ordered a general court martial to be held at Fort Jackson³—a proper example will put an end to all further attempts at mutiny—and if the Troops or any part should attempt, to desert the Troops now orga-

nizing at Fayetteville will be competent to apprehend them—on such an event, send an express direct to have them apprehended & confined—a few being shot, will learn the ballance that the have a country and the have rights to defend, and if the expect the protection of the law the must perform the duty of good citizens—we have various accounts of the British, the are in Pensacola—& would the goverment only say the word, we would soon have a frolic with sentiments of Esteem & respect I am yr mo ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

ALS, CLU-C (4-0215). Published in *Historical Magazine*, 3(June 1864):209.

1. See Pipkin to AJ, September 4.
2. See above, AJ to Willie Blount, January 2.
3. See Order by Arthur P. Hayne, September 12.

From Charles Wollstonecraft

Fort St. Philip 13th. Sepr. 1814—

Sir,

This morning sailed from this place, that part of the flotilla, destined to act against the pirates at Barataria, which came from New orleans; this afternoon, they were joined by five vessels from mobile bay, the remaining two, part of that division, were on the outside of the bar, not having had wind enough to stem the current of the Mississippi; however by this time, they must have formed a junction, & as the wind is fair, are probably on their way down the Southwest pass¹—About a week past a British Schooner, the Sophia, took from the Balize four pilots,² she sailed for Barataria bearing a white flag, & in her passage drove two privateers on shore: The Capt. of the Sophia landed under the flag, but was detained & his flag insulted: he was afterwards liberated, & last thursday, returned the pilots to the Balize.³ Since thursday, no vessel has been in sight at the Balize, except our squadron.

The smugglers have been informed of the intended attack, for some time past, & it is reported, are well prepared for it & determined to stand out to the last; it is also said, that they are very strong, in men & vessels. Very respectfully I am Sir Your Hble St.

C. Wollstonecraft Capt.
Corps Arty. Commdg.

ALS, DLC (12). Wollstonecraft (1770–1817), brother of British feminist writer Mary Wollstonecraft, immigrated to the United States in 1792 and joined the army. Fort St. Philip, an old Spanish fort reconstructed between 1808 and 1810 and sometimes called Fort Plaquemines, lay on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about seventy miles below New Orleans.

1. For a report on the dispersion of the Baratarians, see George T. Ross to AJ, October 3.
2. The Balize was a pilot station near the mouth of the main channel of the Mississippi, about one hundred miles below New Orleans.
3. For discussion of the British effort to enlist the Baratarians, see William C. C. Claiborne to AJ, September 8. Jean Laffite rejected the British offer, informed the Louisiana government, and offered the Baratarians' services to the United States in exchange for pardons of their past smuggling offenses.

From William Lawrence

Fort Bowyer 15 Sepr 1814
12 oClock at Night

Sir,

After writing the enclosed I was prevented by the approach of the Enemy of sending it by an express.¹ At Meridian they were under full Sail, with an easy and favourable breeze standing directly for the Fort and at 4 P.M. we opened our Battery, which was returned from two Ships, and Two Briggs; as they approached. The Action became General at about 20 Minutes past 4 and was continued without intermission on either side untill 7; when One Ship and Two Briggs were compelled to retire: The leading Ship supposed to be the Commodore Mounting 22. 32 Pound Caronades having Anchored nearest our Battery was so much disabled, her Cable being cut by our Shot that she drifted on shore within 600 Yards of the Battery, and the other Vessels having got out of our reach, we kept such a tremendous fire upon her, that she was set on fire, and abandoned by the few of the Crew who survived; at 10 P.M. we had the pleasure of witnessing the explosion of her Magazine. The loss of lives on board must have been immense as we are certain no boats left her except three which had previously gone to her assistance, & one of those I believe was sunk; in fact one of her boats was burned along side of her.²

The Brig that followed her I am certain was much damaged both in hull and Rigging. The other two did not approach near enough to be so much injured, but I am confident they did not escape, as a well directed fire was kept on them during the whole time.³

During the Action a Battery of a 12 Pounder and a Howitz, was opened on our rear, but without doing any execution and was silenced by a few Shot. Our loss is four privates killed, and five privates wounded. The Surgeon reports one Man lost: owing to the want of Surgical Instruments as he was compelled to amputate his arm with a Razor The Man shortly after expired.

Towards the close of the Action the Flag Staff was Shot away but the Flag was immediately hoisted on a Sponge Staff over the Parrapett: while the Flag was down the Enemy kept up their most incessant, and tremendous fire, the Men were withdrawn from the Curtains & N.E. Bastion,

as the Enemys own Shot completely protected our rear except the position they had closed for their Battery.

Where all behave well, it [is] unnecessary to discriminate suffice it to say every Officer and Man did his *duty*, the whole behaved with that coolness & intrepidity which is Characterestic of the true American and which could scarcely have been expected from Men most of whom had never seen an Enemy, and were now for the first time exposed for nearly 3 Hours to a Force of nearly or quite 4 Guns to One.

We fired during the Action between 4 & 5 hundred Guns most of them Double Shotted, and after the first half hour, but few missed an effect.

Sepr. 16th 11 oClock A.M.

Upon an examination of our Battery this Morning, we find upwards of 300 Shot & Shot holes in the inside of N. and East curtains & N.E. Bastion, of all Callibres, from Musket ball to 32 pound Shot in the N.E. Bastion there were three Guns dismounted; one of which a four Pounder was broken off near the Trunnions by a 32 pound Shot and another much battered; I regret to say that both the 24 Pounders are cracked in such a manner as to render them unfit for service; & I trust Sir, the affair of Yesterday will point out the necessity of heavy Mettle at this Post.

I am informed by two deserters from the Land force, who have just arrived here, and whom I send for your disposal, that a reinforcement is expected when they will doubtless endeavour to wipe off the stain of Yesterday.⁴

I beg you Sir to send Vessels to take off the Sick and wounded, as there is no means of protecting them from the heat of the Sun & inclemency of the Weather; if left here they will certainly die as we have neither Medacines, Hospital Stores, or aid whatever; and if you will send the Amelia down, we may probably save most or all of the Ships Guns, as her Wreck is lying in 6 or 7 feet Water and some of them are just covered.⁵ They will not however answer for the Fort as they are too short.

By the Deserters we learn that the Ship we have destroyed was the Hermas, but her Commander's name they did not recollect.⁶ It was the Comadore, and doubtless fell on his Quarter Deck, as we had a raking fire upon it at about 200 Yards distance for some time.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you hear shortly; when I think you will be convinced of the necessity of supplying with the Articles heretofore required.

By Capt. [Abraham L.] Sands who will have the honor of handing you this dispatch I have sent a list of articles necessary to enable us to sustain a simular attack as the one of Yesterday, and I beg you to order such Articles in his Department as he may not have on hand to him.⁷ I also refer you for a more particular accounts of the movements of the Enemy than may be contained in my letters; his services both before and during the

Action were of great importance, and I consider fully justify me in having detained him.⁸ Capt. [Michael] Walsh and several Men were much burned by the accidental explosion of 2 or 3 Cartridges they are not included in the list of wounded heretofore given.⁹

The Enemies fleet this Morning at Day break were at anchor in the Channel about 4 Miles from the Fort, shortly after it got under way and stood to Sea, After passing the Bar they hove too and Boats have been constantly passing between the disabled Brig & the others. I presume the former is so much injured as to render it necessary to lighten her. 15 Minutes after 1 P.M. The whole Fleet has this moment made Sail and are standing to Sea I have the honor to be very respectfully Sir Your Obt. Servt.

N.B. I hope you will pardon me for detaining Lt. [Henry Wharton] Conway.¹⁰ as yet I cannot dispense with his services. In a few days I will send him with such information that I may have to communicate

Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Published in *Niles' Register*, October 22 (extract). Jackson forwarded the copy to John Armstrong on September 17. Lawrence (d. 1841), a Maryland native who served in the army from 1801 to 1831, was then a major in the 2nd U.S. Infantry, in command of the garrison at Fort Bowyer. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct in defense of the fort.

1. Not identified.

2. Most of the crew of the *Hermes* survived. Total British casualties were reported as twenty-four dead, forty-four wounded.

3. The brig was the H.M.S. *Sophia*. The *Caron* and the *Anaconda* were also engaged.

4. The information regarding reinforcements proved to be inaccurate.

5. The *Amelia* was a thirty-two-ton vessel at Mobile.

6. William Henry Percy (1788–1855), senior British naval officer in the Gulf, commanded the *Hermes*.

7. Sands (1782–1840, U.S. Military Academy 1809) was Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance. The requisition has not been found.

8. See Sands to AJ, September 4.

9. Walsh, a native of Ireland, was a captain of artillery.

10. Conway (1793–1827), of Tennessee, was with the 2nd U.S. Infantry.

From Moses T. Hoagland

Fort Jackson 16th September 1814

Sir,

I wrote you on the 13th Inst. which I hope you have received¹—I returned last night from Fort Decater I found on hand at that place about eighteen days beef and One hundred & thirty barrels of flour and sufficiency of Whiskey, soap & Candles Mr. [William] Bowen U.S. Store-keeper² informed me that he had received information from the Quarter Master Genl that no more provisions would be sent on to that post from the sixth Military District and that he had also received information from the Indian Agent that no provision would be Issued to the Indians at that

post in future that had crops of Corn agrowing; but would Issue to the Indians in the service of the United States and to those who had given them selves up and had no crops agrowing, as these instructions was received the evening that I arrived he could not say what number of Indians would draw in future There has no instructions from the Indian Department yet arrived at this post.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the mutinous conduct of the troops at this post. last night about eight OClock they beat up and down the lines with the fife & Drum and collected between 100 & 200 men forced the chain of sentinals and proceded to the bake ho[u]se and tore it down broke the Oven took off what bread was baked and some flour & then set the house on fire, but was afterwards put out—On my arrival here Colo. Pipkins informed me that he expected that the greatest part of his men would Mutiny and go off he directed that I would not Issue but one days provision at a time altho he observed that he had made out a return for six days. the men then Observed if the Colo. Order was Obeyed that they would be compeled to pull down the Commissary Store take what provisions they wanted & would drive of the beef Cattle &c—I informed them that I had received written instructions from the commanding Officer of the post and should Obey them. As to the bread that they received here was mad out of new flour and the bread of a better quality than any that was Issued whilst you where here, the men yesterday morning complained that the bread was not weight—Mr. Ross³ told them there was Stilyards to weigh it they did so and found it full weight—They now state that they will start for Tennessee on the 20th Inst and I have no doubt if they do which they appear determind on, that they will brake Open the Storehouse or pull it down & drive off as ma[n]y Cattle as they may want—Capt. [John] Strothers Company when the men broke by the sentinals remaind at there quarters⁴ the Capt. being the Officer of the day Orderd his rowl to be called and his men to fall out. immediately his men were all present Colo. Pipki[n]s informed him or sent an Officer to do so that the number that had gone out was so large & they armed that it would be imprudent to force them back as there would be many lives lost. the men all returned in a half hour to there quarte[r]s—I can assure you that it is extremely unpleasant doing business with a mob—however am happy to state there is verry little Complaint as to provisions, except they regret much the want of Whiskey—

Inclosed I forward you an account of the action of Genl. [Edmund Pendleton] Gains⁵—excuse this scrawl as the express waits—I am Respectfully your Obt. Huml. Sert

Moses T. Hoagland

I will thank the Genl. to let Mr. [John] Henry know when the express returns⁶

MTH

ALS, DLC (12). Hoagland was the contractors' agent at Fort Jackson.

1. Hoagland probably meant his letter of September 14.

2. Not further identified.

3. Not further identified.

4. Strother, a resident of Robertson County not to be confused with Jackson's topographer on the Creek expedition, was with Pipkin's 1st Regiment, West Tennessee militia. Court-martialed as a result of the mutiny at Fort Jackson on December 5, Strother was dismissed from service.

5. Gaines (1777–1849) had led the successful defense of Fort Erie against the British assault on August 15. Enclosure not found.

6. Henry, Hoagland's partner in the firm of Hoagland and Henry at Mobile, was contractors' agent at Mobile.

To James Jackson

Headquarters 7th. M. District
Mobile, Sept. 19, 1814

Dear James:

I have this moment rec'd a letter from Mrs. Jackson for your very kind attention to her.¹ I beg you to receive my thanks—and have to ask of you your aid in preparing her outfit for her journey to New Orleans. I have lately bought 8 negroes²—which occasioned a call for more cash than I had with me—and gave rise to the call I made on you and my friend [John] Childress to endorse for me & send on \$2,000.³ I am informed the paymaster will be on shortly—at which time I will return and close loans and send you on the \$1,000 jeopardized on Pacelot—with sufficient funds to cover any expense necessary for Mrs. Jackson.

Mr. Saunders on the day I set out applied to me to purchase out, my farm say the whole tract of 1,000 acres, or what it may measure out, \$20.00 per acre, at two years with interest from the sale, my negroes cattle hogs, horses farming tools and household furniture at a fair price⁴—I have said to Mrs. Jackson to consult you on this subject before any contract is concluded. If I thought our suit would be ended in our favor this sale I would not wish to make, unless making it I could secure the payment of the mortgage.⁵ I think I have forty negroes that I can spare—that is worth from twelve to 14,000 dollars, the land \$20,000. The flock of horses sheep cattle hogs household furniture and farming and plantation tools in all, worth \$35,000. The interest of this sale would sufficiently support me when I retire to private life—but on this subject I have requested Mrs. Jackson to consult you—and I have to ask you to advise her on this subject—and if you think it advisable to make the sale you are hereby authorized, with the consent of Mrs. Jackson to conclude the contract, taking such security as you may think will be sufficient to cover the principal and interest—and securing the interest to be paid annually. Should a sale be made there is one third of the price of the land I wish

secured for the three sons of Samuel Donelson—deceased—on the event they by their guardian agree to it.⁶ I shall expect to hear from you shortly giving me account of the progress of our [mutual?]⁷ suit, Mr. [Jenkin] Whitesides and Mr. Dickerson's opinion of the result from the answers put in.⁸

I have enclosed a copy of my General order of the 17th to Col. Haynes, for publication, which will give you in detail the glorious victory obtained over the British, Spaniards and Indians at Fort Bowyer, Mobile Point on the 15th. They have got a severe trouncing—It is cruel to serve Sir Wm. H. Percy with such rudeness. I have also enclosed for publication his Lieut. Colonel Nichols orders of proclamation to the Louisianians and Kentuckians.⁹ But as the Colonel has lost an eye and Sir William a ship I expect for a while, deprived of their royal promise of protection I shall be prepared in a few days to give them a better (if better is possible) salute—with more guns and larger calibre—I hope you will be good enough to visit Mrs. Jackson whenever your convenience will permit. I shall as soon as I can concentrate a sufficient force visit P———a and make the Spanish Don pay for his temerity. With compliments to your lady, Adieu.

(Signed) Andrew Jackson

Typed copy, THer (4-0234).

1. Letter not found.

2. See bills of sale from Francisco Touard and Theophilus Powell, September 7.

3. Childress (d. 1819), a wealthy Nashvillian, was marshal of the U.S. District Court for West Tennessee, 1803–19. See Promissory note to Childress, October 5.

4. Probably William Sanders (c1776–1846), a lawyer of Davidson County and Jackson's neighbor. He owned and operated the Fountain of Health Mineral Springs, created by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812.

5. A reference to Jackson's suit against Andrew Erwin (1773–1834).

6. Jackson was executor of the estate of Samuel Donelson (c1770–1804). Part of the land had come from Donelson's holdings, and Jackson's intention was that an equitable portion of the income from the sale be preserved for the benefit of the heirs, John Samuel, Andrew Jackson, and Daniel Smith Donelson. Their grandfather, Daniel Smith (1748–1818), was their guardian.

7. Typed copy renders the reading "national," but contextually "mutual" makes better sense.

8. Whiteside (1772–1822; University of Pennsylvania 1792) and John Dickinson acted as Jackson's attorneys in his suit against Erwin. James Jackson transmitted Whiteside's assessment of the suit in a letter which has not been found and reported Dickinson's opinion in his letter of November 27 below. See also James Jackson to AJ, October 10, below.

9. Hayne's report on the attack on Fort Bowyer, September 17, and Nicoll's proclamation of August 29, urging support of the British invasion or neutrality, were both published in the *Nashville Clarion*, October 4.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans September 20th. 1814

Sir,

We have as yet nothing official from Barataria,¹ and what is of infinite more importance, we are stil in doubt as to the result of the attack on Mobile Point, altho' the most accredited private accounts, justify the pleasing belief, that the Enemy has been compelled to retire.

The News from the city of Washington is most afflicting; The Capital of the Union has fallen into the hands of the Enemy. The extent of the Injury done is not known; The public Buildings are all destroyed, but private property it is said was respected.² This event will excite the deepest regret thro'out the United States; But it will surely call forth, the most immediate, Zealous and united efforts to repel the Invader: Louisiana has at this moment much to apprehend from Domestic Insurrection; We have every reason to beleive that the Enemy has been intriguing with *our slaves*, and from a variety of circumstances, we have much cause to suspect that *they* on their part, meditate mischief. I have directed every measure of precaution which prudence suggested, and am happy to find that the citizens are disposed Zealously to support me. Knowing how necessary a corps of cavalry would be in case of Revolt among the slaves, and beleiving that at the Present moment, they would be particularly useful in acquiring and forwarding information I have, without awaiting the return of Colo [Bartholomew] Shaumburg, ordered the Feliciana Troops of Cavalry to repair immediately to new orleans, and I shall make on the Quarter Master General a requisition for all necessary supplies.³ I have also encouraged a number of Gentlemen of New Orleans to form a volunteer Corps of Cavalry, and with a promise, that *whilst on duty* they should be furnished with Forage for their Horses by the Public. I hope sir, these measures may meet your approbation and that you will direct, the Keeper of the Military stores to deliver on my receipt, for the use of these Corps (whilst in public service) such number of swords & Pistols as may be required⁴

In my Letter of Yesterday, I mentioned that many of the fugitives from Barataria had reached the city.⁵ Among these are some St. Domingo negro's of the most desperate characters & probably no worse than most of their white associates. I attended a meeting of the mayor & city Council on this morning and strongly urged the necessity of adopting some strong measures of police and particularly as related to slaves, and the visits & Residence of strangers. The Mayor & council seemed fully impressed with the importance of the crisis, and will I hope act with promptitude and decision. The Bearer Colo. [Jean] Michel Fortier, one of my aids de Camp, will have the honor to deliver you this letter, & whom I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance.⁶ He is a native of Louisiana well acquainted

with its Interest and you may give credit to whatever representation he may make as to its present state. I am Sir, very Respectfully your obt. Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (12). Published in Bassett, 2:55–56 (extract).

1. Claiborne was referring to the naval expedition against the Baratarian pirates. See above, Charles Wollstonecraft to AJ, September 13; and George T. Ross to AJ, October 3.

2. The British had occupied and burned Washington on August 24 and 25.

3. Schaumburgh (d. 1835), deputy quartermaster general for the 7th Military District and an aide to Claiborne, had gone to Mobile to confer with Jackson about the defense of New Orleans and to solicit appointment as deputy paymaster at Natchitoches (see AJ to Claiborne, September 17).

4. See AJ to Claiborne, September 30, below.

5. See Claiborne to AJ, September 19.

6. Fortier (1774–1836) was the eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Michel Fortier.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7 M Dist
Mobile Sept. 21 1814

Sir

Our country has been invaded, and threatned with destruction. She wants Soldiers to fight her battles. The free men of colour in your city are inured to the Southern climate and would make exellent Soldiers. They will not remain quiet spectors of the interesting contest. They must be either for, or against us—distrust them, and you make them your enemies, place confidence in them, and you engage them by Every dear and honorable tie to the interest of the country who extends to them equal rights and priviledges with white men. I enclose you a copy of my address to them for publication, and wish an experiment made for raising a Regt of them.¹ They will be officered by white men except the non commissioned officers, and be placed upon the same footing with other volunteers for the war. Should you succeed in raising a Regt Battallion or company advise me, and I will send one of my aids to organize and pay them their Bounty under the act of congress placing them on an equaility with soldiers procured by enlistment. No objections can be raised by the citizens of N Orleans on account of their engagement, as they will be removed from amongst them, if fears of their fidelity are entertained.² I also enclose you an address to the citizens of Louissiana, for publication, and request that you will have the proclamation of Colo Nicolls published on the same sheet, as well as the Proclamation of Sir William H Percy and my general order rellative to the defence of Fort Bowyer.³ The Choctaws are collecting and I hope ere long to have it, in my power to act on the offensive. Fortune smiles upon our arms to the North, and I flatter myself the Gods

will be propitious to the South. We may then humble the overgrown pride of Britain. I have the honor to be very respectfully yr obedt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson M G comdg

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:56–57.

1. See AJ to the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana, September 21.

2. For Claiborne's observations, see Claiborne to AJ, October 17, below.

3. AJ's general order (report on the attack at Fort Bowyer, September 17) was published in New Orleans previous to the October 15 receipt of this letter. AJ to the People of Louisiana, September 21, appeared in the New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, October 18, while the British proclamations—William H. Percy to Nicholas Lockyer, August 30; Percy to Jean Laffite, September 1; Edward Nicolls to Laffite, August 31; and Nicolls to inhabitants of Louisiana and Kentucky, August 29—appeared in the *Louisiana Gazette*, October 20. Claiborne postponed publication of the address to the Free Colored until even later.

To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Mobile Sept. 22nd. 1814

My Love—

I have the pleasure to inform you, that since the bone came out of my arm which I sent you, it is healling and strengthening verry fast, I hope all the loose pieces of bone is out, and I will not be longer pained with it—¹

I hope you will reconcile yourself to our seperation as well as possible—the very moment that the situation of this lower country, would make it Prudent I shall direct you to Join me—untill this happens & I have a sufficient force to gurantee its security & defence—it would be imprudent for you to descend the river—since the severe drubbing the British and their allies recd on the 15th instant at Fort Bowyer Mobile Point, they have precipitately disappeared, and we have heard nothing of them since—Being masters of the waters and we having no look out vessels here they can return at pleasure and the only information we can obtain is from shore—I am verry affectionately yr Husband

Andrew Jackson

P.S. say to my sweet little andrew, that his papa wants to see him & his suit verry much—that he must ride the cosee to see me—²

ALS, CSmH (4-0236). Published in *Huntington Library Bulletin*, 3(1933):117.

1. For a discussion of Jackson's wound, see above, AJ to Rachel, August 23.

2. Coosa was the horse given to Andrew Jackson, Jr., by William Bradford.

From William Carroll

Nashville September 23rd. 1814

Dear Sir,

I have Just recovered from an illness that has confined me for the last four weeks—and now hasten to give you an acct. of Genl. Coocks trial—or rather the meeting of the members of the court to try him—I had urged the Adj. Genl.¹ from time to time to summon a certain number of Supernumery members—this however was neglected, and the difficulty that I had always foresaw, presented itself on the day appointed for the trial—viz—the nonattendance of some of the members—I was confined by sickness and the five members that were present formed themselves into a court—Got the Govr. to appoint a Judge advocate and proceeded with the business—on hearing it I remonstrated against the illegality of the procedure and through Majr. Searcy, obtained an adjournment—to meet the first monday in Decr. next—When all former difficulties, I hope, will be done away²—The Govr. has seen the want of supernumery members, and will order them to be summoned—You have never informed me how you were pleased with the charges & specifications³—My dear Genl. you need not fear, he shall have Justice. No exertion on my part will be wanting. It would be a disgrace to the state, were we to permit such a wretch to continue in office—Indeed every days experience shews me, that we have more such men in the country than I could have imagined—An Officer of high rank in a neighbouring county has done all he could against the present volunteering.⁴ Perhaps he may lay him self liable to an arrest, if so, Ill bring him to Justice. The better to do Justice to Genl. Coocke, I have employed Whitesides and engaged to give him a fee of one hundred dollars I would rather pay that sum than he should escape—

A few of the old volunteers belonging to the infantry, who remained with you during the Creek campaign, have not recd. pay, and as they can only be paid on certificate, and no officer being here authorized to give such certificates will you (that they may get Justice) authorize [so] me person to give such certificates When we left Natchez in 1813 a number of horses, belonging to the cavalry, were delivered to the quarter master as unfit for service—Is there any way by which the owners can obtain payment—

Please let me hear from; if you have any likelihood of hard fighting, I must go and see how it comes on—but my late illness and my brothers absence prevent it at this time⁵—No local news In haste yr. friend

Wm. Carroll

ALS, DLC (12).

1. Andrew Hynes.

2. Cocke's court-martial convened and adjourned on September 6.
3. See above, Carroll to AJ, July 24.
4. Possibly Thomas Washington.
5. Carroll's brother has not been identified.

To Andrew Hynes

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Mobile Sept. 26th 1814,
11 o'clock P.M.

Dr. Sir

I have this moment, recd. the news that the capital is Burnt—was it not for the national disgrace I am glad of it—It will unite america, and learn the rulers of our nation, to prepare for defence before it is too late—and leave canvassing for the executive chair, out of view when our nation is invaded and requires all her ennergy to defend it—It will Teach them, not to count their pence but prepare the means, to save our country—It will learn the heads of departments, to listen to information, transmitted, that ought to put them on there guard, and prepare for energettic defence before the enemy reaches the interior, the capital—I have been writing, for instructions for three months—I have long since give information of the intended invasion of the south—the combination—forming and under all these circumstances, ordered to discharge the militia,¹ at a time when every information foretold an intended invasion, an intended excitement of the Indians to Hostility—I hope I have checked the rising hostility of the indians in this quarter, and if I am only half supported I will put down the war here verry shortly—I shall have I hope at least 2000 indians in the field, against the 10th. proximo—and I hope by that time to see the brave Tennesseens, flocking to the standard of their country determind, to maintain their Liberty or die nobly in the last ditch—The drubbing we have give the english on the 15th. instant at Mobile Point was in true american stile, and had they Troops defended the capital, with the same spirit that the brave Lawrence defended Fort Bowyer, the capital would have been defended—and saved—

Let it not be said that the Tardiness of the Troops from Tennessee occasioned, the loss of Mobile and Neworleans, send them on by forced marches, and I will let you hear before peace, some small retaliation for our disgrace—In haste adieu—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, Weill Company (4-0240).

1. See for example, John Armstrong to AJ, June 25, and, above, AJ to Armstrong, July 24.

From Wigton King

Chickasaw Agency, Sept. 26th. 1814

Dear General,

I take the Liberty of addressing you at this eventfull crisis, to give you my opinion of my Chickasaw Neighbors &c. Since the Departure of capt. [James Edward] Dinkins they have concluded to call a council of the head men & Warriors, which is to be this day, for the Purpose of turning out volunteers to Join your Army. I am Doubtfull of the result being favorable at this time.¹ I have for some time past Doubted the Zeal of some of the leading Characters in this Nation, and every day seems to confirm that opinion. You may rely sir, they should be roused from their stupor, and be Compell'd to take a firm & Decided stand, to be either for us or against us. It is my sincere opinion, they are laying back awaiting the result of your Army & the British, and then will take part, with whom they think most likely to be victors—This sir is not the Idle opinion of a day, but has been my opinion for a length of time. George Colbert the great Nero, of this nation, appears to be quite luke warm, and from a conversation I had with him a few days ago, thinks when he was last out against the Creeks, that he was not treated with that attention, he considered himself entitled to, by the officers of the 3d. Infantry &c.² Since the death of Genl. [James] Robertson, I have taken the Liberty of writing the Secretary at war, & has given him my opinion freely on this Subject.³ Dear Sir you may be well assured there are some white men, who have been old residents in this Country, who are Tories in their hearts, and are Positively dangerous men at this time, in this Country, as some of them are men, in whom George Colbert & others of the Principal Chiefs, places the most firm Confidence in any talk they receive from them, but I shall keep a hawks Eye on them all, untill the will of the government is known, in the appointment of an Agent, for which office I am an applicant, & have some hopes, from my recommendations, last spring (to get the Choktaw Agency,) but what I may stand a chance for this.⁴ Dear General Permit me to solicit a letter from you, to the secry. at war on this subject. Should I be so fortunate as to get your interest, I should then cease to doubt of Success. I am conscious there is no man, it wil give more real satisfaction to, than yourself, in being serviceable to an Unfortunate man, Particularly when you reflect that your timely Interference has been the means of making a support for myself & small family. Should I be successfull in geting this agency, you may rely sir that the Duties of an Agent, shall be Performed, in the best manner I am capable of, for the Benefit of my Government, the tranquillity of the Indians, my own credit and that of my friends who recommends me.⁵ In the Interim should you have any Business to transact, or any talk to

Deliver to these Chiefs, if you will Confide it to me, it shall be performed with zeal & Alacrity. With due Respect, your Excellencys obedt. Servant, & Brother,

Wigton King

ALS, DLC (12). King (d. 1833), appointed postmaster at the Chickasaw Agency in 1816, had lived in the area about four years. By 1819 he had removed to Arkansas, where he served as a magistrate in Arkansas and Jefferson counties.

1. Dinkins (1755–1822), a native of South Carolina and with the 3rd U.S. Infantry since 1808, had been sent to mobilize Choctaw and Chickasaw warriors. In the council of September 26, the Chickasaw warriors agreed to turn out on behalf of the United States after taking time to receive their annuity and get blankets for the winter campaign. See Dinkins to AJ, September 18, 21, and 24; James Colbert to AJ, September 29; and Wigton King to AJ, September 30.

2. Colbert (c1764–1839), son of a Scots trader and a Chickasaw woman, operated a store and a ferry on the Tennessee River near Florence, Alabama.

3. Robertson (1742–1814) had served as Chickasaw agent since 1792. He had died at Chickasaw Bluffs (the site of present-day Memphis) on September 1.

4. King had schemed to replace longtime Choctaw agent Silas Dinsmoor (1766–1847). In 1813, while Dinsmoor was absent from the Nation, King carried letters to the president, purportedly from the leading Choctaw chiefs, which requested removal of Dinsmoor and the appointment of King. When the letters were read before the Choctaw council in June 1814, the chiefs pronounced them fraudulent. The new agent, John McKee, forwarded minutes of the council to the war department to expose King and vindicate Dinsmoor (TPUS, 6:440–44).

5. It is not known whether Jackson wrote a letter of recommendation for King at this time. In January 1817, however, he described King as “unworthy of any confidence whatever” (see AJ to George Graham, January 6, 1817).

From James Monroe

War Department September 27th. 1814

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of August 10th. by Mr. [Charles] Cassida and subsequent letters of August 23d. 24th. 25th. and 27th. by mail.¹

By these communications which are strongly supported by others from various quarters there is great cause to believe that the Enemy have set on foot an expedition against Louisiana, thro’ the mobile in the expectation that while so strong a pressure was made from Canada and in this quarter, whereby the force of the Country and attention of the Government would be much engrossed, a favorable opportunity would be afforded them to take possession of the lower parts of that State, and of all the Country along the mobile—In this as in all their other disorganizing and visionary projects they will be defeated by the virtue and gallantry of our people. The European Governments reasoning from examples of their own are always

led into false conclusions of the consequences to be expected from attacks on our Union, and the distress of our citizens. this War will give them useful lessons in every quarter of the United States where the experiment may be made.

By your last letters, it seems probable that a Considerable British force had been landed at Pensacola, with the connivance of the Spanish authorities there, and at Havanna²—and by other intelligence it may be presumed that a pressure or at least menace will be made, on the Western side of the Mississippi, by Nacogdoches and Natchitoches which latter will probably be by Spanish Troops and for the purpose of menace only.

You have had at your command all the regular force in the District with the detailed militia in Louisiana, the Mississippi Territory and Tennessee—and you have also had authority to engage on our side the Warriors of the Chocktaw Chickesaw and Creek nations or so many of them as you might think proper to employ having it in view at the same time to secure the affection and neutrality of all the members of those tribes

It is known that the regular troops are distributed into many posts and that the militia of Louisiana will be less efficient for general purposes from the dread of domestic insurrection so that on the militia of Tennessee your principal reliance must be.

The President taking all circumstances into consideration has thought proper to order five thousand additional troops from Tennessee to march to your aid as soon as possible by the most direct and convenient routes unless before they set out on their march they shall receive countermanding Orders from you—He has likewise requested the Governor of Georgia, to hold in readiness subject to your Order twenty five hundred men on the presumption that a cooperating force from that quarter may possibly be necessary.

I send you a copy of my letter to the Governor of Tennessee to whom you will hasten to communicate your views and wishes³—full confidence is entertained in your judgment in the discharge of this discretionary power vested in you.

Measures are taken for procuring in the neighbouring towns and forwarding to your orders blankets and some other presents for the Creeks Chocktaws and other friendly Indians—These will be sent by waggons direct to ———⁴

Apprehending much difficulty in the prosecution of your Campaign which it may not be in your power to remove without money I have transmitted to Governor Blount One hundred thousand Dollars in Treasury notes to be applied to the necessary expences of the Campaign, in discharging Indian claims and supplying their wants, an object to be attended to at the present time equally from motives of policy and humanity—you will therefore draw on him for the necessary funds—Of these expenditures you will keep a regular account.

Should it be found more convenient you are authorised to draw on this

Department, for such necessary expenditures at sixty or thirty days sight. I have the honor to be Sir your most obt. servt.

Jas. Monroe

LS and Copies, DLC (12, 4-0243); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Published in Bassett, 2:60–63.

1. See AJ to John Armstrong, August 10, 23 (above), 25, and 25–27 (above). No August 24 letter to Armstrong has been found. Cassidy (c1782–1858), a native of New York City who had moved to Tennessee about 1810, served as Jackson's secretary at the Creek treaty negotiations and had been dispatched to Washington with the treaty documents. After the war he moved about Tennessee soliciting patronage as a writer on political, historical, and educational subjects.

2. Monroe did not respond to Jackson's repeated requests for permission to invade Florida, but on September 23, Cassidy reported that he had conferred with Monroe and was convinced that Jackson would receive support in regard to the Spaniards "if it should be necessary to notice them in a hostile manner."

3. See Monroe to Willie Blount, September 25 (DLC-12). On October 13 Blount notified Jackson that he had received and executed this order but advised that Jackson would have to supply some of the arms. Jackson returned instructions (October 27) to send the East Tennessee troops to the vicinity of Mobile and the West Tennessee detachment to New Orleans and warned that the supply of arms in the 7th Military District was already exhausted.

4. The destination is not indicated in any of the extant versions of the letter, but the goods were sent to Huntsville in January 1815.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters. 7th Mily District.
Mobile, Sept. 30th. 1814.

Sir,

Your several letters by Col. Fortier and the schooner Genl. Pike, have come safely to hand.¹ The encomium bestowed on your Aid de Camp was merited; his genteel exterior and general information, independent of your recommendation, rendered him a welcome visitant at Head Quarters.

I am much pleased to learn that the Louisianians have become sensible of the importance of the contest in which we find ourselves engaged, to their local interests. As far as the law permits me will I go hand in hand with you, in drawing forth the energies of your member of the Union. I particularly approve the call upon the mounted men of Feliciana. As to the Corps to be raised in New Orleans, I will guarantee the promises made to them by you, and steps will be taken to furnish the necessary supplies.²

Permit me to express my extreme regret and astonishment, that those wretches, the refugees from Barataria and its dependencies, should find an asylum in your city; that they should even be permitted to remain in it, without being strictly scrutinized under your existing vagrant laws.³ Should not your consultations with the City Council and Parish Jury have already eventuated in some provisions on this head, let me beg you, immediately, to cause them to be arrested and detained, until further advice.

Unless some precautions of this nature are used, you rest in a fatal security, you will have to lament your country ravaged, and your city reduced to ashes by these incendiaries.

I am much at a loss with regard to the topography of the west bank of the Mississippi. You will therefore, if you please, procure, and transmit as early as possible, a correct chart of the country including Opelousas, Atakapas, Barataria and the Balize. I am credibly informed that [Bartholomew] Lafon's Map is very inaccurate in these particular points.⁴ Therefore forbid a reference to his authority.

Until this desirable information is obtained, together with an exact sounding of the shores of Grand Isle, Grand Terre, Cheniere Caminada, La Temple, &c. it is morally impossible for me to form a correct estimate of the force requisite for, or the propriety of occupying that point.⁵ Indeed, under my present impressions, the position would serve as for little more than a bait for the enemy. A vast length of time would be consumed in erecting works, and should the enemy advance before those works should be completed, the troops would have no other means—than a speedy, disgraceful retreat. Disgraceful, because, in occupying the ground they had thrown the gauntlet.

However, sir, I await, further, more minute details of that particular section of the state, until when I suspend and [any] further comment on your suggestions.

You were very correct in enforcing the propriety of drawing more extensively from your own resources. The example has been given by the neighbouring Territory and our sister states. Unless we stretch our own hands in self defence, in vain do we look for the aid of a stranger.

The Quarter Mr. Genl. Col. [William] Piatt, has full instructions and ample powers to furnish the articles of supply within his department, under your requisitions, countersigned by Lieut. Col. [William] MacRea;⁶ and to him I refer you, to satisfy the demands of your militia and volunteer force. With respect, &c By Command of Majr. Genl. Jackson (too unwell to sign)

Thos. Gales, Aid de Camp.⁷

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:63 (extract).

1. See Claiborne to AJ, September 19, 20 and above, September 20. The U.S.S. *General Pike* was built in 1813 and carried twenty-four guns.

2. See above, Claiborne to AJ, September 20.

3. See Claiborne to AJ, September 19.

4. Lafon (1769–1820) had previously been chief engineer of the 7th Military District and later served as an engineer attached to the troops on the right bank of the Mississippi during the siege of New Orleans. With Arsène Lacarrière Latour (c1775–1839), he had begun surveying coastal Florida and Louisiana for the French government as early as 1802. In 1805 he published his *Carte Generale du Territoire d'Orleans*.

5. Cheniere Caminada was the mouth of Bayou Lafourche, west of Barataria Bay; The Temple was on the southern tip of the island of Barataria. Claiborne had recommended occupation of Grand Terre in his letter of September 19.

6. See Thomas L. Butler to Piatt, September 16 and 17. Piatt (d. 1834) was then a major in the 34th U.S. Infantry but continued to act as quartermaster general at New Orleans. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct at New Orleans on December 23. MacRea (d. 1832) was with the artillery and at this time in command of U.S. Army units at New Orleans.

7. Gales (c1789–1815), a brother of Joseph Gales of the Washington *National Intelligencer*, was also judge advocate of the 7th Military District from 1812 until his resignation on December 16, 1814, when he accepted appointment as Indian agent for the territory west of the Mississippi.

To Willie Blount

Head Quarters, 7th Military District
Town of Mobile, Oct. 7th. 1814.

Sir,

Your letter of the 20th. ulto. reached me on the night of the 4th inst. and had I not been confined by extreme indisposition, it should have been answered by the return mail.

With all the attention which I have devoted to the examination of my order calling into the field the quota of the militia from Tennessee, I cannot discover wherein it requires the militia to be furnished otherwise than “*as organized*.” Should there be such a passage in the order, let me beg you to point it out.¹

I have not been placed in my present situation by my government merely to conciliate the feelings of the militia and you well know, that I shall endeavour to do my duty, and defend my country with the means in my possession, regardless of popular whims or the murmurs of a mutinous faction; of men, who *talk* of their feelings for their country’s rights, interests and honour; but who have never justified their feelings by their actions.

At Fort Jackson, very recently, has been furnished a disgraceful proof of the existence of such a faction. At a moment when the safety, nay, the very existence, of our government required all our strength to keep down the influence of the enemy among the conquered Creeks, opinions were insidiously propagated, which resulted in dangerous, open mutiny.² Those concerned in it, declare themselves to have been induced to it by the ground taken by Genl. [Thomas] Washington, and by the explanation of the law given by you last fall; by which, they say, they cannot be continued in the service of the United States, longer than three months at any one time.³ But sir, were you to say to these deluded people, publicly, what is the truth, that their term of service was six months, and that for that space of time they were bound to perform all the duties of the soldiers of the United States, our State would be no longer degraded in the eyes of the Union by continued mutinies. Even now, sir, a remedy may be applied to this evil. Let a proclamation be issued, publishing their mutiny and deser-

tion, directing every step to be taken for their apprehension; and ordering them, when apprehended, to be immediately sent to my Head Quarters.

In my appeal to the people for their voluntary service, I left them free to the choice of all, other than their field officers. In this exception I was justified by long experience, which has shewn that to fill the superior stations in an army, requires a degree of information and energy, which is not ordinarily possessed by those individuals, who wou'd, most probably, unite the suffrages of the Soldiery. What is the fact established by the recent disturbances among the militia, governed by men of their own choice? It is that he alone will become their idol, who gives the greatest latitude to their insubordination. Permit me, here, also to observe, that the good of the service would be materially promoted, if the example of the patriotic [Isaac] Shelby were followed; if in assigning Commands, respect was paid, rather to merit and qualifications for duty, than to the date of Commissions.⁴

However, I shall be very thankful, for any volunteers, in any shape, which your Excellency may be pleased to send. Our country needs them. I had hoped, and do still hope to see you stand forward in a patriotic appeal to the citizens of Tennessee on this subject; inviting them to the field to save their country from subjugation and ruin. We have too long rested on feeling, unsupported by proper action. By a careless, misplaced confidence our Capital has been lost, and we shall not recover the national disgrace, unless energy becomes the order of the day. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your most obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

LC in Thomas Gales's hand, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:68–70.

1. See AJ to Blount, August 27, and Blount to AJ, September 20. In his letter, Blount suggested that "it would give satisfaction to the militia here when you make requisitions for men that the Militia as organized be called for; and in appeals to the people for volunteers that they be allowed to elect their officers throughout."

2. See Philip Pipkin to AJ, September 4; and above, AJ to Pipkin, September 12, and Moses T. Hoagland to AJ, September 16.

3. Washington (c1759–1818), a Rutherford County planter, had been elected general of the 9th Brigade, Tennessee militia, in April 1812. A defense witness at the court-martial of the mutineers asserted that Washington had said that he did not know whether the militia had been ordered out for three or six months and his inquiry to Blount had not been answered.

4. Shelby (1750–1826) was governor of Kentucky.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters, 7th Military District
Mobile, Octr. 10th. 1814.

Sir,

Since the affair of the 15th ulto. at the point of Mobile, the British have remained quietly in Pensacola; awaiting, it is said, reinforcements; and, in the meanwhile, employed in drilling their Indian allies. The citizens of Pensacola have become tired of their guests; even the infatuated Governor, Don Manriques, has quaralled with the British Commandant, Col. Nicholls. The latter, to convince the Governor of his power and prowess, paraded his savage force, marched it through the town, saluting his Excellency with the war whoop, and threatening to scalp all the inhabitants. Thus, as we are advised, ended the strife.

My patrols keep the hostile Indians in close quarters. A party, seven in number, ventured out the other day; the patrol from Fort Montgomery fell in with them, killed four, and wounded three; two of whom got back to Pensacola.¹

My undivided attention and all my disposeable force have been employed to place Fort Bowyer in a complete state of defence. I have sent to New Orleans for heavier guns, and hope to have them well mounted, in a few days, on the battery of the fort. Major Lawrence has succeeded in raising from the wreck of the *Hermes*, eleven 32 lb. carronades and one 12 lb. carronade. He expects to be able to recover the rest of her guns. This Fort when completed, together with the ship now on the stocks at Tchefuncta's (which I would recommend to be finished,) well manned and armed with long 24 and 32 pounders, would effectually protect the Bay, and of course the town of Mobile.² These points being thus safe, the troops now kept here to cover them, might be disposed of for other purposes.

I beg leave to refer to my former letters as to the necessity of having possession of Pensacola, and confidently hope to receive instructions relative thereto.³

The Citizens of New Orleans have addressed me, calling for additional defence. My whole force would not satisfy the demands they make. I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of their Communication⁴ I have the honor to be, With the greatest respect, Your most obedient servant,

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS in Thomas Gales's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published in Bassett, 2:70 (from LC).

1. See William Walker to AJ, September 26, and George H. Nixon to AJ, September 29.

2. Construction of a flat-bottom barge to mount over forty guns for the protection of Lake Borgne had begun at the Navy Yard on the Tchefuncta River more than two years before. A March 7, 1814, order of the secretary of the navy had suspended construction, despite the protests of Daniel Todd Patterson (1786–1839), in command of the navy at New Orleans.

3. See above, AJ to John Armstrong, June 27, July 30, August 25–27, and September 5. For responses from the war department, see above, Armstrong to AJ, July 18, Monroe to AJ, September 7 and 27, and Monroe to AJ, October 21, below.

4. See Pierre Foucher et al. to AJ, September 18.

To John Rhea

Headquarters, 7th M. District,
Mobile Oct. 10th, 1814.

Sir:

I regret to learn the distruction of our capital and the national disgrace, but whilst I feel regret on the one hand, I rejoice that it will produce unanimity of feeling throughout the united states, and unity of action in the deliberative councils of the nation, and without counting the cost we will be viewed in the midst of *war*, that requires the whole energies of the nation, and the means of carrying on this war, to an honourable termination, will be sought better without calculating the *expense of the necessary means*.

The folly of an attempt of negotiation I hope is seen & felt by all, that our commissioners have been sent for, has been presumed, and peace will not again be asked for by the American nation. The whole force Britain can bring into the field, we are now contending against. It is daily increasing, hence the necessity of manfully pushing the war. Britain will ask for peace as soon as her present army is crippled, and when she asks, it will be in a different tone than she speaks at present. *Then*, let the means of carrying the war be sought for, and the expense calculated at the end of the war—

We have been visitted in this quarter by Sr. Wm. Henry [Percy]¹ & Col. Nichols. Major Lawrence gave them such a cavalier reception, that it has become doubtfull whether the nobility likes the climate—Sir Wm. has lost his ship, and the Col. an eye—on their first respects to us²—and have retired to Pensacola to rest, at which place they prepared the expedition—We will be better prepared to receive them on the next visit, the Fort had been dismounted. I reached Mobile on the morning of the 21st of August, the detachment sailed on that day to take position—on the 25th they effected a landing—and on the 15th of Sept. was attacked.

I hope Congress will see the necessity of placing the militia in a state, that when called for, they can be relied on—the length of their service ought to be extended at least to one year—and a law passed declaring that any of the militia when once called into service, who leave it without

a regular discharge should be apprehended, and transferred to the regular service and compelled to serve during the present war. This will alone put down the spirit of mutiny and desertion that prevade our militia—and let it be recollected that short enlistments is the greatest curse to a nation in a state of war—and such army can never be in a state to operate. To make therefore the militia the bullwark of the nation you must extend their term of service to one or two years. I am respectfully, Yr. mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

P. S. I am just recovered from a severe attack of the fever—it was violent tho not long. I will be glad to hear from you.

Typed copy, DLC (4-0266). Rhea (1753–1832) represented Tennessee in the House of Representatives, 1803–15, 1817–23.

1. Typed copy reads Perry.

2. See above, William Lawrence to AJ, September 15–16.

From James Jackson

Hermitage October 10th. 1814

Dear Genl.

Your favour of 19th. ulto. was duely received & the contents noted;¹ every thing necessary for Mrs. Jackson's trip down the river shall be attended to the moment 'tis required. The two thousand dollars was procured at Bank agreeably to your instructions & when I left town (a week since) John Anderson was looking for a private conveyance & should that not have offered before last friday, intended forwarding you the money by mail in post Notes²—There was not a necessity for going into Bank for that sum, there being in my hands thirteen hundred & ten dollars of your money, on consulting Mr. John Anderson, he thought best to draw the amt. named out of Bank & retain the money in my hands for the ease & the use of Mrs. Jackson, on which interest will be paid by me untill drawn for those purposes, this struck me also as the best arrangement—

As respects the sale of your land, Negroes, stock &c I have conversed with Mrs. Jackson. her wishes are to do whatever you may think best & that will be for your mutual interest, of which Mrs. J. observes you & myself must be the best judges, & from all considerations on the subject It might be as well not to carry your plan to the full extent at present, you say in the event of the suit being decided in our favour, not to make the sale unless the mortgage money be secured out of it, now as to the suit I gave you in my last from under Jenkins hand, all the information yet in my power to give & the opinion still remains as it was, that there is no doubt of our recovering.³ The answer's will soon be filed & Mr. John Dickinson will have returned from New England,⁴ then conclusions less doubtful

can be drawn & of course can more easily determine on the propriety of selling your property, for in my opinion your plan is a good one, should a part of the proceeds not be wanted in the way above mentioned—

As I am on that subject will give my opinion of what would be for your interest under present circumstances, you have much too great a quantity of Negroe property. that part not absolutely necessary for the support of the farm, would sell on such a credit for paper payable at Bank as would secure a good price & would also reduce all your other stock much, if any way could be found to do it to advantage. & after that was done, in my opinion, the remaining Negroes & stock would produce more profit from your farm & your property be more secure, more easily managed & fully as saleable should you at any time wish to sell—

The Negroes seem to have got the upper hand of old Fields, your difrent neighbours as well as Mrs. J. has satisfyed me of it & I am determined to procure some other manager, your interest requires a change & altho a proper persn is difficult to find the risk of gitting one must be run—

Mrs. Jackson with my advice is about to sell Mr. [Francis] Sanders & Mr. [William] Chandler 10,000 lb of seed Cotton at four dollars ^{per} hundred, delivered here.⁵ a better price might hereafter be got, but that is only a probability & the other is sure & without trouble or risk of loss—

I have not spoken to either Mr. Saunders or Genl. Smith on the subject of your letter, supposing that unnecessary untill I again hear from you—⁶

Your success at Fort Bowyer in repelling the combined attack on that place, of the Kingly brethern & fit associates in Arms, British, Spaniards & Indians, has afforded general joy to your beloved Country. two thousand fine fellows mounted volunteers has marched to your standard, under the brave Coffee, of them in my opinion much may be expected, but of *the drafted men have nothing to say*—

What would you suppose. I am here a keeping race Horses with old Dun. & find I know as little of the matter as If I had never seen a Horse.⁷ so far as I can guess Pacolet is as well as he could be wished. Mr. Hutchings has been gone about four weeks, he was to have returned on the 1st. Inst., by Colonel Hays was informed on saturday last, that he would be here yestorday & 'tis now eight OClock at night & not come yet—

Childress's mare is here. She runs one mile out on the last saturday in this month for one thousand dollars, against a saddle Horse of Nimrod Owens's (you know Baltimore buck Owens)—⁸

These are important times & the present Congress will have more important duties in my humble opinion than any Congress since the revolution. I fear there is a great derangement in money matters at the City, many Bills are unpaid from this Country & I suppose from else where, there must now be enerjectick measures adopted by the Government & such as will badly comport with those extended Ideas of republicanism so much the theme for years past, those measures that will do in times of peace are not sufficient to carry us threw the present storm—

To give the news, of last two or three mails would fill a half dozen sheets, which will not attempt presumeing you get the papers, was I at Nashville would send you mine, all your friends are well with best wishes I remain your friend

James Jackson

ALS, DLC (71).

1. See above.
2. See John Anderson to AJ, October 7.
3. James Jackson's letter with Jenkin Whiteside's memorandum on AJ's suit against Andrew Erwin has not been found.
4. See James Jackson to AJ, November 27, below.
5. The firm of Saunders & Chandler operated a spinning factory in the vicinity of Clover Bottom, a few miles from the Hermitage.
6. Jackson was referring to the possible sale of AJ's property and the protection of the interests of Daniel Smith's grandsons. See above, AJ to James Jackson, September 19.
7. Dinwiddie (c1777–c1846), a slave purchased by AJ in 1806, managed AJ's stables and trained his horses.
8. Neither Childress's mare nor Nimrod Owens have been identified.

From Richard Brown

Fort Deposit 12th. october 1814

Friend & Sir,

Some time ago I wrote to you & likewise heave sent word by Captn. [George] Mayfield to you & now sends these lines to you again.¹ I heave heard Two or three diffrent times from men for me & my compney to Start on to you as quick as I could. you no or heave heard our Situation at this place on account of corn or provition for we heave not made corn Enough in Each familey to bread one family one month or hardley that—and the contracters heave Stopt their hands from furnishing us on account of heaving no orders from Goverment—if I Start now & take all my Compney to you I must Expect that our famileys must Suffer before we Return to them—I want for us all to move back to our old places this winter to putt our plantions in fix to plant corn next year—for the army has burnt a great deal of our Fencings &c. it is best for people to Try & Raise corn of their own—last winter we was cap Buisey on account of the Creek war—I think Col. [John] Lowrey [John] Walker & others that lives above us & has made plenty of corn² they Should Turn out first & help you and the Chickasaws & Choctaws aught to Turn out I Shall Start in Two or three days from this to see Col. Meigs & there Try & gett pay for my compney or clothing for them for the winter—and there make with him some arengements for my people for provitions Soon as I do that I will and my Compney will Start on to see you—but if you think you heave not men Siffshent Enough there—write on as quick as you can to me—for I heave had no writing from you since I saw you last—please write on

to me as quick as possible when I Start I Expect to heave Two or three hundred of as good Cherokee warriors as aney. or perhaps more men then I heave Stated to you. Captn. Mayfield will tell you of my wanting to start last—I am your Sinceare Friend & Brother Solder—

Richard Brown

P.S. when I go I will take a man to write for me & do my Bussnes & not look to a white man as I did last winter when at the horse Shoe nor I wont be under such men onley yourself—R.B.

LS by proxy, DLC (13).

1. See Brown to AJ, June 8 (above); and George Mayfield to AJ, October 10. Mayfield (c1778–1848), a white living among the Creeks, had served as an interpreter at Battle of Horseshoe Bend and later at the Treaty of Fort Jackson negotiations. In response to Mayfield's letter Jackson wrote to Brown on October 22, requesting the immediate mobilization of 600 Cherokees.

2. Lowry (1768?–1820?) and Walker were half-Cherokees who had led warriors against the Creeks during the previous winter.

To Daniel Todd Patterson

Head Quarters 7 M D
Mobile Octo 14 1814

Sir

Information reached me last evening that Vessels with Flour are daily passing from N Orleans to Pensacola to feed our enemy contrary to my express orders and the rules of warfare.¹ Through the same channel I am informed that the British are fitting out Barges mounting 22 and 12 pound caronades, which must be to cut off our communication and supplies from New Orleans. I have therefore to request that you will without delay advise me whether I am to rely upon the employment of your Flotilla in preserving the communication through the Lakes and along the coast to pass Heron. The existance of my army and the defence of the District assigned to my command and protection may depend upon the preservation of this communication, and the safety of N Orleans greatly depends on your vigilance with the Flotilla. I must consequently request of you a prompt and decisive answer to the above enquiries.² Not a moment is to be lost. The Barges fitting out at Pensacola, with proper vigilance on your part may be easily destroyed with a few Gun Boats. I have the honor to be &C

sigd Andw Jackson M G comdg

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2: 80.

1. See General order and AJ to William MacRea, August 27. The source of the report has not been identified.

2. Jackson's request grew out of his fear, based upon rumors, that Patterson's fleet had been blockaded at Barataria by the British. Patterson's direct response to this letter has not been found. He probably regarded his October 17 letter, sent before he received Jackson's, as an adequate response to Jackson's request.

From William Carroll

Nashville Octr. 14th. 1814

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been elected your successor as Major General of the second division of the militia of Tennessee—

You have no doubt been apprized of the late requisition of the war department on the Executive of this State for five thousand additional troops to be sent to your head quarters, or such point as you may please to direct—Of that detachment the Governor has given me the command; I have therefore to request your instructions as early as convenient¹—In the mean time I will make such arrangements as necessity and prudence may dictate—I will immediately make a requisition on the quarter master for the munitions of war and camp equipage believing it proper that those articles should always accompany the troops—Having no other orders at this time than that of the Governor to march to your head quarters, I shall make a requisition on the contractor at this place for the supply of provisions to carry us on—and for the facility of transportation, I think it prudent that we should carry only breadstuff and drive with the army beef cattle—and take the contractors due bills for the component parts of the rations—

From the scarcity of arms now in Tennessee owing to so many mens being in the field I foresee a difficulty in arming the present detachment—I have suggested to the Governor the propriety of his applying to the commanding officers at New Port Ky. and obtaining 1500 or 2000 through that source—he appears to think that he has no authority—Your instructions on this point will be very acceptable²—Music is important; will you empower me to get a good drummer & fifer at the cantonment near this place?

As the post master is now waiting on me I have Just time to remark, that I have a full confidence, under your direction that I shall be able to make the detachment, now ordered, as useful as any militia, you have ever had in the field—Nothing shall be wanting, on my part I hope—Will I be governed in the appointment of Staff officers by your roll of last winter—or will less answer Nothing new by this mail from the North—In hast yr. sincere friend

Wm. Carroll

ALS, DLC (13).

1. See above, James Monroe to AJ, September 27; and AJ to Carroll, October 31, below.

2. On the arms shortage, see also AJ to Willie Blount, October 27, and Isaac Shelby to AJ, October 20.

To Rachel Jackson

Headquarters 7th. M. District
Mobile Octr 17th. 1814

My Love

I wrote you by last mail, a short letter and promised you a long one this¹—The arrival of an express from Genl Coffee, which I had to answer with various communications, from other quarters all of which I was obliged to attend to, prevents it²—I have the pleasure to inform you, that my health is restored—and I will be able to take the field as soon as Genl Coffee arrives—and hope with the smiles of heaven, shortly to be able to place this section of the union in perfect security—and be able to visit Neworleans, at which period, I will ask you to visit me—that you may be comfortable and not disappointed, I have wrote Capt R[ichard] Rapier to know whether you and your female acquaintances who may accompany you can get a passage in his fine new Boat I am told she has an elegant cabin—and whether he can freight such articles as you may order—he will answer me by return mail—³

I have the pleasure to say to you that Jackey & William Donelson reached me last evening—be pleased to give this information to Genl Daniel Smith & Captain John Donelson—they are fine boys, and will make good soldiers—⁴

The patriotism of the volunteers of Tennessee—headed by Genl Coffee, has immortalised the state in which they live, and has give a fit example to⁵ *[her sister states, if followed, will make the Tyrant of England shudder, and shortly sue for peace—She will soon see that Canady will fall, and she will be expelled from the continent of america]*

I have directed the quarter master to purchase a large quantity of corn⁶—should my crop be as large as represented, please to say to Mr John Hutchings to sell him what he thinks can be spared from the farm—advise me whether the Bills of sale of Sampson & his family & the other negroes Bought has reached you—⁷

Say to Colo. Hays I had the pleasure of receiving his letter from Fayetteville⁸—but have not time to write him, my respects to the family—& say all friends are well—say to Mrs. Cafferry I heard from Jackey last evening⁹ he enjoys good health present me affectionately to her and family—Having a pleasing hope that I shall see you & my little son shortly—I shall bid you adieu, imploring heavens kindest blessing for you—your affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson

P.S. give my compliments to Mr Fields, say to him to have the cotton secured and Bailed as soon as possible, and advise me, of the quantity of cotton & corn raised—and the situation of the stock—]

AL fragment, Anonymous (4-0268); Typed copy, MWALK (4-0269). Published in Mary French Caldwell, *General Jackson's Lady* (Nashville, 1936), pp. 541–42.

1. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, October 11.

2. See John Coffee to AJ, October 4.

3. In the *Nashville Whig*, October 25, Richard Rapier & Co. advertised for passengers on “the new staunch built Barge, GENERAL JACKSON, ninety tons burthen,” to sail for Natchez and New Orleans between December 1 and 15. Rapier (d. 1826) had operated barges and keelboats between Nashville and New Orleans since at least 1807. About 1819, he moved to Florence, Alabama, where he continued trading under the name of Rapier and Simpson. Only a printed excerpt of Jackson's letter to Rapier, October 17, has been found. It omitted the discussion of boat passage for Rachel. Rapier replied to AJ's letter on October 28.

4. John Samuel Donelson (1797–1817) and William Donelson (1795–1864), the sons of Samuel and John respectively, were Jackson's nephews. They were visiting headquarters mainly as observers and returned to Nashville in early 1815.

5. Remainder of text taken from typed copy.

6. Robert Butler had instructed William B. Lewis to buy 6,000 barrels of corn for up to fifty cents per bushel and to ship it to Baton Rouge.

7. See bills of sale from Theophilus Powell and Francisco Touard, September 7. The family consisted of Sampson (c1788–1833), his wife Pleasant (c1781–1847), and their son George (c1810–1830).

8. Not found.

9. Mary Caffery's son, John, Jr.

To John Williams

Head Quarters 7th M. District
Mobile Octbr 17th 1814

Sir

By express from Genl. [Nathaniel] Taylor, I have recd a copy of a correspondance between him and yourself, relative to the arms required of you. For what purpose this communication is forwarded I cannot say; no charges or specifications have accompanied it. It may be intended by the genl as a foundation (for the application) of your arrest.¹

I regret that you did not furnish him all the arms that could be spared from the deposit in your hands. The moment he was ordered into the service of the United States, he had a right to command any officer of a lower grade. And the want of arms and the urgency of the occasion, would no doubt justify the order; there being no possibility of arming his men, after leaving Knoxville, untill they passed through the country of an enemy. The slow progress making in recruiting in Tennessee from late reports is an evidence that at most one half of these arms would have been fully adequate for the recruits of your regiment, untill a supply could have been ordered on, and reached you. Arms are scarce here and should it be true

that our gunboats are blockaded the communication with new orleans can easily be cut off. these men may remain without arms in the field during their term of service, and this at a time too, when it is expected the service of every soldier that can be obtained will be wanted to defend this section of the union

I have deemed it necessary to make this communication to you, as well to prepare you for an event which must happen, if insisted on by Genl. Taylor, as to guard you against the repetition of an act which might prove so injurious to the safety of the country. This is not a time to investigate nice military questions of rank. It is the duty of all officers even to recede a little from their own rights where a public benefit would ensue.² I have the honor to be Yr most obednt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Commanding

LC, DLC (62). Published in *East Tennessee Historical Society Publications*, 30(1958):26 (extract).

1. See Taylor to AJ, September 28. Taylor (1771–1816), a Carter County planter, former state legislator, and brigadier general of the state militia since 1804, commanded the East Tennessee detachment mustered into federal service in September. Taylor had asked Williams to provide 500 stands of arms from the 39th Regiment stockpile to fill a deficiency in the militia detachment. When Williams declined, Taylor issued a “peremptory demand” for the arms, but Williams refused to acknowledge Taylor’s authority over him.

2. In his reply of November 1, Williams protested Jackson’s “harsh reprimand” and insisted that he could not relinquish public arms without a legal order to do so.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans October 17th. 1814

Sir,

Your letter of the 27th. of September, with its inclosures, did not reach me until the evening of the 15th. Instant.¹ By some mistake, this letter was sent to Natchez, and from that place it descended to New Orleans, & in this way arose the delay. I regret it, because your address to the Louisianians is calculated to produce the Greatest Good, and I should have been happy to have laid it *earlier* before the people; But it shall be printed on this day, & I will take care to give it circulation; the General order respecting the Glorious defence of Fort Boyer, has already been printed in all the papers here, and a republication is unnecessary. The Publication of your address to the free people of Colour, is delayed a few days; an unfortunate misunderstanding between the officers of the Battalion of Colour, which excites much Interest, is the subject of investigation before a court of Enquiry now Sitting; the difficulties will I hope be soon arranged, & in the mean time I have deemed it *best* to postpone giving publicity to your address. I must not disguise from you the fact, that many excellent citizens

will disapprove the policy, you wish to observe towards the free people of Colour; The Battalion already organized, limited as it is, excites much distrust, and I should not be surprised, if at the insuing legislature, an attempt should be made to put it down; I must confess however, *that for myself*, I have no cause to lament the confidence, which the local Government has placed in these men; their General Department has been correct and they have done nothing to create in my mind, any doubt as to their fidelity. It does appear to me; that at the present crisis these men ought to be attended to; that it is not probable, they will remain careless and disinterested spectators of the Present Contest, and *more particularly if the war* (as is apprehended) *should be brought into the bosom of Louisiana*. But on the contrary, that their feelings & best wishes would be enlisted in some way, and that if we distrusted their fidelity the Enemy might with the more ease, acquire their confidence. But Sir, this mode of reasoning, makes no impression upon some respectable citizens here; they think, that in putting arms into the hands of men of Colour, we only add to the force of the Enemy, and that nothing short of placing them in every respect upon a footing with white citizens (which our constitution forbids) could conciliate their affections. To two Gentlemen of Influence (members of the committee of defence) with whom I conversed on last evening, your policy of raising a Regiment was suggested, and that by removing it from the state, the Jealousy & distrust of the citizens would surely cease; they however, seemed to think, that the measure was only advisable, provided there could be a guaranty, against the return of the Regiment; But thus if at the close of the war, the Individuals were to settle in to Louisiana, with a Knowledge of the use of arms, & *that pride of Distinction*, which a soldiers pursuits so naturally inspires, they would prove dangerous. Such are the Sentiments of men, well informed, and well disposed, and I transmit them for your perusal.² My impression is, that several companies composed of men of Colour may be raised upon the plan you suggest; But I cannot say to what number; such as are natives of Louisiana, are much attached to their families & Homes, and I am inclined to think would not enlist during the war; But such as have emigrated, from St. Domingo & Cuba, may most probably be desirous to Join the army. I am sir, with the greatest Respect Your mst obt svt

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (13). Published in Bassett, 2:76–77.

1. Claiborne probably meant Jackson's letter above of September 21.

2. In his October 31 letter to Claiborne, Jackson acknowledged white Louisianians' fears and advised that the enlistment of free blacks would be desirable whether or not they were engaged, since it would prevent them from uniting with the enemy.

Robert Butler to John Williams

Head Quarters 7th. M: District.
Adjutant Generals Office
Town of Mobile
17th. Oct. 1814

Sir,

I herewith enclose you copies of two General Orders of this date. The Major General directs that the prisoners be brought out for execution, the first order read and the two soldiers not pardoned to be executed in the presence of the others: after which event the After General Order will be read; its provisions complied with and those pardoned ordered to duty: You will notify in a proper manner J: K: Snap of his fate. By command, I am very respectfully your Mo. Obt. Sev.

Robert Butler Adj: Genl

ENCLOSURE I: GENERAL ORDER

Head Quarters 7th. M: District
Adjutant Generals Office.
Town of Mobile. 17th. October 1814.

General Orders,

At a General court martial, held at Knoxville in the state of Tennessee on the 19th. and continued by adjournment 'till the 29th. September 1814. of which Majr. Francis W. Armstrong of the 24th. regiment Infantry is president was tried Jacob K. Snap Ensign of the 39th. U.S. Infantry charged with "conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman" and with "disobedience of Orders." To which charges with the several specifications the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The Court after an examination of the evidence, on mature deliberation find the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, except the first specification of the first charge, which is as follows—viz. "That the said Ensign Jacob. K. Snapp on the 13th. May 1814. at Washington in Rhea County did take Edmund Hunt a drummer in the 39th. Infantry with him to a house in Washington and became drunk or deeply intoxicated, and associated with said Hunt where he was kettling on the drum." The Court sentence Ensign Jacob K. Snapp "To be dismissed the service of the United States: and they consider him unfit ever hereafter to hold any Office of profit or honor under the government of the United States."¹

The Majr. General approves the foregoing sentence, and orders that Jacob K Snap be stricken from the rolls of the Army.

Was also tried John Haygood a private soldier of the 39th. Regiment Infantry charged with "Desertion." to which he pleaded "not guilty." The court on the testimony adduced find the prisoner guilty as charged and sentence him John Haygood of the 39th. regiment of Infantry to suffer Death by shooting—Was also tried Thomas Warren a private in the 3d regiment U:S: Riflemen charged with "Desertion," to which the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The court find the prisoner guilty as charged and sentence him to suffer death by shooting—Was also tried Richard Wise a private soldier of the 2nd regt. U:S: artillery charged with "Desertion" to which the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The court find the prisoner guilty as charged and sentence him to suffer death by shooting—was also tried John D Dawes charged with "Desertion" to which he pleaded "not guilty" The court find the prisoner guilty as charged and sentence him to suffer death by shooting—Was also tried Jacob Settlemier a private of Captain [Sanders] Donoho's company of Artillery charged with "Desertion." to which he plead "not guilty." The court find the prisoner guilty as charged and sentence him to suffer death by shooting—Was also tried Henry McCurdy a private of the 24th. regiment Infantry charged with "Desertion" to which he pleaded "guilty." The court find him Henry McCurdy guilty as charged and sentence him to suffer death by shooting²

The Majr. General approves the foregoing sentences of death passed on John Haygood, Thomas Warren, Richard Wise, John D. Dawes, Jacob Settlemier and Henry McCurdy soldiers of the army of the United States and orders that their execution take place at such time as Colo. Williams or the senior officer at Knoxville Tennessee shall direct—

To put a stop to the disorganizing and abhorrent practice of deserting is the fixed determination of the Majr. General, and to this end he calls on every officer within the district he has the honor to command, to use the most prompt and efficient means to apprehend and bring to condign punishment all such Military offenders. The number of examples already made, added to the above, carries with it this determination and he most sincerely hopes it will prove a salutary warning to the troops under his command, and prevent the recurrence of a crime which every good soldier shudders at—The General Court Martial of which Majr. F. W: Armstrong is president, is hereby dissolved. From the recommendation of Majr. [Joseph] Woodruff. Lieut. J[ack] F[errell] Ross is appointed Regimental Quarter Master to the 3d regiment of Infantry, to take effect on the 1st. Instant—The appointment of Captain H[enry] Chotard is announced to the troops as Assistant Adjutant General subject to the approval of the President of the United States; he will report to the Adjutant General tomorrow morning.³ By Command.

C: Sign
W: Word

Robert L. Butler
Adjutant General

ENCLOSURE II: AFTER GENERAL ORDERS,

Thomas Warren, Richard Wise, John D. Dawes and Jacob Settlemier
Soldiers of the army of the United States;

You have been severally found guilty of the atrocious crime of deserting from the standard of your country—The honorable court before whom you were arraigned have deservedly passed on you the sentence of death, yet, from considerations made known by said court, they have recommended each of you as fit subjects of mercy⁴—The Majr. General in extending this mercy, deems it of importance to inform you, that it is not given because you deserve it—The man who will violate his oath of fidelity to his country cannot ask her for mercy: and to bestow life when legally forfeited, would seem to require a future devotion to her service, which no circumstances could counteract—You are severally pardoned, and severally admonishd. in the most solemn manner to deserve the existance thus granted you, in retrieving your characters by a steady and honorable attention to duty—Each of you will renew the oath of fidelity to your country and her service—You will kneel before her flag staff holding it in your left hand, with your right hand raised, when the oath will be administered. after which ceremony you will return to duty—By Command

Robert L. Butler
Adjutant General

LC and LC copies, DNA-RG 98 (4-0025).

1. Armstrong, a native of Virginia then living in Tennessee, remained in the army until 1817. Snapp (1791–1852), from Sullivan County, had served in the Creek War and was at the time of his arrest in Tennessee on recruiting service. Hunt, from Blount County and with the 7th Infantry at Horseshoe Bend, had been transferred to the 39th Infantry in February to provide music while awaiting reunification with the 7th and a court-martial for desertion.

2. Haygood (c1778–1814), a native of Orange County, North Carolina, had enlisted in the army on October 24, 1813. Warren (c1782–1816), from Spartanburg, South Carolina, Wise, and Settlemire (c1789–1871), of Burke County, North Carolina, were all enlistees for five-year terms. Donoho (d. 1826), also from North Carolina, was with the 2nd Artillery. Dawes and McCurdy have not been further identified.

3. Woodruff (1787–1828), from Georgia, Ross (d. 1837), from North Carolina, and Chotard (1787–1870), also from Georgia, were all with Jackson in the New Orleans campaign. Chotard was breveted major for gallant conduct at New Orleans on December 23.

4. In the absence of the court-martial proceedings, the grounds for the recommendations of mercy have not been established.

To John Coffee

Private
Dr Genl,

Mobile Octr. 20th. 1814

I have been making every exertion to destroy the Hotbed of the war, and the asylum of our enemies My feeble means before reinforced, was not competent to effect this object, as soon as reinforced, a moment is not to be lost, to make the blow before they receive their reinforcements, from the place pointed out for your encampment, to Pensacola is about eighty miles¹—The difficulty of Transporting forage for your horses is great, and the means of this country cannot afford—There is fine pasturage in the field in the cutt off²—if one regiment of your Brigade could think of leaving there horses in this pasturage, and take it on foot, It would be a great advantage to the operation and to their horses—but this must be delicately named—and if opposed cannot be urged—near to Pensacola there is no grass, and the place is nearly starving If any of your horse-men should be detached for the defence of Mobile in our absence, they had better leave there horses in the cutt off where they are surrounded by water and cannot Escape, a small guard will do to take care of them—I shall move the troops from here the moment I can get the supplies on the way and hear of your arival at Mims Ferry³—give your strength as early as possible—say nothing about the intended attack on P—a I shall see you shortly adieu—

Andrew Jackson

P. S I have 1500 good musquets—will one of your regts. arm with them for the present movement

ALS, DLC (13).

1. Coffee had been ordered to encamp on the east side of the Alabama River near Pierce's Fort about two miles southeast of Fort Mims.

2. A channel connecting the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers above the point where they join to form the Mobile River.

3. On the Alabama River near Fort Mims.

To Andrew Hynes

Head quarters 7th. M District
Mobile Octobr. 21rst. 1814

Sir

Yours of the 11th. Instant is this moment to hand¹ The moment they Troops can be organized, you will please to direct, that Those from the

western Division of the state, be ordered direct to Neworleans, those from the Eastern Division, direct to Fort Claibourn by the way of Forts Strother, Williams & Jackson² should any Troops be ordered from Kentucky, they will from present prospects have the same direction as those from west Tennessee—

I am truly gratified to hear that Colo Carroll is elected Major Genl of the 2nd. Division, he will give energy and proper tone to the militia—it is much wanted. The soldiers are the best materials, but the militia are surely in a great measure cursed with officers—regardless of commissions or their dates at this Crisis, the best materials must be brought into the field—I hope Carroll may command the Division—you will remark, that when I address you officially I do it as the representative of the Governor—to whom you will please present my respects, and say to him time at present will not permit me to answer his letter of the 8th. instant which is just to hand³—Genl Coffee is near at hand—The Infantry not heard from, but fears are entertained that they are detained for the want of supplies—I have sent on a quartermaster, if they have failed, with orders to purchase at any price⁴—and if they have failed, I will make their Pockets sweat at every pore—but still this does not remedy the evil—for the want of means I have been two long stationary I am preparing for operations as soon as the means arrive—I am sir verry respectfully your. mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

The Troops when organized had better be sent on by regts and Batalions, if Boats can be obtained, let them descend the river if not the must be marched over land, dispath is the object, and to have the Troops at their proper stations in due time all important—Present me to Genl Carroll—and if he is ordered into service let him write me—and he will without delay receive proper instructions—

ALS, Weill Company (4-0284); Extract, DLC (62). Addressed to Hynes in Nashville.

1. See Hynes to AJ, October 11.

2. Fort Claiborne was on the east bank of the Alabama River in present-day Monroe County.

3. See Willie Blount to AJ, October 8.

4. See AJ to William Lauderdale, October 18 and 22.

From James Monroe

War Department
October 21st. 1814.

Sir,

Your letter of the 9th. ultimo covering your correspondence with the Governor of Pensacola is received;¹ and I hasten to communicate to you,

the directions of the President, that you should at present take no measures, which would involve this Government in a contest with Spain.

A minister having lately been appointed on our part, to that Government, and our relations with it being amicable, it is deemed more proper, that a representation of the insolent and unjustifiable conduct of the Governor of Pensacola, should be made to that Government thro' the Ordinary channels of communication than that you should resent it by an attack on Pensacola.²

The President approves the manly tone with which you have asserted the rights of your Country in your Correspondence with the Governor of that province.

Very important interests are committed to you, and great confidence is entertained, that you will meet the expectation, of the Government in the discharge of your duties.

It is thought very probable that the British forces expected from Europe, under Lord [Rowland] Hill, will be directed against Louisiana³—To enable you to meet this pressure 7,500 men have been ordered from Tennessee 2,500 from Kentucky and a like number from Georgia,⁴ and it is expected that the Warriors of all the friendly tribes of Indians, will be secured by you on our side. One hundred thousand Dollars have been placed, subject to your Order, in the hands of the Governor of Tennessee, for the public service; and blankets and other articles will be forwarded without delay for the use of the Indians. I have the honor to be with great respect Your Obedient Servt.

Jas. Monroe

LS, ALS copy, and Copies, DLC (13, 4-0287); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). One copy certified by George Graham, August 13, 1816 (DLC-13), was enclosed in Monroe to AJ, August 14, 1816, for use in Eaton's biography. Published in Bassett, 2:79–80.

1. See AJ to John Armstrong [James Monroe], September 9.

2. George William Erving (1769–1850) was appointed minister to Spain during the recess of Congress and confirmed by the Senate on October 3.

3. On October 10 Monroe had relayed information from the American ministers at Ghent that a British force of 12,000 to 15,000 men would sail from Ireland in September and invade New Orleans and Mobile in the winter. The force which actually left from Plymouth in September contained little more than 2,000 men, but it rendezvoused off Jamaica in late November with the British expeditionary force from the Chesapeake, making in all about 6,000 men. The reinforcement from Plymouth was commanded by Major General John Keane (1781–1844), not the higher-ranking Lieutenant General Rowland Hill (1772–1842), and overall command fell to Sir Edward Pakenham.

4. See above, Monroe to AJ, September 27, and Willie Blount to AJ, October 19.

To Daniel Todd Patterson

Head Quarters 7th Military district
Mobile Oct 23d. 1814.

Sir,

Your communication of the 17th. inst by Mr. Boyd, reached me this morning.¹

I regret that you Should have misconceived my construction of the relation, existing between the Navy and army—I never had an Idea that you were bound to acknowledge my Command. I know that we can together act only, by common consent; and So only can we effectually Serve our Country. Therefore I thought that a Communication of my wishes would have ensured an instantanious co operation on your Part. And I Still hope, when you receive the Letter, I had the honor to address to you on the 14th inst you will Immediatly take the Steps necessary to effect the objects therein detailed.²

Our Situation has been extremely disagreeable, during the absence of the Naval force from our Waters—The enemy has advanced into our Territory—but wanting the aid of a few Gun Boats to Protect this Section of my Command, I could not make even a Temporary movement to Punish his Temerity.

Now that I hear of a Part of Your flotilla, approaching this Station, I Shall leave here for a Short time.³ during my absence—I Shall rely confidently on the Navy, for the Preservation, of the Coast from the ravages of the enemy, and of the Communication from New orleans to Mobile Point—without this is open, our Supplies for the Army will be very Precarious—the Cannon lent by the Navy have arrived; for the loan of them, Permit to thank you.

It will afford me great Pleasure to See you at Head Quarters; And to ensure a good understanding with the Navy. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

A. Jackson,
Majr. Genl. Comg

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:80–81 (extract).

1. See [Patterson] to AJ, October 17; Boyd has not been identified.

2. See above, AJ to Patterson, October 14.

3. Jackson planned to rendezvous with the Tennessee Volunteers under John Coffee near Fort Montgomery and to invade Pensacola. See above, AJ to Coffee, October 20.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
Pearce's Stockade, Tensaw,
Octr. 26(3). 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th. ulto. with its enclosures.¹

My several letters will have advised you of the hostile conduct of the Governor of Pensacola.² By it I have been induced to determine to drive the British and Indian force from that place, possess myself of the Barancas, (which I expect to find occupied by the former) and all other points that may be calculated to prevent a British fleet from entering Pensacola Bay.³ This will put an end to the Indian war in the South, as it will cut off all foreign influence.

For the above purpose, I arrived here last night to organize a competent force; being previously advised that the volunteers and militia from the western part of the State of Tennessee were near at hand. The scarcity of transportation for provisions &c. I fear will detain me a day or two after the arrival of the Infantry, whom I expect to join me here in (a few) two days.⁴ But the moment I can obtain transportation I will move; and in five days from the movement, with the smiles of Heaven, I will be able to reduce Pensacola.

As I act without the orders of government, I deem it proper to state my reasons for it. I trust, sir, that the necessity of this act, to the safety of this section of the Union; the hostility of the Governor of Pensacola—resigning his forts to the British Commander; thus assuming the character of a British territory: his permitting them to remain there, to fit out one expedition against the United States, return there and refit, now to be preparing another: added to his having acknowledged that he has armed the Indians, sent them into our territory, capturing our citizens and destroying their property, and this too under a British officer, will be a sufficient justification in the eyes of my government, for having undertaken this expedition. Should it not, I shall have one consolation; a consciousness of having done the only thing which can, under present circumstances, give security to this section and put down an Indian war; and the salvation of my country will be a sufficient reward for the loss of my commission.⁵

I enclose you the report of Major M'Intosh of the Cowetas, which will show you that this is the moment to strike the enemy in his stronghold.⁶ A successful attack will make all the Indians our friends, not from love but fear. I have about 700 choctaws with me, they have been out and have killed seven of the hostile Indians, which has animated them; and I have no doubt but through these I will make the whole nation faithful to

us. The Chickasaws have not reached me; but the march of Genl. Coffee through their territory will make them turn out. I have directed to be bought for the Choctaws a blanket, flap and shirt; and I have authorised Col. Hawkins to purchase for the friendly Creeks who will take the field some cloathing, which will be taken out of their pay.⁷ The Caddo chief, with the neighbouring tribes, twelve in number, has made a tender of his services to the United States.⁸ They are from 500 to 1000 strong, and well armed with rifles. I have accepted the tender, and directed that they be organized, and placed under the superintendence of the officer commanding Fort Claiborne, Natchitoches.⁹ This measure will give security to that point for the present. I hope in a few weeks to place this quarter in perfect security both from external and internal enemies, and to be able to move to New Orleans with Genl. Coffee's mounted men.

The Gun boats have not reached their station on the Lakes; and I have dreaded least a British force should cut off our supplies from New Orleans, before I could get a sufficient stock from Tennessee. But a letter from Commodore Patterson, just come to hand, assures me of a hearty cooperation, and I hope ere long he will be on the coast.¹⁰

Permit me to thank you for the funds sent on to Govr. Blount. Treasury Bills will answer every purpose; give me them, and I ask no other funds. The credit of the government is restored here; through the sums advanced by the Nashville and New Orleans Banks.¹¹ The affair at Mobile Point of the 15th ulto. had, in this respect, a desirable effect.¹²

In a short time I shall be better able to judge what force will be necessary for the defence of this district: when all my surplus force shall be discharged. I have directed the troops ordered from West Tennessee, by the late requisition, direct to New Orleans; if necessary, I can change the route to any point.¹³ I hope I shall not want the requisition from Georgia.

The Contractors on the route from Tennessee to Fort Jackson, as usual, have starved and detained my troops, with the exception of the 1st. Regt. West Tennessee militia, under Col. [Alexander] Lowrie, and a detachment of the 44th. Infy. under Capt. W. O. Butler; those, having every inconvenience and difficulty, are now near me.¹⁴ I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully, Your obt. servant,

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. Comdg.

a scarcity of stationary on a frontier like this, is my apology for the appearance of this communication.

A.J.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (4-0293); Extracts, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9) and DLC (13). Published in Bassett, 2:82-83 (from LC).

1. See above.

2. See above, for example, AJ to John Armstrong, July 30, August 25-27, and AJ to Monroe, October 10.

3. Fort San Carlos de Barrancas guarded the entrance to Pensacola Bay about nine miles south-southwest of the town.

4. See John Coffee to AJ and Arthur P. Hayne to AJ, October 23.

5. For Monroe's response, see Monroe to AJ, December 7, below.

6. Possibly William McIntosh to Benjamin Hawkins, October 6, DNA-RG 107, M222-12, which Hawkins had forwarded to AJ on October 23.

7. See AJ to John McKee, October 19, and to Benjamin Hawkins, October 13.

8. See John Sibley to AJ, September 13. The Caddo chief has not been further identified.

9. See Thomas L. Butler to John Sibley, October 17. The army post at Natchitoches, Louisiana, sometimes called Fort Claiborne, had been established in 1804.

10. See [Daniel T. Patterson] to AJ, October 17.

11. In response to pleas from Jackson and Willie Blount, the Nashville Bank had advanced \$50,000 and the Planters' Bank of New Orleans, \$10,000, with a promise of additional funds. See AJ to William B. Lewis, August 27; Blount to George Michael Deaderick, September 10 (DLC-12); and William Piatt to AJ, September 28.

12. Jackson was referring to the successful defense of Fort Bowyer.

13. See above, AJ to Andrew Hynes, October 21.

14. See AJ to William Lauderdale, October 18 and 22. Lowery (1767–1846) had been commissioned lieutenant colonel commandant of the White County militia in 1808. At this time he commanded the 2nd Regiment of West Tennessee militia.

To William Carroll

Pierces Mills near Ft. Montgomery
7. M D. October 31. 1814

Sir

Advices received from the Adjutant General of your State last night informs that the Secretary of War has ordered the requisition of 5000 into the Field¹—News from abroad makes promptness and Dispatch necessary.² Arms must be obtained from New port Kentucky to meet your troops at Natchez or Baton Rouge. You must use every exertion to arm your troops in Tennessee, Your rout over land to Natchez, keeping me advised of the particular time you will be at the Tennessee River, at Browns, & at the Chicasaw Agency; that your rout may be changed, or not as circumstances may require.³ Your best exertions are calculated on, and I know I will not be disappointed in your rapid movement. On it in a great measure may depend, the safety of New Orleans and the adjacent Country—recollect the march we made from that Country—& realise it, on your march to the enemy⁴—you must have transportation for your Baggage and bread stuff. The Beeves drove on foot. As soon as a Battalion is mustered have them pushed forward accross the Tennessee that no delay may take place at the river. In haste I am Respectfully your Most Obed. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Commanding.

LC, DLC (62).

1. See Andrew Hynes to AJ, October 11 and 14.

2. See James Monroe to AJ, October 10, and above, October 21.

3. Brown's was a station on the Natchez Trace fifty-nine miles below Colbert's Ferry. Carroll decided to transport his troops to New Orleans by water, not overland (see below, Carroll to AJ, November 15).

4. Jackson was referring to the return march of the Tennessee Volunteers from Natchez in April 1813 (see *Jackson*, 2: 401–404).

From John Russell

Camp Stewart three miles in
advance of Fort Strother
31st. Octr 1814—

His Excellency Major Genl. Andrew Jackson

On my knees in midst of wood have time only to say that my health is not as could wish but no doubt according to Pope—as good as it ought to be¹—I wish to put on an *hickory face* and instead of Pewter *Iron* feet and meet you as soon as our *shanks* can carry us—Genl. Taylor is the most anxious man I ever saw to press on and accelerate our march but the difficulties presenting themselves in our way not anticipated must plead our excuse if charged with tardy marches—The meazles—Pleurisy and flux has affected about one third of our men. We have buried several here among whom Lt. Colo. [John] Anderson [Jr.] an officer universally beloved²—Two men are dead last night and to be buried to day—We immediately take up our line of march The contractors ought to be (at least) politically D—d. The flour we draw is sour and full of insects Most Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.

Jno. Russell

ALS, DLC (13). Russell (d. 1817), of Knoxville, was the brigade major of the East Tennessee militia detachment commanded by Nathaniel Taylor, then on its way to Mobile.

1. Russell was referring to Alexander Pope's (1688–1744) "Essay on Man."

2. Anderson (1778–1814), of the East Tennessee drafted militia, had died at Fort Strother on October 27.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans November 4th. 1814—

Sir,

Your communication of the 23d. Ultimo is before me.¹ The Tennessee volunteers under General Coffee have no doubt reached you, & the Drafted men under General Taylor, will not I hope be long delayed.² We are all solicitous to learn, *that affairs on the Mobile*, were arranged to

your Satisfaction, and *that you should pay this section of your Military District an early visit.* The Detachments you have ordered from Tennessee to New Orleans cannot arrive too Soon; The Prospects of peace are at an end. The terms submitted by the English commissioners, would, to a conquered people, be vastly humiliating—But a *Nation Great*, powerful and free, could not consent even to consider them, without compromising its dignity and honor. Lest these extraordinary propositions may not have reached you, I enclose a paper containing them;³ I forbear to make any comment; They will be read by every American, and excite but one feeling, one opinion; I consider our country now, as standing upon elevated and sure ground; The People will be united, and the Enemy made to accede to Just conditions. I am sensible of the inexpediency of dividing too much the *forces in this state*; My object has been, and that is to concentrate the Greater Part of the disposeable Militia force, near New Orleans. The Settlement on the Lafourche was exposed, and as that Bayou was one of the Avenues by which New Orleans could be approached, it was deemed prudent to assume and fortify a position on the same, and I am happy it meets your approbation.⁴ The Detachment on Barrataria, may if the occasion required, be recalled in 48 hours;⁵ in the meantime, they serve as Videttes on one of the avenues of approach. The Militia from Baton Rouge, are posted at the English Turn, where Colo. MacRea contemplates repairing and manning a Battery and throwing up a *field work*, behind which the militia & other Troops, in the event of an attack, may fight with the more confidence.⁶ It is believed by many Persons (and myself among the number) that the Mississippi may probably be the avenue of approach selected by the Enemy; If so, & he comes in force, the fate of New Orleans will be decided at the English Turn. A wind with which a Fleet might ascend from the Balize, will not serve thro' the turn; Hence Batteries at the turn, could act to advantage, & the Enemy to hasten his steps, must make his way by land. Colo. Shaumburg and Mr. Benjamin Morgan, descending a few Days since to Fort St. Philip, were solicited to favour me with their opinion as to the state of the defences on the Mississippi, and of the sites most proper to be occupied. I now take the Liberty to enclose their original Report, and to recommend it to your consideration. You will observe that Fort St. Philip is represented to be deficient in men. That I learn will be immediately remedied by Colo. MacRea, who sends on a reinforcement; the Colonel had also previously determined to complete the *Fort at the English Turn*, alluded to in the Report; but how far that officer may feel himself authorised to reoccupy the Post at the Balize, I am not yet fully informed.⁷ You will observe Sir, that this; is deemed by Colo. Shaumburg & Mr. Morgan a most important measure, and as absolutely essential to the security of this city, against all approaches by way of the Mississippi. So far as regards the advised co-operation on the part of the navy, in the defence of the *Balize & South West Pass*, I have been

informed by Captain Patterson, that *it* cannot be given, without abandoning the lakes, and leaving the communication between New Orleans & Mobile wholly insecure.⁸ Captain Patterson complains much of the want of sailors. The Brig Etna has not more, than 26 persons on board; The ship louisiana is wholly without sailors, nor can they be obtained;⁹ 6 Gun Boats & one schooner is Captain Patterson's effective force; he was asked by me, whether he had *authority* to purchase vessels, and answered *it* had been expressly denied him; but that nevertheless *in case of exigency he would purchase*; but thought it useless, as additional sailors could not now be procured on this station. Captain Patterson seems disposed to co-operate with promptitude and zeal in such manner, as *his means* permit; but is of opinion, that *these* will not enable him for the Present, to do more, than to guard the lakes, and Keep the communication free between this city & Mobile.

In a late letter I advised you of the Publication of your address to the free-men of colour.¹⁰ Its effects are beginning *to be* manifested; a Mr. Bourgeois, a Frenchman by Birth, but who has resided here for several years & supports a good character, came to me to day & said he could raise a company of 100 men, provided, he could receive the commission of captain. I requested him to raise the same without delay, & promised to recommend him to the General commanding the District, who alone had the power of commissioning him.¹¹ There are I am told two other Gentlemen who desire to raise companies; but they have not yet named the subject to me.

You have been informed of the contents of an intercepted letter written by Colo. [François] Colliel A Spanish officer, to a Captain [Francisco de Paula] Morales; of Pensacola.¹² This Letter was submitted, for the opinion of the Attorney General of the state, as to the measures proper to be pursued against the writer.¹³ The Attorney General was of opinion, that the courts could take no Cognizance of the same; But that the Governor might order the writer to leave the state, and in case of refusal, to send him off by force. I accordingly sir, ordered Colo. Colliel to take his departure in 48 hours for Pensacola, and gave him the necessary passports. I hope this measure may meet your approbation. It is a Just retaliation for the treatment lately observed by the Governor of Pensacola, towards some american citizens, and may induce the Spaniards residing among us, to be less communicative on subjects which relate to our military movements. Mr. Abner L. Duncan who goes direct to Head Quarters, will have the honor to deliver you this Letter; You have long Known him & therefore no recommendation from me is necessary.¹⁴ Mr. Duncan feels a lively Interest in all measures which promise to give security to our country, and as regards the Present condition of our military preparations in this state, he can give you much useful Information. I am sir, with the greatest Respect Your humble Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (13); LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). Published in *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:305–309, and in Bassett, 2:90 (extract).

1. See AJ to Claiborne, October 23.

2. Coffee's force joined AJ October 25; Taylor's 2,500 Tennessee militia reached Mobile in late November.

3. The paper has not been found. Claiborne presumably had reference to the initial positions of the British commissioners at Ghent, which proposed the establishment of a definite boundary for Indian territory, offered no renewal of American fishing rights unless an equivalent concession was made, allowed the U.S. no armed forts or naval forces on the Great Lakes, conceded to Great Britain navigation rights on the Mississippi river, and required a cession of a portion of Maine to Great Britain. See *Niles' Register*, October 15.

4. The Bayou Lafourche left the Mississippi between New Orleans and Baton Rouge and entered the Gulf of Mexico about 60 miles west of the Mississippi delta, offering the westernmost approach to New Orleans from the Gulf.

5. A company of drafted militia commanded by Captain John B. Dupas.

6. English Turn designated an area some twelve to twenty miles below New Orleans where the Mississippi River made an "S" turn.

7. See Morgan and Schaumberg to Claiborne, October 31, DLC (13). Morgan (d. 1826), a New Orleans merchant and financier, served on the city council, as representative in the territorial legislature, and on the city's committee of defense.

8. Morgan and Schaumberg recommended that two or three gunboats be stationed near the bar of the main pass of the Mississippi.

9. The *Etna*, purchased in 1813, was a 220-ton vessel mounting 11 guns. The *Louisiana*, purchased in 1812, was a 340-ton vessel mounting 16 guns.

10. See Claiborne to AJ, October 24 and 28; and AJ to the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana, September 21.

11. Claiborne was possibly referring to Antoine Bourgeau, who later received a commission in Humbert's legion.

12. See Colliet to Morales, October 10, DLC (13), a copy of which Pierre LeBreton Duplessis sent to AJ on October 17. Morales (b. c1768) was a captain in the Spanish regiment of Louisiana Infantry, stationed at Pensacola. Colliet (b. c1747), formerly a captain in the Louisiana Infantry, was the father-in-law of François Dusau de Lacroix, a member of the New Orleans committee of defense.

13. François-Xavier Martin (1762–1846) served as attorney general of Louisiana from February 1813 to January 1815.

14. Duncan (d. 1823), a New Orleans lawyer whom Jackson had known earlier in Natchez, later served as one of AJ's volunteer aides during the New Orleans campaign.

To Mateo González Manrique

Head Quarters Camp near Pensacola
November 6th. 1814.

Sir

The various violations of that neutrality which under existing Treaties should have been faithfully maintained by you towards the United States; our declared Enemy the British having been permitted to take possession of your Fortifications, and to fit out expeditions against us: your having given an asylum to the savages hostile to the United States, feeding and arming them to war against us, have compelled me to approach your City.

I came not as the Enemy of Spain: but I came with a force sufficient

to prevent a repetition of those acts so injurious to the United States, and so inconsistent with the neutral character of Spain. To effect this object is my determination.

I therefore demand possession of the Barancas and other fortifications, with all the munitions of War. If delivered peaceably, the whole will be receipted for, and become the subject of future peaceable arrangements between our Governments, and the property, religion and Laws of your Citizens shall be respected.

If not delivered peaceably, let the blood of your subjects be upon your own head. I will not hold myself responsible for the conduct of my enraged soldiers and warriors.

I give you one hour for deliberation. The bearer hereof Major H[enry]. D. Peire of the 44. U. States Infantry awaits your determination.¹ I have the honor to be with profound respect, your Excellencys most obedient Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Commanding—

LC, DLC (62); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9); Translation, SpSAG (4-0321). Published in Bassett, 2:92 (from DNA-RG 107 copy).

1. Peire (d. 1848), from Louisiana, served through the New Orleans campaign. He later became a minor figure in state Democratic politics. As he approached Fort San Miguel, originally named Fort St. George by the British before its capture in 1781, he was fired upon and turned back. AJ then sent a captured Spanish corporal with a letter of protest, allowing González Manrique two hours to reply. Although González Manrique's reply to the second note, received shortly after midnight, indicated no willingness to entertain propositions for surrender, AJ again dispatched Peire with the note, which González Manrique then received. See AJ to González Manrique, November 6 and 7; and González Manrique to AJ, November 6, below.

From Mateo González Manrique

Pensacola, 6 November 1814

Most Excellent Sir:

The question you ask in today's communication regarding the cannon shots fired at what you report to be a truce party surprises me, for such are only necessary between nations at war, in which state we do not find ourselves. Therefore, we could not come to believe that the detachment that approached the fort was presenting itself as such.

The proposals that Your Excellency indicates were to have been made to me by the parliamentary are in no way acceptable. Therefore, you may abstain from similar messages, for I am determined to reject by force any attempts Your Excellency makes to effect your unfounded demand, holding you responsible for the blood that is spilled. God keep Your Excellency many years

Mateo Gonzz. Manrique

LS, DLC (13); LS copy, SpSAG (4-0320); Copy certified by Thomas Gales, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9); Translations from the certified copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published in Bassett, 2:93 (from DNA-RG 107 translation). The text presented here is a translation by Jesús F. de la Teja of the LS. For the Spanish text of the LS, see Appendix.

From Mateo González Manrique

Pensacola, 7 November 1814.

Most Excellent Sir:

I received by way of Major Peire Your Excellency's of 6th instant in which you explain the motives that have compelled you to approach this town with your troops, and concluding with the request that I surrender the fortresses and military supplies, which in the future may be a matter of friendly negotiation between our two governments.¹

As to the hostilities committed by the British troops from this town in breach of our neutrality, it has been without my knowledge or consent. And, although the commanders of the said forces demanded that I turn over the fortresses, I refused and they boarded the few troops they had landed, the Indians they had with them also retiring.² This frank exposition is presented in the hopes of satisfying Your Excellency, and making you see that I have never intended to breach the neutrality that exists between our respective nations and that all my actions are directed to this end.

As for Your Excellency's proposal that I surrender the fortresses, duty prevents me from agreeing to it. Therefore, any bloodshed caused³ place, Your Excellency's objections having been satisfied with my answer. God keep Your Excellency many years,

Mateo Gonzz. Manrique.

LS, DLC (13); LS copy, SpSAG (4-0323); Copy certified by Thomas Gales, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9); Translations from the certified copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published by Bassett, 2:94 (translation from LS). The text presented here is a translation by Jesús F. de la Teja of the LS. For the Spanish text of the LS, see Appendix.

1. See above.

2. The copy certified by AJ's aide Thomas Gales and transmitted to the war department omitted the Spanish for the clause "the Indians they had with them also retiring." The translator of the copy in Washington placed an asterisk following the word "refused" and appended the following: "note there is some doubt whether this sentence is correctly translated as some of the words in the copy are not legible."

3. At this point an essential phrase was omitted from the LS. The Washington translator of Gales's copy ended his translation with the first sentence of the paragraph and noted that "the residue of the copy, two lines is not legible." The omitted phrase (translation from the LS copy) should have read: "by Your Excellency's wishing to effect the capture by force will rest with Your Excellency, which I hope will not take . . ."

Upon receiving González Manrique's reply, above, at 7:00 a.m., Jackson commenced preparations for battle. At 9:00 the troops began a three-mile march to a point on the bay about one mile above Pensacola. When the troops entered the town, a brief skirmish silenced the two pieces of artillery that obstructed their advance, and the columns then halted while Jackson conferred with González Manrique, who announced his willingness to surrender. González Manrique ordered the surrender of Fort San Miguel, but the commandant refused, firing on the American troops moving to support the reserve corps at the bay. Jackson then ordered Capt. James Edward Dinkins to occupy the ruins of Fort San Bernardo and prepare for an artillery attack on Fort San Miguel below, but before any assault was made, Peire reported the fort's surrender.

From Henry D. Peire

8 o'clock [November 7, 1814]

Sir

At last the Spanish commandant has agreed to deliver up the Fort. Capt Dinkins, may enter the Fort and I did think it prudent that the Spanish Troops should remain for the night at the Fort to avoid confusion, and perhaps disagreeable consequences. they conditions are that we take possession and that the Spanish flag will remain hoisted. to morrow the conditions shall be written and signed.

H. D. Peire
Maj 44th. Iy

ALS, InU (4-0325).

On receipt of Peire's letter, above, Jackson directed Dinkins and William Orlando Butler to advance their companies to receive possession of Fort San Miguel as agreed. Again the Spanish commandant refused to admit Dinkins, occasioning the following order, which Jackson later stated was not sent because the commander of the fort shortly surrendered it.

Thomas Langford Butler to Henry D. Peire

Head quarters 7. M. District
near Pensacola 7. Nov. 1814

Sir.

I have this moment heard that Captain Dinkins has not been permitted to enter the Fort. This conduct of the Commandant cannot longer be

· November 1814 ·

born. It must be owing to a preconcerted plan to produce delay, from the anticipation of a reinforcement of the British.

I send you two hundred and fifty additional troops for immeregencies. If you are not placed in possession of the Fort by six oclock tomorrow morning, you will have the Batteries opened on it, and we will try what effect the Artillery, and scaling ladders can produce.¹

You will assure the officers if I am longer tantalized that the steele will not be spared. I am respectfully yours &c.

By command. Thos. L. Butler
Ai. De. Camp.

LC, DLC (62).

1. William O. Butler's company was admitted to the fort about midnight.

From Thomas Bibb

Washington City November 10. 1814

Dear General

I am at this place loitering about and perfectly unemployed, having come on, with our mutual & worthy freind Colo Pope; while thus situated, from the high respect I entertain for your person & character, I feel a desire to give you some account of passing events here—believing they will not be unacceptable to you.

I have only been here since Saturday and cannot be as well acquainted with the views of Government as a longer time might have afforded me—however, the Colo has this morning with my brother & self had an interview with the President, Messrs Monroe, & [Alexander James] Dallas, and in relation to our freind believe no difficulty of much magnitude will arise in his Settlement with the war department, or, in procuring advances, for the purpose of Complying with your late requisition on him, for deposits at Forts Strother, Williams, & Jackson¹—The Executive and Heads of departments are feelingly alive, to the events of the operations of the enemy in the district under your command, and I believe, feel gratified at the disclosure of our impressions, of your being able to defend Mobile and orleans from any probable force the enemy make an attack with—

The Intelligent members of both houses of Congress appear to be determined to place a large force at the Command of the Executive, and place the Fiscal concerns (which are much deranged) of the nation on a solid Basis—of their success in the latter I entertain no doubts, but I have some on the other—the plan which I think most likely to succeed is now before the Senate which in the estimation of members appears most effectient, most likely, speedily, to get in the feild, & most, freed, from Constitutional objections, to wit to call out militias for two years, to serve only in

their own & adjoin'g state—with inducements to enlist into the regular service, by holding up to their Interest a bounty of 320 acres of land and a large money bounty—with other details giving exemptions from militia service when Individuals will furnish a recruit for the war &c—²

On the subject of the disgracefull destruction of this place, a Comee. on that subject waits only answers to some letters, to report, which will be Interesting to the nation, by enabling it to set their hostility & resentment where it properly belongs—a sufficiency of evidence is already in their possession, to stamp disgrace on [William Henry] Winders military capacity—³

An Intelligent & influencial member of the Comee. on the subject of thanks tender'd to military officers, informs me, in relation to yourself, that you stand with *national* men as high as those to whom thanks were rendered, but the same unanimity could not be obtained towards yourself, the Eastern members alleging it was *mere* savages you had Conquered &c. &c. and this unanimity constituted its value⁴—with high Consideration and respect and Obediently ys,

Thomas Bibb

ALS, DLC (14). Bibb (1784–1838), a planter and merchant who had settled in Mississippi Territory in 1811, served as governor of Alabama, 1820–21.

1. Thomas and his brother, William Wyatt Bibb (1780–1820), then serving as senator from Georgia, had apparently met with Washington officials, including Dallas (1759–1817), who began serving as secretary of the treasury in October, to discuss Pope's accounts and Jackson's order for Pope to deposit six months' provisions for 3,000 men at each of the three named posts. For the order, see Robert Butler to Leroy Pope and John Brahan, September 10, DLC (12); see also Pope & Brahan to Butler, September 15, DLC (12).

2. The bill had been reported to the Senate on November 5. Amended, it passed the Senate on November 22, and the House on December 14, but the two houses failing to agree, the bill failed.

3. The House committee appointed to inquire into the causes of enemy success in the operations against Washington and Alexandria submitted its report on November 29. Winder (1775–1824) as commander of the American troops that failed to block British advances at Bladensburg, Maryland, was blamed for the British occupation of Washington. See *Annals of Congress*, 13th Cong., 3rd sess., pp. 1518–1738.

4. The resolutions, approved November 3, praised the "gallantry" of Jacob Jennings Brown, Winfield Scott, Peter Buel Porter, Edmund Pendleton Gaines, Alexander Macomb, Eleazar Wheelock Ripley, and James Miller, but failed to mention Jackson. See *Annals of Congress*, 13th Cong., 3rd sess., pp. 1964–65.

To Willie Blount

Head quarters 7th. M District
Tensaw Novbr 14th. 1814

Sir

On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place—I reached that point on the evening of the 6th. on my approach sent Major Peire with a flag

to communicate they object of my vissit to the Governor, of Pensacola—he approached Fort St George with his flag displayed, and was fired on by the cannon from the fort—he returned and made report thereof to me—I immediately went with the adjutant General & the Major with a small escort, and viewed the Fort, and found it defended by both british and spanish troops—I immediately determined to storm the Town retired and encamped my troops for the night and made the necessary arangements to carry my determination into effect the next day—on the morning of the 7th. I marched with the effective regulars of the 3rd. 39. & 44 Infantry, part of Genl Coffees Brigade, the Mississippi dragoons, and part of the west Tennessee regt. commanded by Lt Colo [Leroy] Hammonds (Colo. Lowry having deserted and gone [*ho*/me) and part of the choctaws lead by Major [Uriah] Blue of the 39th. and Major [Joseph Pulaski] Kennedy of the M. Territory¹—being encamped on the west of the Town I calculated they would expect the assault from that quarter, and be prepared to rake me from the Fort, and the British armed vessels seven in no. that lay in the bay—To cherish this Idea I sent out part of the mounted men to shew themselves on the west whilst I passed in rear of the Fort undiscovered to the East of the Town, when I approached within a mile I was in full view, my pride was never more heightened, than viewing the uniform firmness of my Troops, and with what undaunted courage the advanced, with a strong fort ready to assail them on the right seven British armed vessels on the left, strong Blockhouses, and batteries of cannon in their Front, but the still advanced with unshaken firmness, entered the Town, when a battery of two cannon was opened upon the centre column composed of the regulars with ball & grape and with a shower of musquetry from the houses and gardens, the battery was immediately stormed by Capt [William] Lavall & company & carried, and the musquetry was soon silenced by the steady & well directed fire of the regulars²—The Governor met Colo. [Thomas] Williamson and [John] Smith who led the dismounted volunteers with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the Town & Fort unconditionally,³ mercy was granted and protection giv/e/n to the citizens & their property—and still Spani/s/h Treachery kept us out of Possession of the [*f*or/t untill nearly twelve oclock at night—never was more cool determined bravery displayed by any set of troop and the choctaws, advanced to the charge with equal bravery, on the morning of the eight I prepared to march and storm the Barancas, but before I could move, the tremendous explosions, told me that the Barancas with all its appendages was blown up, I dispatched a detachment of two hundred men to explore it, who returned in the night with the information that it was blown up, all the combustibile parts burnt—the cannon spiked & dismounted except two—This being the case I determined to withdraw my troops, but before I did I had the pleasure to see the British depart—

Colo. Nicholls, abandoned the Fort on the night of the 6th. and be-took himself to his shipping with his friend Capt Woodbine and their red

friends⁴ The steady firmness of my Troops has drew a Just respect from our enemies—It has convinced the redsticks, that they have no strong hold or protection only in the friendship of the united states—The good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola, has convinced the spaniards of our friendship, and our prowess, and has drew from the citizens an expression, that our choctaws are more civilized than the British—In great Haste I am sir respectfully, yr mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

ALS, DLC (14); Copy, DNA-RG 59 (4-0329). Published in many contemporary newspapers and in John Brannan, *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States* (Washington, 1823), pp. 451–53.

1. Hammons (c1780–1843) had replaced Lowery in command of the 2nd Regiment of Tennessee drafted militia as early as November 2, but Hammons remained at Fort Montgomery rather than accompanying AJ to Pensacola. Blue (d. 1836) served in the army through 1816. Kennedy, son-in-law of Georgia senator Abraham Baldwin, was a lawyer in the Mobile area. In early 1815, Lowery took exception to Jackson's desertion charge and defended his reputation in a notice "To The Public," in the *Nashville Whig*, February 28. See Lowery to AJ, November 7; Hammons to AJ, November 8 and 30.

2. Laval (1788–1865), with the 3rd Infantry, was breveted for his service at Pensacola. He resigned from the army in 1822, returned to South Carolina, and filled a number of positions in the state government. During the Polk administration, he served as assistant treasurer of the U.S. at Charleston.

3. Williamson (1767–1825) represented Davidson County in the Tennessee House, 1807–11 and 1815–19, and later served in the Tennessee Senate. Smith (c1735–c1824) was a former Ohio senator best known for his reputed complicity in Aaron Burr's western schemes.

4. Fort San Miguel. AJ contended that Nicolls had ordered the firing on his troops on November 6. See AJ to Rachel, November 15, below.

To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters 7th M. District
Tensaw Novbr. 15th. 1814

My Love

On my return march from Pensacola, I had the pleasure of receiving your affectionate letters of the 25th & 30th. of October¹—I also recd. an answer from Captain R. Rapier, advising me that he could give you a passage in his new Boat to Neworleans (to which place I will set out in a few days), as soon as she was finished, which would be early in Decbr.² It is my wishes that you Join me at that point, as Early as possible—I shall endeavour in a day or two to send on some of my young friends to accompany you to New orleans.

I flatter myself, that we have given the British such an alarm at Pensacola, that they will dread an approach on this quarter—They were in the fort when we reached it and fired on our flag as it approached as

the Spanish officers state by the order of Colo Nicholls who on the night of the 6th. abandoned the Fort with his marines and left his friends the Spaniards to Shift for themselves—on the 7th. we stormed the Town of Pensacola, enter[*in*]g it on the East side, where we had Fort St George, on our right, and seven British armed vessels on our left, with strong Block houses defended with artillery, and batteries in the streets in our front, the unshaken firmness of our colums, marched forward without halting, bearing down all before them, and soon silenced, the Batteries & musquetry—The regular forces entering the main street had the strong Batteries of the enemy to storm, in doing which Capt. Laval who commanded the leading company got severely if not mortally wounded by a grape shot thro the thigh—and young Mr. [Alfred] Florougnoy acting under my order as 3rd Lt. to Capt Wm O Butlers company his leg broke above the ankle—is doing well & will soon recover³—there never was more universal cool deliberate bravery displayed, by any set of troops than by those I had the honor to command and stormed Pensacola with on the 7th. instant—on the 8th. I was preparing to march to storm Barancas, when I heard several explosions in that direction, detached 200 men with one of my aids, who returned in the night with the information that the Forts was Blown up all combustible matter consumed, the cannon spiked and dismounted except two, and the Village adjoining Burnt—This was done by the British with the consent of the Spaniards—finding this to be the case I determined to withdraw my Troops, having effected the object of the campaign—by driving the British from the shores & harbour, convincing the Indians that there was no safety in British protection, and the only assylum the had or could obtain was in the friendship of the U state[s]—Our conduct has obtained from our enemy [*a*] tribute of Just respect It is said that Colo. Nicholls, exclaimed from the shipping that he never beheld such o[r]der and determined bravery and the universal good conduct of our troops whilst in Pensacola, has inspired the Spaniards with the highes confidence in the americans, and the citizens exclaimed that the choctaws were more civilized than the British—before I set out from here I was taken verry ill, the Doctor gave me a dose of Jallap & calemel, which salavated me, and there was Eight days on the march that I never broke bread—my health is restored but I am still verry weak—my little friend Jackey Donelson son of Saml is verry low,⁴ I hope he may recover—I have had him in my tent for several days, this day I will send him with sufficient attendance to a comfortable place—with a Phician to attend him, Doctor [Benjamin Franklin] Harney has been verry attentive to him—every attention will be paid him⁵

I shall send some of my friends on in a few days to attend you to Neworleans, in the mean ti[*me*] you will be making the necessary prepara[*tions*]—]recollect that Beacon, flower and Vegetables [*will add*] much to our good l[i]ving, and oeconomy—The[*se the*] farm I hope will produce in abundance—[*and if*] Transportation can be obtained I hope will [*come*]

down with you—I am happy to hear you[r *carri*]age is done,⁶ horses I will obtain, if you sho[*uld not*] be able to get a pair before you leave home [—I am] happy you will have the agreeable company of the ladies you have named—and to whom present my compliments wishing you a pleasant and speedy trip to new [or]leans, I wish you to send & get my cloathing from Mr Joel Childress Murphysborough and bring them down with you—and also a[ll] my Buff waistcoats and overalls—I have Just recd a letter from Mr Childress advising me the cloathing is to hand⁷—I shall write you by the gentleman I send on for you⁸—god bless you adieu—your affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MH-H (4-0350).

1. Not found.

2. See Richard Rapier to AJ, October 28. AJ departed Mobile for New Orleans on November 22.

3. AJ had appointed Flournoy (1796–1873), from Louisiana, a 3rd lieutenant on November 4.

4. According to John Coffee, John Samuel Donelson had “a nervous fevour.” See Coffee to Mary Donelson Coffee, November 15, THi-Coffee Papers.

5. Harney (d. 1858) had been appointed surgeon in the 3rd Infantry in August.

6. Bernard McKiernan and Samuel Van Dyke Stout of Nashville had readied the carriage, billing AJ \$975 in December. See Account with McKiernan & Stout, July 25, 1814.

7. Childress (1777–1819), father of Sarah Childress who later married James Knox Polk, operated mercantile establishments in Murfreesboro and Nashville and had contracted to provide a uniform for AJ (see Memorandum to Joel Childress, June 27). Letter not found.

8. See AJ to Rachel Jackson, November 17, below.

From William Carroll

Head quarters Nashville Nov. 15. 1814

Dear Sir,

Your Letters of the 28. & 31st. Ultimo from Pierce’s Mills, I had the honour to receive by Friday’s mail.¹ It is most generally improper and un-military to disobey orders. There are however some instances when it may be thought justifiable, and I hope when you are made acquainted with my situation, that you will not only justify the step I have taken, but think it correct. I have acted under the conscious belief that you will do so. On the 21st. October last I received orders from Governor Blount through his Adjutant General Colo. Hynes, to transport the three thousand Troops from West Tennessee down the River to New Orleans

In obedience thereto, I have used every exertion to procure the means of transportation and supplies of all kinds. I have succeeded. The Troops are nearly all here—The Boats for the transportation are now ready—The supplies are at different points between Nashville & Eddyville and if we

go by water the first & second Regiments will leave this place on the 20th. instant

I have therefore after mature deliberation & Consulting Colo. Hynes & Major Reid come to the conclusion to descend the Mississippi River.

The Cumberland River is in good order and the Ohio is high and I am well satisfied that we shall reach Natchez at least ten days sooner, than if we went by land. Part of our meat Rations are killed and transportation on that account will be much increased. The number of waggons necessary could not be procured in less time than two weeks, nor would the contractor be ready in a shorter time—added to this the late rains would greatly impede the march of the Troops by Land. I send Mr. [Moses] Eakins direct to your Head quarters under the impression that he will reach you before the mail, that you may order me if necessary to disembark at Natchez and that the means of transportation may be furnished²

Provisions I will have along. I had hoped to have sent you by Mr. Eakin the strength and condition of the West Tennessee militia—the number of arms &c. The deficiency of arms, I will have supplied in some way—It will not be so great as I expected perhaps four or five hundred stands.

I have recd. a Letter from Col. Jas Baxter giving the pleasing information, that the East Tennessee troops will be ready to move soon after the day of rendezvous—that the waggons for transportation will be prepared

I have written to Genl. [Thomas] Coulter to proceed to Fort Claiborne with all possible dispatch and there as well as from other points report himself to you.³ I have only to repeat, sir, that I have acted with the best views. If I have done wrong, I am answerable to you and my Country, and I shall rely on the Justice of both for my acquittal. I have the honour to be respectfully yr friend

Wm. Carroll
Majr. Genl.

LS, William Dearborn (4-0339); Typed copy, DLC (71). LS torn in half and mended.

1. See above, AJ to Carroll, October 31; the letter of October 28 has not been found.

2. Eakin (d. 1818) resided in Nashville.

3. Coulter, from Bledsoe County, was commissioned a brigadier general of Tennessee militia in May 1810. Blount designated Coulter and Bird Smith (1761–1815) to lead the East and West Tennessee detachments under the overall command of Carroll.

To Mateo González Manrique

Head Quarters, 7th. military District,
Tensaw, Novr. 16, 1814.

Sir,

on the arrival of my army at this place, a box was discovered in one of the waggons; which, upon examination, was found to contain furniture

belonging to the Church. Strict enquiry has been made how it came into the waggon; that just punishment might be inflicted upon the individual, who had committed this sacrilege. It appears that it was placed there as a box of arms: by whom, the waggoner does not know.

I have directed the Quarter Master to take it, carefully, to Mobile; from which place, it shall be returned, with its contents, by the earliest opportunity, to the holy church. I will thank your Excellency to advise me where this box was deposited at Pensacola.¹

I had directed the colours taken from the flag staff at Pensacola to be restored before I left that place. This I find was neglected. I return them by the bearer, Mr. [P. P.] Steward.² With high consideration and respect, I am your Excellency's most obedt. and very humble servant,

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg
United States army

LS, SpSAG (4-0357).

1. González Manrique replied, November 22, that the box had been stored in the weapons room of the Louisiana Infantry, a Spanish force.

2. AJ's order was in keeping with his official posture that the march on Pensacola was an attempt to aid the Spaniards in defending their neutrality. The articles for capitulation of Fort San Miguel on November 7 had specified that the Spanish flag would "remain flying" in the fort. Stuart was an assistant contractor's agent.

To Rachel Jackson

Judge Toulmans near Fort Stodart
Novbr. 17th. 1814

My Love—

This will be handed you by Colo. Stockley D. Hays, who will if possible descend the river with you.¹ If he cannot—he will endeavour to get some friend of mine to go with you. Capt Rapier writes me that you can have a passage in his new Boat²—It will be necessary for you to bring down as many servants as will make you comfortable, and when you, unite with me, with yours & mine that we can commence housekeeping—two beds & beadsteads will be necessary Tables & Table furniture with one Dozen of new chairs, (Windsor) Knives Forks &c &c, plates & Dishes can be Bot in new orleans. In my last I named the necessity of bringing on flower & Beacon.³ I hope the pork is ready to be slaughtered, if not done before this reaches you, and a few days attentive smoke will secure it—some good corned Beeff will be an excellent thing If you cannot get a pair of horses, I have two that will do—bring your carriage on with you without fail—bring with you my sash—and a nurse for our son, leave Lyncoya with Mrs. Cafferry, and if a carefull man can be employed, leave him in

care of the farm and Negroes, with a great charge with respect to careful attention to my stock. I leave this in the morning for Mobile, and in a few days will set out for neworleans, if you write me, address me there, where I have directed all dispatches after next Tuesday. I shall expect to hear from you shortly after my arival in Neworleans and will have a house prepared for you—Our young friend is better there is no doubt of his recovery. I have left him at Mrs. Carsons one of the best of her sex⁴—She attends to him like a mother, I have told her I will pay all expence—as soon as he is able to ride I will send him and his cousin Jack home—In haste adieu—may the governor of worlds bless you with health is the prayer of your affectionate

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MoSHi (4-0360).

1. Hays had just resigned as Brigade Inspector of Coffee's troops.
2. See Richard Rapier to AJ, October 28.
3. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, November 15.
4. Jackson had left John Samuel Donelson in the care of the wife of Thomas Carson at an establishment on the Tombigbee River just above its junction with the Alabama River.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters, 7th Military District.
Mobile, Novr. 20th. 1814.

Sir,

I reached this place last evening, and have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 19th and 21st. ulto. That of the 19th respecting the preservation of arms has been promptly attended to: and a general order issued upon the subject, which will, I hope, perfectly secure the desireable objects which the government has in view.¹

My communication of the 14th inst. will have advised you of my visit to, and return from Pensacola.² By those of a previous date, you have been informed of the hostility of the Governor of West Florida towards the U. States, and the aid which he gave to our declared enemy. In addition to this, I have only to call your attention to the facility afforded to the British, by a position at Pensacola, for driving off the cattle of our citizens; and to the disaffected amongst us, of holding correspondence with them, and furnishing them with supplies. About eight days before I marched, four hundred head of cattle were driven from the Alabama to the enemy, by whom I have not been able to discover; part of them was regained by me, driven back, and delivered to the contractor, with orders to him to account to the individuals who owned them.

I flatter myself that I have left such an impression on the mind of the Governor of Pensacola, that he will respect the American character, and

hereafter prevent his neutrality from being infringed. Should he suffer the British again to occupy his Town, and the Indians to return, this district cannot be protected, unless they are (as you have expressed in your letter of the 7th. Sept.) promptly expelled.³

I need not again mention to you the geographical situation of that place, the goodness of the harbour, and the ease with which our enemy can thence attack any point on the coast, either in the 6th. or 7th. Military Districts; and keep up their constant intrigue with the Indians. These have all been embraced in my former communications.

Let me state, that it is with nations as with individuals: let them sternly know, that our rights will be respected, that the least infringement will be punished, and they will respect your rights and live in good neighbourhood. We have nothing to expect from the friendship of Spain; her weakness, and the exposed situation of her American possessions, will alone secure her good offices.

From the conduct of the Choctaws in the late expedition, I have every reason to hope, that their attachment to our cause, is ensured. The inconvenience attending Indian forces, is, that you cannot keep them in the field; as soon as they perform an excursion, and take a scalp, they must go home and dance. The greater part of those in service will now go home. The Chickasaws are on their way to join me. Col. Hawkins writes to me, that he has taken the field at the head of the friendly Creeks, to chastise the Seminoles, who have shewn a spirit of hostility against us. The Cherokees inform me they will be with me shortly.⁴

I leave this for New Orleans on the 22nd. inst. and if my health permits, shall reach there in twelve days. I travel by land to have a view of the points at which the enemy might effect a landing.

It is with regret I do this, before the arrival of Genl. Winchester, as Genl. Taylor, of East Tennessee, will be up in a few days, and being the eldest officer, will assume the command. He has delayed the militia on their march, constantly complaining, and rumour states, is very subject to intoxication. I have, by a special order, confined his command to the militia; leaving Lieut. Col. [Mathew] Arbuckle, of 3rd. Infy. (who, having no recruiting officers, left Washington to visit me,) in command of Fort Charlotte, Fort Bowyer, and the 3rd Regt. U. S. Infantry, with instructions to cooperate with the militia for the general defence of this quarter, until the arrival of Genl. Winchester.⁵ I hope Lieut. Col. Arbuckle will be permitted to remain in command here, as he is the only officer of that rank, of the U. S. army, in this quarter, since the order to Col. Sparks to superintend the recruiting service for his Regiment.⁶ If he is not permitted to remain, when the militia and regulars act together, the Colonels of militia will of course command. This will be unsafe. One of his majors can superintend the Recruiting district, as soon as Col. Milton returns the officers and men destined for that service. He has deigned to advise me that they are on their return march, and that he has resigned.⁷

I have ordered Genl. Coffee with two thousand of his Brigade, to march and cover New Orleans, until the militia from West Tennessee, and those from Kentucky reach that point. I have ordered the Dragoons from the Mississippi Territory to a half way point between this and New Orleans to be foraged (there being no longer any supplies in this quarter.) This squadron can be ordered to either point at which their services are most wanted. I have directed about 1000 volunteer horse, part of Genl. Coffee's Brigade, with what Indian force can be raised, to scour the Escambia, Yellow Water, &c. &c. under the command of Major Blue of the 39th. Infantry; with orders of the necessary supplies if forage and provisions can be obtained, to pursue the fugitive Creeks into the Seminole towns, and destroy them and their crops. Thus I leave this section of my district, and its security much depends on the arrival of General Winchester to take the command.⁸

The recruits of the 24th and 39th. ordered to this point have not arrived; nor have I had any account of them since their march. They ought to have been up as soon as Capt. W. O. Butler, of the 44th. who joined me on the 1st. inst. He marched with the spirit of an officer who panted with ardour to meet the enemy.

Before I close this communication, permit me to suggest a plan, which will, on a fair experiment, do away, or lessen the expences incurred under the existing mode of calling militia forces into the field, whenever there happens to be a deficiency in the regular force in any particular quarter. Let the government determine on the number of troops necessary to be employed: for example, say 150,000 men. This number should be apportioned to the different states, agreeably to the representation thereof, and called into service for and during the war. The respective quotas will, in my opinion, be soon raised, by the premiums offered by those subjects to militia duty, rather than to be harassed by repeated drafts. Let the bounty at present offered by government, be also given.⁹ It will insure an immediate force in the field; who, (being placed under the officers now in commission, and the most experienced men *selected* for office,) will present an effective army in every quarter, sufficient to drive all enemies from your shores, and to reduce Canada.

At once to put an end to the Indian warfare in the North West, offer a large bounty in land, in that territory, to an army who will wed themselves to engage in that contest and make themselves masters of the soil, furnish them arms and rations only, and you will have immediate possession of the country, and, notwithstanding the pretensions of Great Britain to the contrary, peace with the Indians. I have the honor to be, With respect and consideration, Your most obedt. servant,

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:101–103 (from LC).

1. See Monroe to AJ, October 19, and above, October 21. Jackson's order of November 17, in compliance with Monroe's directive, stipulated that upon discharge of militia public arms were to be returned to ordnance officers or quartermasters for repair and safe-keeping.

2. See AJ to Monroe, November 14.

3. See above.

4. See Benjamin Hawkins to AJ and Wigton King to AJ, November 4; and Gideon Morgan to AJ and Return Jonathan Meigs to AJ, November 10.

5. Arbuckle (1776–1851), from Virginia, was a career army officer. He remained at Mobile until January 10, when he was ordered with the 3rd regiment to join AJ at New Orleans.

6. See AJ to Monroe, November 21, below, for the protest of the order to Sparks.

7. See Homer V. Milton to AJ, October 20.

8. Coffee had been ordered to Baton Rouge, and the dragoons, to Woodville, Mississippi Territory. See Henry Chotard to Coffee, November 16, DNA-RG 98 (4-0030); General Order, November 14 (DLC-14); and AJ to Uriah Blue, November 16.

9. Jackson was referring to the bounty of \$124, provided for enlistees in the regular army and for volunteers by the acts of January 27 and February 14, 1814 (3 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 94–95, 98).

To Rachel Jackson

Head quarters 7th. M. District

Mobile Novbr. 21st. 1814

My Love

I waited for the arival of the mail in hopes I would receive some letters from you or some of my friends, in this I am disappointed—notwith-standing I frequently pressed my friends Mr John Hutchings & Mr James Jackson to write me—I have not recd a single letter from Either since the return of Mr Hutchings—by this mail I expected them both or least one of them to write—in this I am disappointed—tomorrow morning I set out for Neworleans where I hope shortly to see you and my little son with such of our friends as may accompany you—I enclose you two blanks signed by me to be filled up by Mr John Anderson—cashier of the bank for such sum as you may want for your outfit and passage down the river—Shew this letter to Mr Anderson enquire of the sum in Bank let him fill up the check and he will not overdraw—

recollect to bring two Bedsteads with you and your knife Box with Towels & Table linnen bring squire with such other servants as you may choose, and I can give charles up to you for your carriage¹—If possible have Brought down for me one hundred Bushels of corn and one hundred Bushels of Oats—name this to my friend James Jackson and he will have Transportation procured—and Fields can have the oats threshed and delivered—I wish the corn in the ears—I named in a former letter I could (if you failed) furnish you carriage-horses²—bring down your new car-

riage—If you should hear of the British being in the neighbourhood of Orleans, I will endeavour to have you met at Natchez—by some friend, of this I hope there is no danger—I have been a good deal indisposed lately—and am not now free from pain—Jackey is recovering, and I have engaged a friend to furnish him funds for his return home & to pay his Bill where he lies³—I hope he will get home shortly I must close this letter—leaving your own good Judge to govern you in all things relating to your Journey that is not embraced in this letter or some former one—Present me affectionately to Mr & Mrs. Anderson say to them that master George [Washington Martin] enjoys good health and is doing well,⁴ give my affectionate respects to Colo Hays his lady and family to Capt Donelson & his Mrs. Caffery and all the young ladies say to all, all friends are well but Jackey, and he is mending—with my best wishes accept of an affectionate adieu—

Andrew Jackson

P. S. try to get some careful person to take charge of my farm & stock—an honest man—

ALS, MH-H (4-0364).

1. Squire (b. c1799) had been born at the Hermitage, where he remained a slave at least until 1846, serving as a foreman in the 1840s. Charles (b. c1792), probably purchased in 1797 and still a Hermitage slave in 1846, acted as AJ's military servant.

2. See above, AJ to Rachel Jackson, November 15.

3. See George Smith to AJ, November 23, reporting his arrangements for the care of John Samuel Donelson.

4. Martin (1792–1854), the son of Elizabeth Anderson by a previous marriage to John Martin, served as an aide to John Coffee during the Pensacola campaign.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters 7 M Dist
Mobile Novr. 21st. 1814

Sir

Since my arrival at this place Colo Sparks of the 2nd. Infy has shewn me an order from the Adjutant and Inspector Genls office dated Washington City Octo 1st. 1814 addressed to him, from which I extract the following "Lieut. [Perrin] Willis's resignation was not approved of by the war department. He has completely recovered, and will be placed on the recruiting service in the states with Subalterns appointed And if we can furnish him with a sufficiency of funds he will probably Join your Regt in the Spring with a full company, every thing will be done to fill your Regt with officers and men.

"You will please to make immediate application to the District pay-

master Mr. [John T.] Pemberton in New Orleans for \$20,000 for bounties and premiums \$2000 will be sent you for contingencies with recruiting instructions. You are at liberty to send your officers into the States where you think they will be most successfull, I am &c." ¹

Having been intrusted with and held responsible for the safety of the district, I had made the necessary arrangements for this section of it previous to my departure for New Orleans as contemplated on the 22nd Inst. You will readily see under these circumstances I could not permit subordinate officers to derange my plan of defence by suffering them to take from me my most valuable officers for the recruiting service as authorised by the foregoing order when I am individually accountable for the protection of the District.

I have been taught to believe from my infancy that all military orders to inferior officers should pass through the superior, to enable the superior to account for the officers under his command, and that any other mode would tend to derange the best plans of the superior without his knowledge or consent & place the most important points of defence under the superintendence of officers unqualified. ²

But knowing the importance of filling the ranks I have ordered Colo Sparks with all the supernumerary officers of the 2nd. Infy on the recruiting service, ³ and subjoin a list of those I have selected to remain with the Regt. for the information of the war department.

I have placed the second and third Regts with the defence of Forts Charlotte and Bowyer under the command of Colo Arbuckle, with orders to cooperate with the militia for the defence of this section of the country until Genl Winchester shall arrive. ⁴

I trust sir in future that all orders will be promulgated through me to inferior officers of my district. If I am deemed incompetent to the selection of officers for special commands I am certainly inadequate to the defence of the district assigned me—and whenever my government shall entertain such an opinion of me, she will no longer find me disposed to continue my services. I have the honor to be very respectfully yr obedt. servt

Andrew Jackson M. G. C.

List of officers retained for command in the 2nd. Infy

Majrs	[Daniel] Hughes	Lieuts	[Hippolite Henry] Villard
"	[William] Lawrence		[Thomas] Dogget[t]
Cpts	[Reuben] Chamberlain		[Robert] Sturgis [Sturgus]
	[Chamberlin]		[Nathaniel] Clark[e]
	[Hezekiah] Bradley		T[homas] R Sa[u]nders
	[Alexander] Brownlow	"	[Edward E.] Brooks
	[William F.] Ware	"	[Turbey F.] Thomas
		"	[William Mercer] Smith
		"	[Thomas M.] Gildart

" [Robert] Davis
R[aimey] G. Sa[u]nders
C[yrus]. Sa[u]nders

LS in Thomas L. Butler's hand, NN (4-0367); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:103-104 (from LC).

1. Willis (d. 1822), promoted to captain in the 2nd Infantry, began recruiting in the Washington, D. C., area. Pemberton (d. 1834) served as district paymaster, 1812-15.

2. The effect of the order of October 1 was to place Sparks in charge of recruiting for his regiment. When AJ referred back to this letter during his 1817 dispute with the war department over chain of command, he explained, "this order was received by the Col. during my absence at Pensacola, & whilst his Regt. was charged with the defence of Fort Bowyer & Mobile, & had it not been for his proper disobedience the most serious consequences might have resulted and the safety of the whole country been jeopardized." See AJ to Monroe, August 12, 1817.

3. See General orders by Henry Chotard, November 22, Adjutant General's Order Book, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).

4. See General orders by Robert Butler, November 21, Adjutant General's Order Book, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).

From William Carroll

Headquarters Clarksville
Novr. 26. 1814

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I reached this place on yesterday and shall sail with the three regiments in a few hours with the hope that we shall have no further halt untill we reach Natchez—

The troops are healthy and subordinate and I hope will soon be acquainted with their duty I am sir, respectfully Yr. Mo. Obt. Servt

Wm. Carroll
Majr. Genl.

ALS, DLC (14).

From James Jackson

Nashville Novr. 27th. 1814

Dear Genl.

It is some time since I done myself this pleasure, from having nothing to say worth communicating. Mr. Hutchings advised you of Pacolet's success¹ & will no doubt be with you ere this gets to hand & can give all news relative to racing matters, nothing new in that way has occurred since he left us, except Parks's tawling about running Doublehead against Pacolet a single mile for Ten thousand dollars.² If he is in earnest, fear I'll have to

run him, altho you do not want the Horse run again 'till after the War. It would be sure money, but I do not want to make the race if he'll keep himself quiet.

Young Sims applied to me two or three days since to know if I was authorised & would sel your Land.³ if so he wanted a description with the price annexed, to send to a gentleman in Philadelphia, who would in the event of purchaseing pay all or nearly all the money dow[n] (I understand Peter Merkin is the man.)⁴ I told Mr. Sims would give him an answer to go by Friday's mail; on wednesday next intend going to your House to consult Mrs. Jackson on the subject, where Captn. John Donaldson has promised to meet me; Captn. Donaldson says Genl. Smith is willing that the part belonging to the heirs of Saml. Donaldson should be sold if 20\$ ¢ acre can be got for it & you will take the responsibility of making the title.⁵ I told Captn. Donaldson I expected you would do so & that in my opinion the Land should be sold if 20\$ ¢ Acre could be got for it & that this mode of selling would be much preferable to that you proposed to Saunders & Co.,⁶ for In my opinion a full & outside price could be got for everything (except the Horses) at a Credit of 12 months & perhaps some of the Horses could be got off at their value in that way. On taking the opinion of Mrs. J. & Captn. Donaldson will venture on giving Mr. Simms an answer without waiting for your reply to this letter, but 'tis not the less necessary to hear from you on the subject & that as soon as possible—

I am in hopes I'll get the best oversee'r in the State for you, he is so from Character, given by a tight man & compleat farmer, to his brother-inlaw, Mr. Benjamin McCulloch.⁷ Mr. McCulloch does not want him & will make a contract for you. I expect to be informed on this subject in two three days & will go on with arrangements for carrying on your farm, in the same way as if no sale was in contemplation—

I have now about \$2000 of yours in my hands and intend taking your Note out of Bank, for from the information of Mr. [John] Anderson, should he get money you authorised him to receive it may not be necessary to continue any part of the Note, should money hereafter be wanted 'tis only to go into Bank again—

Mr. Dickinson has been home since I last wrote you (he has now gon to Georgia to spend the winter) & has examined the Bill in equity & seems to think the Bill in all important points right, but Jenkin, in his old way, has not yet amended his Bill so as to take in some persons he was not before informed of, which I must urge him to do⁸—I am informed Irwin has made considerable purchases of Land from Judge [Joseph Inslee] Anderson & that [James] Trimble informs him, Irwin, there is no danger of our succeeding & that Irwin has bought back from [Thomas] Eastland & is going on to make more improvements at the old Fort⁹—Eastland informs me, Irwin has sold near \$200,000 dollars worth out of the Land & that

from all the staitments Irwin made to him, could not see any good defence he had, which was one reason of his selling back to Irwin—

I seen your last letter to Governor Blount & have pleasure in congratulating you on the subject of it.¹⁰ The Don's I am in hopes will in future request the British to seek some other place of repose. have you ever heard any thing of Trenchard,¹¹ all your friends here are well with best wishes of future success yours

James Jackson

ALS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:107 (extract).

1. On November 10 Pacolet defeated Doublehead in Nashville in four one-mile heats with stakes of \$4,000 for each heat.

2. Jackson may have been referring to Joseph Park of Nashville, who stabled Doublehead in 1808, or to John Parks, who kept a race horse stable in 1803–04. No evidence has been found that the suggested race took place.

3. Possibly Walter Sims (d. 1820), formerly a merchant of Philadelphia.

4. Not further identified.

5. Smith wrote AJ on December 28: "I notice the price you expect for your land—and it appears to me sufficient. I have no doubt the boys will agree to it, and always acknowledge your friendly care."

6. See above, AJ to Jackson, September 19.

7. McCulloch (1789–1847) was a Rutherford County farmer.

8. Jackson was referring to the Erwin case. The original bill of complaint was filed July 8, 1814; at the August term of the court, AJ's lawyer Jenkin Whiteside petitioned for and received two month's leave to amend the bill.

9. Anderson (1757–1837), U.S. senator from Tennessee, 1797–1815, had obtained title to 35,000 acres of the Allison lands. Like AJ and Erwin, he sold some of it piecemeal, but in late 1814 or early 1815 he sold out his remaining interest to Erwin (see Jenkin Whiteside memoranda, August 12, 1815). Trimble (1781–1824), a lawyer who represented Knox and later Davidson counties in the Tennessee House, moved to Nashville in 1813. Eastland had settled in the area of the Old Stone Fort (an Indian site dating from about 100–300 A.D.) near Manchester in Coffee County as early as 1800, where he operated a tavern and distillery.

10. See above, AJ to Willie Blount, November 14, announcing AJ's victory at Pensacola.

11. Not identified.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters, 7th Mily. District.
New Orleans, Decr. 2, 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this place, after a tedious journey through incessant rains and high waters.¹

From a view of the country, *enpassant*, I am convinced that an enemy cannot penetrate it by land at any point East of Lake Ponchartrain towards Mobile; and that if they should ever attempt to invade this City it must be by water.

On the 4th. inst. I shall leave this to visit Fort St. Philip, Plaquemine: and on my return I expect to be able to give you, at large, my ideas of the security of this section of the 7th. Military District.²

My last will have informed of the situation for defence in which I left Mobile and its vicinity.³

Brigr. Genl. Winchester reached Fort. St. Stephen on the 21st. ulto. and visited the Troops on the Alabama, near Pearce's Stockade, on the 22nd.

I am pleased to learn that my visit to Pensacola has had a good effect. The advices from that place, instead of speaking of a formidable British force, aided by thousands of Indians, prepared to invade New Orleans, and carry destruction before them, contain the most friendly expressions relative to the American character and forces. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your mo: obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9).

1. AJ reached New Orleans on December 1.

2. For Jackson's subsequent report, see AJ to Monroe, December 12.

3. See above, AJ to Monroe, November 20 and 21.

From James Monroe

War Department
December 7th. 1814

Sir,

I had the honor to receive your letters of the 23rd. & 31st. of October, two days past.¹

I hope that my letter to you of the 21st. of October had reached you in time to prevent the attack which you then contemplated making on the British at Pensacola.²

Altho' the conduct of the Spanish authorities there may justify the measure; the President desires that it may be avoided, in the hope that the new efforts, which he is now making to obtain justice and preserve amity with that power, may be successful.³

Should you have made the proposed attack, you will on the receipt of this letter, withdraw your troops from the Spanish territory, declaring that you had entered it, for the sole purpose of freeing it from British violation.

Genl. Gaines is ordered to join and act under you, in the defence of New Orleans and of the district under your command.⁴ Full confidence is entertained that the appointment, of an Officer of his merit, will afford to you a very acceptable aid in the discharge of your highly important duties.

Recent intelligence tends to confirm the opinion before entertained that the Enemy have already, or will soon, make an attack on New-Orleans.

A strong force from Europe, connected with that which lately infested this bay, and the troops released from Gaudaloupe, and Martinique, were said to be making preparations to assail you.⁵ I need not assure you of the entire confidence which exists that you and the troops under you, will all do your duty.

Much anxiety is felt lest you should remain too long, on the Mobile, or at other points east of New Orleans. the City it is presumed is a principal object of the Enemy, and it, cannot be defended on either of the passes by which it may be approached, one by the river Mississippi itself, another by La Fourche, the third by Lake Pontchartrain without occupying the ground bearing on those passes.

The Indian goods will have reached you, I presume, before you receive this letter.⁶

You shall want for nothing necessary to your comfort and to that of our fellow Citizens acting under you, which your country can supply. With great respect I remain Sir Your most Obt. Servt.

Jas Monroe

LSs and Copies, DLC (14, 4-0382); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Published in Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, ed., *Writings of James Monroe* (7 vols., New York, 1898-1903), 5:301-302.

1. See above, AJ to Monroe, October 26; and AJ to Monroe, October 31.

2. See above.

3. Apparently a reference to negotiations anticipated from the appointment of Erving as minister to Spain.

4. See Monroe to Edmund P. Gaines, December 7 (DLC-14).

5. In accordance with the Treaty of Paris, May 30, Great Britain restored to France the colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique. There is no evidence that the troops freed from garrison duty by that transfer joined the New Orleans campaign.

6. At the beginning of this paragraph, AJ placed an asterisk to call attention to his endorsement which reads: "these goods never arrived even in Tennessee until May or June 1815—note when this was wrote the govrt. knowing my want of arms & the cannon I had required in Sept. 14, supposed the country lost—& this must have been written to throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the comdg genl. believing he was lost with the county—if one had been lost the other would also." A similar endorsement appears on one of the copies, while the other LSs in the Jackson papers bear shorter endorsements noting only the delayed arrival of Indian goods.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head quarters 7 M. District
New Orleans Decr. 10h. 1814

Sir,

I last night returned from exploring the right and left bank of the river Mississippi down to Fort St. Philips, which I find capable of complete defence, against an invading foe, provided the necessary batteries were erected—I was furnished by the committee of defence with a copy of their

report made to your Legislature,¹ and being accompanied by Commodore Patterson, Messrs. Latour & Tatum as engineers, I have concluded what points at or near Fort St. Philips as well as at and near the English Turn ought to be immediately occupied by batteries & men, for the Safety of New Orleans, and the settlements on the banks of the Mississippi. I have to appeal through you to the Patriotism of the Legislature of the State, for such aid as will enable me to have those works completed, in the Shortest possible time—It will require considerable labour to erect the various Batteries contemplated, and this Labour in a great measure must at this rainy season be performed by your Slaves—

I have determined to have a strong battery erected, on the ground where Fort Bourbon stood.² This from the estimate of Mr. Latour will with all the aid I can give with my troops, take one hundred negroes ten days—A strong battery I have also determined to have erected on the left bank of the Mississippi about a mile above Fort St. Philips, and above where Fort Bourbon Stood, so as not only to form a cross fire, but to concentrate the whole fire of the three batteries on any enemy that may attempt to force a passage. There is the key to the defence of the Mississippi and New Orleans, there the enemy must be halted or seriously crippled, so that our auxilliary defence higher up the river may be able to destroy them—This latter battery is all important, and will take one hundred negroes for Ten days, to place it in a State of defence, The works will have to be commenced in water. The Old intrenchments on the right bank of the River on Mr. Forestalls plantation is well calculated to meet an enemy on land, with light Troops and flying artillery, and ought to be placed in the best state of preparation for this purpose—But the permanant defence must be at the English Turn, and at the point of Terre aux Beouf³—On the right and left Bank of the lower defence the works are progressing.

The upper Battery will be commenced as soon as the Legislature will afford the necessary labourers—and I will give it every aid that the means in my power will afford—The necessary Guns with their Carriages will be furnished, I have the promise of the hearty cooperation of Commodore Patterson, and a loan of all the heavy Ordnance that can be spared from the immediate use of the Navy—When I view the vast interest that the state of Louissiana has at stake & the Patriotism which influenced the report of your committee of defence, I cannot believe there will be a dissenting voice in your Assembly, in voting the necessary means for speedily completeing the works contemplated, which will give perfect security against the approach of an enemy, up the Mississippi—The other points embraced in the report of your Committee of defence will claim my earliest attention—And be immediately visited by me. But not a moment is to be lost in perfecting the defence of the Mississippi. With vigor, energy, and expediton, all is safe, delay may loose all.

You will therefore please to obtain the sence of the Legislature how far they will aid in erecting the works for the defence of the State, and I trust

it will be ample, with the conduct of New York before them, on a Similar occasion⁴—Should I be disappointed in the laudable feelings, that I am induced to beleive prevades your whole Legislature, it is necessary that I should know it, that I may employ what means I have in my power for the best defence of this Section of the District that is intrusted for my care. In the mean time I have to request, that you will arrange the fifty Militia, of the late requisition from the city of Orleans and have them ready to march by the morning of the 12h. Inst. I have the honor to be with Sentiments of respect yr. Excellencies Mo. Obt. Sert.

Andw. Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62).

1. No copy of the report has been found.
2. The site of the old Spanish Fort Bourbon lay on the west bank of the Mississippi about 900 yards upriver and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant from Fort St. Philip on the east bank.
3. The bayou Terre aux Boeuf entered the Mississippi at the upper end of the English Turn. The exact site of Forestall's plantation has not been identified.
4. On December 14 the Louisiana legislature approved resolutions furnishing workmen to complete "such batteries or other works" as AJ should direct; authorizing the governor to borrow money for defenses; and suggesting that the governor "invite" owners of slaves "to place immediately at the Disposal of the Governor Such number of negro men as they can spare" to work on the batteries (see resolutions of Louisiana General Assembly, Dec. 14, DLC-14). On October 29, the New York legislature had passed a similar series of defense measures.

From William Carroll

Head Quarters
on board the transports Natchez
14th. December 1814

Sir

We arrived here last night at 10 OClock after a prosperous Voyage of 18 days from Nashville.

I had expected to receive orders from you at this place pointing out our destination. But being disappointed I have despatched Colonel Hines to your Head Quarters in order to learn your pleasure on that subject. The Troops having been much fatigued by incessant duty require some relaxation and an opportunity of Washing their Cloathes Besides we have some sick, who will require every possible care and attention and in conformity with that design I shall establish a hospital and leave them here. A Keel Boat is in company with us or a little distance in our rear freighted with about 1400 stand of arms and amunition for the use of the Army; and a great number of my men, being badly armed, and many others not armed at all, I wish to ascertain if you will not permit me to furnish them from this boat.¹ After remaining here one day or two at farthiest I shall fall

down to Baton-rouge where I understand Genl. Coffee is stationed with his Brigade of mounted men, and where I will await the return of Colo Hines and your orders. I have the honor to be with Sentiments of esteem yr. Mo. Obt. Servt.

Wm. Carroll
Majr. Genl.
Tennessee Troops

LS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:113–14.

1. The boat apparently carried part of the shipment consigned to AJ from the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance in Pittsburg on November 8. On December 19 AJ ordered Carroll to arm a regiment for rapid transit to New Orleans by steamboat and to “bring on the barge loaded with arms” as well. Carroll arrived at New Orleans on December 21 with 22 boxes of arms containing about 1,100 stand, but without accoutrements. See AJ to Carroll, December 19, and Carroll to AJ, December 21.

To New Orleans Citizens and Soldiers

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th M. District,
New Orleans, December 15, 1814.

To the Citizens of New-Orleans,

The Major-General commanding has with astonishment and regret learned that great consternation and alarm pervade your city.

It is true the enemy is on our coast and threatens an invasion of our territory, but it is equally true, with union, energy, and the approbation of heaven, we will beat him at every point his temerity may induce him to set foot upon our soil The General with still greater astonishment, has heard that British emissaries have been permitted to propagate sedi[t]ious reports amongst you, that the [t]hreatened invasion is with a view of restoring the country to Spain from a supposition that some of you would be willing to return to your ancient government—believe not such incredible tales—your government is at peace with Spain—it is the vital enemy of your country, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that threatens you, and has sent his hirelings amongst you with this false report to put you off your guard, that you may fall an easy prey to him. Then look to your liberties, your property, the chastity of your wives and daughters. Take a retrospect of the conduct of the British army at Hampton and other places where it has entered our country¹—and every bosom which glows with patriotism and virtue, will be inspired with indignation and pant for the arrival of the hour when we shall meet and revenge these outrages against the laws of civilization and humanity.

The general calls upon the inhabitants of the city, to trace this unfounded report to its source and bring the propagator to condign punishment. The rules and articles of war annex the punishment of death to any

person hol[d]ing secret correspondenc[e] with the enemy creating false alarm or supplying him with provision,² and the general announces his unalterable determination rigidly to execute the martial law in all cases which may come within his province.

The safety of the district intrusted to the protection of the general must and will be maintained with the best blood of the country, and he is confident all good citizens will be found at their posts with their arms in their hands, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy; that unanimity will pervade the country generally. But should the general be disappointed in this expectation he will separate our enemies from our friends. Those who are not for us are against us, and will be dealt with accordingly. By command,

Thomas L. Butler
Aid de Camp

Broadside, DLC (4-0404) and LNT (mAJs); LC, AHAB (mAJs). Published in many contemporary newspapers and in Parton, 2:57.

1. AJ was referring to looting and rapine by the Chasseurs Britannique following their victory at Hampton, Virginia, on June 25, 1813.

2. AJ was referring to Articles 49, 56, and 57; see 2 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 365–66.

To John Coffee

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Neworleans Decbr. 16th. 1814

Dr. Genl

your letter of the 13th. instant is Just to hand I regret exceedingly the sufferings of you and your Brave followers, and send to you one thousand dollars pr express to bring you here—¹

My letters have reached you,² I hope the Tennessee and Kentucky Troops, are heard of and will be here shortly—I need not say to you, to reach me by forced marches, it is enough to say, that [*Lord Co*]chrane is on our coast with about [*eighty sa*]il great & small, and report says has t[ake]n all our gun Boats in the lakes³—I have still a hope it is not true—notwithstanding a naval officer reports that he saw the engagement & saw the gun Boats strike—

I am astonished that the T. & Kentucky Troops are not up—If heard from, please to dispatch an express, to them to proceed night and day untill the arrive—and notify the commander of the Detachment of the regular Troops to proceed without delay to this place⁴—In great haste I am yours sincerely

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

ALS, DLC (14); LC, AHAB (4-0405).

1. See Coffee to AJ, December 13.

2. See Robert Butler to Coffee, December 14, and Thomas Langford Butler to Coffee, December 15.

3. Vice-Admiral Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane (1758–1832) commanded the British naval forces at New Orleans. Five American gunboats under the command of Thomas ap Catesby Jones had been captured on the morning of December 14.

4. Charles Peters, a lieutenant in the 44th Infantry, commanded the regular troops at Baton Rouge.

As the British invasion neared, Jackson and naval commander Daniel T. Patterson scrambled to improve their defenses. Manpower was needed and, on December 14, Jackson ordered Governor Claiborne to hold the Louisiana militia in readiness to take the field, while Patterson requested a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to enable him to impress seamen. The Louisiana legislature had readily cooperated with plans to build fortifications, but perhaps mindful of previous unpleasant experiences with martial law under James Wilkinson in 1806, a joint committee of the legislature headed by Louis Louaillier recommended against a suspension, suggesting instead an embargo on vessels leaving New Orleans and an appropriation of funds to lure sailors into naval service. When news of the British capture of American gunboats on Lake Borgne reached New Orleans on December 15, Jackson waited no longer for legislative sanction and declared martial law on December 16.

To New Orleans Citizens

General Orders.

Head Quarters 7th. M District
Adjutant Generals office N. Orleans
16th. December 1814

Major General Andrew Jackson commanding the 7th. U. States Military District declares the city and environs of New Orleans under strict martial law—and orders that in future the following rules be rigidly enforced. Viz—Every individual entering the city will report at the Adjutant General's office, and on failure to be arrested and held for examination—No person shall be permitted to leave the city without a permission in writing signed by the General or one of his Staff—No vessel, boat or other craft will be permitted to leave New Orleans or Bayou St. John without a passport in writing from the General (or one of his staff) or the commander of the naval forces of the United states on this station—The street lamps shall be extinguished at the hour of nine at night, after which period, persons of every description found in the streets, or not at their respective homes without permission in writing as aforesaid and

not having the countersign shall be apprehended as spies and held for examination¹—The Dragoons and Hussars will be held in readiness to furnish patrols for the city and vicinity—The city guard will be furnished from the U. S. Inftry. and militia as will be specially required and posted under the direction of the proper officers—Brig General [David Bannister] Morgan of the Louisiana Militia has been ordered into the service and will assume the command of said troops as under the requisition of the Sectry of War²—Colo G[eorge] T[hompson] Ross and Lt Colo MacRea although on the recruiting service will consider themselves on duty in the line³—The resignation of Thomas Gales Esqr is accepted to take effect this day and Augustus Davezac Esqr is hereby appointed Judge Advocate of the 7th. M. District vice Gales resigned subject to the approval of the proper authority⁴—Mr Davezac will immediately receive from Mr. Gales all the documents relative to the court martial at present constituted, and will enter on his duties immediately⁵—Colo G T Ross officer of the day *for to day* and Lt Colo McRea for tomorrow—By command

Robert Butler
Adj General

LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAs). Published in *Niles' Register*, 7:317 (extract, 4-0406).

1. In response to a request by Gallien Preval for the city's mayor, Jackson rescinded the order extinguishing street lamps on January 2, 1815. See Preval to Edward Livingston, January 1 (DLC-15), and Robert Butler to [Nicholas Girod], January 2, DNA-RG 98 (4-0057).

2. On December 14 Governor Claiborne had appointed Morgan (1773–1848), a state senator, to command the Louisiana militia and ordered him to report to AJ. For AJ's order confirming the appointment, see Henry Chotard to Morgan, December 16, DNA-RG 98 (4-0046). Morgan commanded the troops on the west bank of the Mississippi during the battle of January 8.

3. Ross (d. 1816) commanded the 44th U.S. Infantry Regiment.

4. See Gales to AJ, December 16. Davezac (1780–1851), Edward Livingston's brother-in-law and a New Orleans lawyer, was later appointed to a number of diplomatic posts by AJ.

5. The court-martial, presided over by Henry D. Peire, had convened on December 5 for the trials of Charles Wolstonecraft, Thomas G. Murray, Esquin de Mirepoix, Burgess B. White, and Joseph Bosque.

To James Winchester

Head Quarters 7h. M. District
New Orleans, Decr: 16h. 1814

Dear General,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the rect. of your several letters of date the 8h. & 9h. Instant late last night,¹ and have detained the bearer to day, to receive information from our Gun Boats, Said to be captured by the British On the 14h. instant, after a conflict of one hour and a half. It

is reported by those who were in view, that they were attacked by thirty six Barges, that the conflict was dreadful, and that one half of the barges were sunk, before the Gun-Boats struck their Colours; but from contradictions in the relation I have a hope that some of them are still safe. If it should be true that they are all taken the communication from this to Mobile is entirely Closed, and you must immediately turn your attention for the supply of your army to the provision I have made by a requisition on Pope and Brahan of which I advised you in my last, and which will prevent your army from want²—The transportation from Fort Jackson will be easy, and should the supply ordered not be sufficient, you will without delay make a requisition on Pope & Brahan, agents of Wood and Taylor for such number of rations as you may judge, will be sufficient for the supply of your Army³—in short Sir, through that channel alone, can your Section of the country be supplied, or your troops fed, for the ballance of the War.

I inclose you a letter from Capt. Brahan that will advise you of the exertions they are making to fill the requisition.⁴ The lakes in complete possession of the enemy will give me a large coast to watch & defend, and the difficulty of finding out their point of attack perplexing: but I trust with the smiles of heaven to be able to meet and defeat him at every point he may put his foot on land—in a few days I shall have the defence of the Mississippi complete. And I trust if Admiral Cochrane enters it he never will get out of it, unless as a prisoner—They may attempt to attack you at Mobile with the Gun Boats and Barges. Passing through pass Heron, and up the Bay, keep a good look out, and suffer them not to surprise you.⁵ They may endeavour to Cut of the Supplies from Mobile to Fort Bowyer; have a good supply of provision thrown into the Fort. I have carefully perused the Governor of Pensacola's letter, and have determined, to permit a small supply of provision to be sent for Pensacola.⁶

I will send it round to sea. I can not say whether the British will capture it, if they do; it must bring down on them the vengeance of the Spanish Government—and the small quantity cannot benefit them much. I fear you cannot under existing circumstances spare any from the wants of your Army, for the inhabitants of Pensacola;⁷ And if the British interrupt the supply I shall permit to be sent, They will I fear suffer. I have great need of regular troops here, and have called out the militia of Louissiana in mass.⁸ The Tennessee & Ky Troops have not yet reached me. I hope they will in a few days. I have ordered Genl. Coffee down by forced marches, & hope he will join me tomorrow.⁹

Forward on a report of the Strength of your army. Advise me where the East Tennessee and Georgia troops Are; The result of Majr. Blues expedition¹⁰—And Guard well the communication between fort Jackson and your Army—Or your supplies may be cut off, which is your support and existance. Wishing you success & laurels I am very respectfully yr. Mo. Obt. Servt.

LC, DLC (62).

1. See Winchester to AJ, December 8 and 9.

2. See AJ to Winchester, December 11. In his December 24 reply, Winchester denied having received the December 11 letter.

3. William Ward (d. 1836) and Benjamin Taylor (1784–1850?), of Georgetown, Kentucky, were army contractors.

4. Not found.

5. Pass Heron, now called Grants Pass, connects Mobile Bay with the Mississippi Sound between the coast and Dauphin Island.

6. See Mateo González Manrique to AJ, December 1.

7. On December 9 Winchester had informed AJ of his intention “to permit small supplies of provisions to pass into Pensacola” from Mobile.

8. See Henry Chotard to William C. C. Claiborne, December 16.

9. See Robert Butler to John Coffee, December 14; and Thomas L. Butler to Coffee, December 15.

10. Tennessee troops under Brigadier General Thomas Coulter and Georgia troops under General John McIntosh (1755–1826) had been ordered to reinforce Winchester at Mobile. Jackson had detached Blue, with several companies of Tennessee and Mississippi militia and a command of Indians, to destroy hostile Indian villages in the neighborhood of the Escambia River.

From John Coffee

Camp at mouth of Sandy Creek,
four OClock A.M. 17th. Decr. 1814

Dear Genl,

Your orders through your Adj. Genl. by express per Captain [James H.] Gordon, was handed me, about eight OClock last evening,¹ one of my Regiments was absent 4 miles foraging (never as yet being able to procure that article here) my orders were sent immediately, and by exertion shall move my command this morning at sun rise, no time will be lost by me untill I reach New Orleans. I think we will reach you in four days, say by the evening of the 20th. Instant.

My arms are in bad condition, and now I have no time to examine into their state, but I know we have from 2 to 4 hundred that are not good—if I could be furnished with muskets, and Cartridge Boxes to that amount I should be glad, it would be well to have the Boxes filled with cartridges before my arrival, all my powder has been destroyed by the rains on the march to this place, furnish us with the best rifle powder that can be had.

My command are in fine spirits, and if we can reach you before Lord Hill arrives, we will give him a warm reception—²

Any supplies of arms and amunition that I am to receive from you, would be well to be forwarded to some point above Orleans, and recd. before we enter the town—

I have dispatched an express to Genl. Carroll, have not heard of him since Col Hynes passed me—have also sent for Major [Thomas] Hyds Dragoons—every thing here is in motion.³

have two large Barges here, and my quarter master will some how or other, fill them with corn, say 2000, bushels and meet me at orleans—I have the honor to be with great respect your obt. Servt.

Jno. Coffee
Brigr. Genl.

ALS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:117. Coffee's camp was on the Mississippi River, twenty miles above Baton Rouge.

1. See Robert Butler to Coffee, December 14. Gordon (d. 1819), later a representative in the Louisiana House, led a company of volunteer infantry from Rapides Parish.

2. Hill had been rumored to be the commander of the British expedition against New Orleans.

3. The December 14 order had asked Coffee to notify troops near him to push forward to New Orleans. Hynes, carrying Carroll's dispatch to AJ of December 14, had passed Coffee's camp on the morning of December 16. Hinds (1780–1840) was lieutenant colonel commanding the Mississippi volunteer dragoons.

Jackson's order books are replete with directives for the blockage of canals and bayous on both banks of the Mississippi above and below New Orleans. In mid-December, Jackson issued three separate but overlapping orders that included the closing of those in the vicinity of the plantation of Jacques Philippe Villeré (1761–1830), major general commanding the First Division of Louisiana militia; and indeed he received at least one report that the work had been completed. Nevertheless, Villeré, Major Alexander White (d. 1830), and George Thompson Ross, who had each received orders, failed to block the canal leading to Villeré's own plantation, and it was through this canal that the British invaded on December 23.

To Jacques Philippe Villeré

General Orders

Head Quarters New Orleans
Decr. 19th 1814

Major General Villeré will without delay obstruct the passage from the Lakes Borgne Ponchartrain & Maurepas to the Mississippi, and station at every important point a guard or post of observation, & report regularly to Head Quarters every occurrence of importance—The Major General is authorized to make such requisitions upon the Inhabitants within his District for negroes, Horses, Oxen, Carts &c. as he may deem necessary & to enroll & receive into the service of the United States, upon the same footing with the Militia now in service all the Indians within his District & upon their enrollment will deliver to them one Blanket & two shirts the value thereof to be deducted from their pay—to ensure the completion

of the above order Major General Villeré will make return for such arms ammunition and provisions as he may deem necessary

(signed) Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. Commanding

Copy, DNA-RG 153 (4-0427). The copy was submitted in evidence at the court-martial of Major René Gabriel Villeré (1785–1852), the son of General Villeré, who was charged with harboring and protecting the enemy and neglect of duty for failing to warn that the British had landed at Bayou Bienvenue and were advancing to the Villeré plantation. Although Major Villeré acknowledged receiving Jackson's order, he was found not guilty, a verdict approved by Jackson.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans December 20th 1814

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a Return in part of the Militia of the state of Louisiana. You would sooner have received it, but for causes which I could not controul. The enclosure (A) is a Return of the regular Militia, *at present* within the city, and Environs of New Orleans, their numbers have been diminished by several Detachments, *heretofore* ordered into the service of the United States, and by two or three companies recently raised, I learn, under your authority, and of which description are the Detachments under Mr. [Peter Vorhees] Ogden, & Mr. Jacques Villere.

The enclosure (B) will shew you the strength of the several *Rifle, Marine, & veteran corps*, of [Jean] *Chevauxs Troops of Cavalry* and of the *fire Company*. The Rifle Company is an *Independant Corps*; organized under a particular Law, which accords to *it* peculiar privileges, and among these, is the *one of* being immediately under the orders of the Governor of the state. *The Marines* have recently been raised and consist for the most part of *transient Persons*. They have been organized by me into a Battalion, and fully officered; They were inspected on this morning, and are anxious to be put on duty. *The veterans* are men exempt by law from militia service, or incapable by age or bodily Infirmities of active Duty. Cheveau's Cavalry is an Independent Company, entitled by law to peculiar privileges, one of which is to be more immediately under the orders of the Governor. The *fire company* is composed of Fathers of families, entitled by law to exemption from ordinary militia duty; but who at the Present crisis, have made a voluntary tender of service, *within the city*.

The enclosure (C) will shew the strength of a volunteer Battalion of free men of colour, which I have recently organized and officered. They have been inspected, and are armed with good musket Cartridge Boxes & Bayonets Belts have not been furnished them, nor have I any at my

disposition. This Battalion is Solicitous to be put in activity, & if you think proper, to make me *the vehicle of conveying your wishes*, it shall be ordered to any Point you shall designate.¹

I have not accurate information as to the Present Condition of the Battalion of uniform militia, ([Jean Baptiste] Plauche's command) at Present under your immediate orders; It has late been much added to by Recruits from the Regular militia, and indeed the *practise* of leaving one company to join another, has of late become so *common*, that to prevent the total destruction of some corps, and much derangement, to others I have deemed it proper to forbid it, in General militia orders.²

The Return of the Battalion of Chosen Men of Colour, ordered to the Chef Menteur, has been mislaid; another will Soon be furnished me, and a copy shall be forwarded to you, on Tomorrow if desired; But I take it for granted that of the strength of this corps, you are fully informed.³

As Regards the militia of the state generally, I cannot give you full information; But I have ordered the adjutant General to prepare a general abstract from the returns last received, & which shall be transmitted to you. I am Sir with the Greatest Respect your most obt Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:120–21.

1. Ogden (1785–1820), a New Orleans merchant, headed a company of Orleans dragoons mustered into service on December 20. Chaveau headed the New Orleans cavalry, mustered into service on December 18. Thomas Beale, register of deeds for New Orleans, commanded the Rifle Company, organized under a volunteer militia act of March 29, 1805. Captains Thomas Songy, Jean Baptiste Colson, and François Lagau commanded the three companies of volunteer troops organized as marines. The veterans, commanded by Gaspard M. De Buys (1783–1827), served as city guards within New Orleans. Louis D'Aquin headed the second volunteer battalion of free men of color, mustered into service on December 19. The enclosures have not been found.

2. Plauché (1785–1860) served as major commanding the Uniformed Battalion of Orleans Volunteers, which entered service on December 16. A merchant, he served as lieutenant governor of Louisiana in 1850. The Uniformed Battalion had been formed under a special law approved January 23, 1805, and, as with other volunteer companies, its members were freed from service in the regular militia.

3. The first battalion of free men of color, commanded in the field by Pierre Lacoste, had been ordered to Chef Menteur on December 16.

From Robert Hays

Nashville 20th. December 1814

Dear Genl.

Yours of the 2nd Inst. I recvd. by frydays mail and felt quit Happy to hear of your Safe arrival at Neworlains,¹ I left home last Evining Mrs. Jackson was well and Andrew has got nearly well after a Severe attact of the fever Stockley got home on Saterdag was a week and Lydia had a fine

Daughter next day² Lydia has been very Sick untill a few days agoe he has been down but cannot Decend the river with Mrs. Jackson and Rachel B[utler] but Captn. Harman Hays will³—and when I applied to Captn. Rapiers Partners I was told a Chimney could not be built as a Stove had—and Andrew being not well I found it would not answer I found a very handsom keel 30 Toon burthen Mr. James Jackson and the owner aggred on fraughting her at 420 Dollars which I think high Jackson says by Loading her with your bacon beef oats and corn and Rachels Butter meat meal and corn—as some may be sold which will help to pay for their passage it may do—I have had Tight Times a Trying to fix the cabbins and other things number Talks but none put their hands to but myself as yet I think Harmon will farm this out. The boat could Starte I think in eight days from this—but Since I came to Town I saw Colo. Anderson who says he will start from this place dead or alive on the Tenth of next month⁴ and he will take about 20 of the handsome men he has and his Musik and go in her boat and him and Harman can lodge together which I think will be best I do not want to here of Mrs. Jackson going down to you without some of the Military as an Escort—and the Colo Say he will double man the oars on boat—no Overseer as yet is got Fields is Still with the hands he is a good honest man but he drinks too hard and Says get some other person he will not do without some person to direct and cause him to do better—

I have been obliged to tell fields he should not keep his hands a doying nothing as the did not Tread out thirty bushells or more of oats in three days he canot command the negro women I wish he would answer I pity him Your Aron was hired to gow to Reathurford at Saveren Donelsons⁵ he give Aron a pass to go to Nashville and Aron on Sunday night was a week got into a Stable to take a horse at Colo Campbells on the road to ride over mill Creek⁶ a whiteman attempted to take him Aron Cut the man with a knife through his Cloaths and the man shot a large load of Small Shot into his back which is still in him⁷ he is got home and I think will Live I shall do every thing I can as to seeing things goying on well or untill some confidential person can be had, and then I will act as a Spy—Tell Colo. Butler his Family are all well Robert begins to walk⁸—I shall send him down meat meal and Corn and do for the best. I want to know what his has done with David Hays bond⁹—My Family are all well and so is all our Friends. I am D Sir your Frnd. &c

Robert Hays

ALS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:121–22.

1. Letter not found.

2. Lydia Butler Hays (1789–1852), sister of Robert Butler and wife of Stockley Donelson Hays, gave birth to Sarah Jane Hays (1814–1860) on December 11.

3. Hays (d. c1835), nephew of Robert Hays and a resident of Wilson County, had been an officer in the 2nd Regiment, U.S. Light Dragoons, when he resigned in July 1814.

4. Anderson, on recruiting service in Nashville, had orders to report to Mobile, whereupon he notified Jackson that he would depart as soon as his recruits could be gathered for the march. See William P. Anderson to AJ, December 16.

5. Aaron (c1785–1878), purchased in 1791, worked as the Hermitage blacksmith. Severn Donelson (1779–1818), Jackson's brother-in-law, resided in Rutherford County.

6. Probably Colonel Michael Campbell (1757–1830), a revolutionary war veteran and former Kentucky legislator who lived in Davidson County on the road between Nashville and Lebanon. Mill Creek entered the Cumberland River about 3½ miles from Nashville toward the Hermitage.

7. James Jackson reported that Aaron was discovered at Oden's (possibly Thomas A., d. 1827) stable near Mill Creek and that Oden was the assailant. See James Jackson to AJ, December 16.

8. Robert Butler, Jr. (b. c1813).

9. Not identified.

To Philemon Thomas

Head Quarters 7th. M. D.
New Orleans Decr. 22d. 1814

Sir

I am informed that the orders given through Governor Claibourn for calling out the militia in mass in your district, have not been complied with. You will therefore Consider this as an Express order immediately to direct the whole militia of your District to be held in readiness to march at a moments warning; Sending your returns without Delay of the Different regiments, and their situation, as fast as they can be procured, to me.¹

The Example of the Citizens here (who have turned out to a man) must be followed by the inhabitants of the Country: endeavour to shew them that their only safety consists in a manly resistance & at the same time give them Clearly to understand that the severest punishment will be inflicted on those who neglect their Duty.

You are to place videts on all assailable points on the lake, or waters leading to it. I am &c

A Jackson M G C

LC, DLC (62). Thomas (1763–1847), stationed at Baton Rouge, was major general of the second division of Louisiana militia, which included troops from Opelousas, East Baton Rouge, and parishes north and east.

1. For a similar order, see AJ to John Constant, December 22.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

(Private)
Sir,

New-Orleans 22nd. Decr 1814

The times require our Union, nor is there any thing I more desire, than to maintain with you, the most friendly understanding, and a co-operation

zealous and cordial. With this Object in view, I request of you a *private Interview* on this Day, at such hour, as may suit your convenience. I am Sir, very respectfully Your Obt Servt

William C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:122. Endorsed by AJ: "recd 11 oclock A M 22nd. Decbr. 1814."

From John McKee

Choctaw Agency Decr. 22 1814

Sir,

In my last of the 6 Curr. by Col. Dyer I expressed a wish to have a personal interview with you should you come to Baton rouge¹ The state of my health with the late heavy rains and high waters have prevented me from going to Natchez as soon as I intended for the Choctaw Annuity, but will go down as soon as it will be practicable to waggon out the goods

I am mortified by frequent reports that the troops on their passage often use the most insulting acts and language to the indians and within their hearing tending to excite dissatisfaction among them. My letter of the 19 Ult. will have given you some of the facts as they had then come to my knowledge. I wish a general disposition could be spread among our troops to treat the friendly indians with kindness and confidence, and as if they were making a common cause with us as their friends neighbors and protectors—such treatment would inspire them with a zeal for our service. The persons complained of are but few and in many instances I have no doubt have spoken and acted without reflection I have a pleasure in saying I have not heard a single complaint against Genl. Coffees Brigade.²

It ought to be early known to you that very little can be placed on this country for a supply of provisions or forage for the returning army. The crops of corn were very light last season and will scarcely be sufficient for the ordinary consumption. I have the honor to be with sincere respect Your obedient servant

John McKee

ALS, DLC (14).

1. See McKee to AJ, December 6.

2. In his letter of November 19, McKee merely reported opening an investigation into rumored outrages. Three days later, on November 22, he sent two preliminary reports on the subject, accusing Captain Phlemon Hodge's company of militia of taking corn and killing stock without offering adequate payment.

To Waters Allen

Head Quarters 7th. M. D.
New Orleans 23d. Decr. 1814

Sir

Your letter of the 4th. Instant has been recd. with the inclosure¹—You will in future be pleased to keep to yourself your Opinions upon the policy of us making payments to particular Corps—It is enough for you for to receive my order for the payment of the troops with the necessary muster rolls without enquiring, whether the troops are white, Black, or red.²

You are not to know whether I have rec'd. authority from the War department to employ any particular description of men, and will immediately upon recd. of this, make the payment to the Choctaws upon the muster rolls of Maj'r. Blue, deducting from the amount noted on the rolls for clothing recd. (the the amount from thereon after this deduct will be made). I have already stated the necessity of making these prompt payments, let it not therefore again be necessary to reiterate this order.

Majr. [William] Henry mistook my order relative to the payment of his dragoons.³ I did not expect you to make the payment, knowing that you had not the funds;

This application should have been made to Majr. Pemberton—I am respectfully Yr. Obt. Servt.

A Jackson
M Genl. comdg

LC, DLC (62). Published in *Cincinnati Commercial*, January 8, 1881, and John Spencer Bassett, *Life of Andrew Jackson* (2 vols., Garden City, N.Y., 1911), 1:157 (extracts). Allen (d. 1815), the assistant district paymaster at Mobile, committed suicide on March 27, 1815, while under investigation for account irregularities.

1. See Allen to AJ, December 4.

2. AJ's order of November 22, signed by Henry Chotard, had directed Allen to pay Choctaws for recent services. Allen had informed Jackson that district paymaster John T. Pemberton denied Allen's authority to make payments. In further explanation of his action, Allen wrote: "I never once supposed that there was a law relative to the employment of indians, but merely presumed that authority had been vested in Yourself to employ them and have them paid for their services, that this is the fact I have no doubt, for while the danger of this country was so apparent to Government, as to cause them to call forth large bodies of militia from the neighbouring states, they could not be unmindful of the employment of a force not only useful, but if thrown into the enemy's scale might do us the most serious injury." See Allen to AJ, December 4.

3. Henry (d. 1825) headed volunteers from Washington County, Mississippi Territory. He had written Allen that AJ directed the payment of "the volunteers of 1812 & 13," but Allen protested that he lacked the funds to comply. See William Henry to Allen, November 27.

To Robert Hays

Head quarters 7th. M. District
Neworleans Decbr. 23rd 1814

Sir

Before this reaches you, you will have heard, of the Capture of our gun Boats on the lakes since which the British has made no movement of importance—The Fort at Petit Coquil, they have not as yet attacked¹—that is the only Barier between them and the entire peaceable possession of the Lakes—The are said to be in great force—The citizens of this place, since my arival, has displayed a great share of ardor, and unimity—Genl Coffee & General Carroll has both arived their Troops in good health for the climate & in high spirits, and I have a hope should they British effect a landing at any point, I will be able to check them²—They Kentuckians has not reached me, neither, have I heard from them

I have not recd a letter or paper from Tennessee since the last of Octobr. I am anxious to know whether Mrs. Jackson has sailed from Nashville under an expectation that she has, has been the reason why I have not wrote her—If she is still at home say to her the reason I have not wrote her—and say to her and my little son god bless them—I am more than anxious to see them—I send you for your perusal the orders and adresses to the citizens of this place³—I hope under every circumstance, and let what will happen, you will hear that I have done my duty—*all well*—

with my best respects to your lady and family, and good wishes for yourself I am respectfully, yours Sincerely

Andrew Jackson

P.S. pray write me—

ALS, DLC (14). Published in Bassett, 2:123.

1. An unfinished fortification on the east edge of Lake Pontchartrain guarded the south side of the Rigolets, the narrow passage between lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain.

2. John Coffee's troops arrived on the morning of December 20; Carroll's, on December 21. Both were encamped on the plantation of Robert Avart about four miles above New Orleans.

3. These enclosures probably included Thomas L. Butler to New Orleans citizens, December 15, and General Orders, December 16, both above, and the address to the Louisiana Militia, Battalion of Uniformed Companies, and the Free Men of Color, December 18.

While Jackson was writing Hays on the morning of December 23, British troops, having followed bayous Bienvenue and Mazant to a landing near Villeré's canal, were moving along a hastily constructed road that followed the canal's banks toward the Mississippi River. News of

the British invasion reached Jackson shortly after noon. He immediately began mustering available troops in preparation for an attack, leaving Carroll's troops as a reserve near the city and ordering Claiborne, who had planned to lead the Louisiana militia into battle at Villeré's plantation, to guard the approach from Chef Menteur. When the command at Chef Menteur proved inactive, the already touchy relations between Jackson and the governor deteriorated further, especially as Jackson criticized Claiborne's troop dispositions (see AJ to Claiborne and Claiborne to AJ, December 24).

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7th. M. Dist.
New Orleans Decr. 23d. 1814
¾ after 3. P. M.

Genl. Claibourne will take command of the ancients of the City,¹ of New Orleans with the disposable force of militia with the exception of Majr. Plochas and Colo. Fortier's Battalion of Colour.² Will post the disposable force on the Gentilly road,³ and keep out vigilant and confidential videts patroles, and reconnoitering parties, so that the enemy cannot penetrate that quarter and surprise him & On the appearance of an enemy will advise the Commanding General without delay. His excellency is charged with the above command, It is expected will bury his men nobly or prevent the enemy from entering the city. The rest is left to his judgement and discretion.

Andw. Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg—

LC, DLC (62).

1. The corps of veterans, who served as city guards.
2. The Uniformed Battalion of Orleans Volunteers and the First Battalion of Free Men of Colour.
3. The Gentilly Road ran east of the city toward Chef Menteur.

To David Holmes

Camp below N. Orleans
25 Decr. 1814

Sir

I am just advised by Mr. [John] Brent, agent for the contractors, that boats descending the Mississippi with supplies for this army, have halted at Natchez, fearing to advance to N. Orleans¹—it is probable that others

which are also descending the river under his order, may stop on the way, for the same reason. I must therefore entreat you to use the most effectual means in your power to oblige vessels of this description to hasten hither with all dispatch. This is a critical moment; in which a stopage of supplies may be attended with the most ruinous consequences. To provide effectually against such an evil I must also urge you to use your utmost exertions to induce, & even, if necessity require, to *oblige all* vessels, laden with provision-articles, whether under the order of the contractor or not, to descend to Orleans with all dispatch. Let the owners of them be assured that no injustice will be done to them, either in their persons or property.

Early On the morning of the 23d. the enemy landed on the bank of the Mississippi about 2½ leagues below N. Orleans—having passed from Lake Borgne by means of a bayou, which, notwithstanding my express order in writing had been left unobstructed. What is equally extraordinary, I was not advised of his approach until evening, altho I had taken every precaution to receive the earliest intelligence of such an event.² The moment I received the information, I put a part of Genl. Coffee's brigade, & the 7th. & 44th. regts Inftry in motion; & attacked him at night in his first position. The result was highly honorable to our arms.³ He was repulsed at every point on which I attacked him. Genl. Coffee distinguished himself by his usual gallantry. Both armies have remained, since the action, near the battle-ground, making arrangements for something more decisive. The exact force of the enemy is not known. The prisoners we have taken represent it to be six thousand; & a considerable additional force, I hear has just arrived. My force, on the night of attack, could not have exceeded a third of theirs. In a few days we shall probably measure strength again, when I hope to be able to sustain the honor of our arms & to secure the safety of this country. I am most respectfully Sir Yr. Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg

P.S. Again I must entreat you to send me all the force you can, & with all possible expedition⁴

LS in John Reid's hand, Ms-Ar (4-0457); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:124.

1. Brandt served as agent in both Natchez and New Orleans.

2. See above, AJ to Jacques P. Villéré, December 19.

3. The influence of John Reid in drafting this letter is revealed by the similarity of AJ's report of the battle here and that of Reid to Abram Maury, December 25 (DLC-Reid Papers), which reads: "On the morning of the 23d the enemy in considerable force, [landed on] the Mississippi about 7½ miles below N. Orleans having passed over from lake Borgne, by means of a bayou which notwithstanding the general's most possitive orders, had been left unobstructed. What is equally astonishing, no information was communicated of this fact untill late in the evening, altho every precaution had been used to procure the earliest intelligence of such an event when it should happen. Not a moment was lost in putting a part of genl Coffee's Brigade consisting of about 800, & the 7th & 44 Regts in motion to attack

the enemy in his first position. It commenced about 2 hours after night, & was maintained for several hours with a spirit which really does credit to our arms."

4. For the earlier request for reinforcement, see Thomas L. Butler to Holmes, December 24.

Early on the morning of December 24 Jackson withdrew the bulk of his troops from their December 23 posts and began constructing a defensive position along the line of the Rodriguez Canal, about two miles up the Mississippi. The British made no offensive movements, preferring to consolidate their position until more troops arrived; and on December 25 Edward Michael Pakenham (1778–1815) assumed command at Villeré's plantation.

From Edward Livingston

25 Decr. 1814

Dr. Genl.

Since I have heard of the movement of the Enemy towards the wood I have sent for some persons who know the Bayou Bienvenu very [well] to examine whether they may not intend to go down the Bayou and gain our rear by means of the Canal of Piernas or Dupré both of them leading to the Bayou Bienvenu & between us and the town¹ Mr. [Joseph] Sauvinet a very intelligent man long concerned in the contraband trade tells me it is very possible, as the banks of the canal may be marched on within half pistol shot of the Bayou.² Lafite also thinks it possible but not probable, with a very enterprising Enemy however these terms ought to be for our Government synonymous. Lafite thinks our line to afford a Complete protection ought to be extended *thro* the first wood, to the Cypress swamp & the Canal Extended that Distance as they may otherwise turn our left.³ It being plain that the movement to the wood must be intended for one of these two purposes I have thought proper to give you this Information. Lafite says the wood may easily be marched thro all the Distance to the Cypress swamp which is nearly impracticable and affords as good a point of support on the left as the river on the right—

"Six oclock" a citizen has just called to let me know that a Mullatto man declared he had seen the English this afternoon in Mde. Piernas' Bayou. this is probably our Picket that he has seen I have Endeavoured but without Effect to find out the Mullatto; tho his tale is not probable yet I have thought it worth Communicating to you. I am very respectfully
your Mo Obdt Servt

Edw Livingston

It is said the Enemies whole force has disappeared from before Chef Menteur & sailed up the Bayou Bienvenu probably to unite with the main army & make a bold push on our lines.

ALS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:125. Livingston (1764–1836) served as a volunteer aide to AJ during the New Orleans campaign. In 1831, AJ appointed him secretary of state.

1. At the Rodriguez Canal, the Bayou Bienvenue lay roughly 2½ miles east of AJ's left flank. Latour considered it navigable for 100-ton vessels as far as the Piernas Canal which entered the Mississippi about ¾ mile above the Rodriguez Canal. The Dupré Canal, along which AJ erected a second line of defense, entered the Mississippi about 2 miles above the Rodriguez Canal.

2. Sauvinet (d. c1843), a New Orleans merchant, financed many privateering expeditions.

3. According to British records, as late as December 27 AJ's flank merely "touched the woods." Some British officers felt that his left flank could have been turned by the British troops who entered the woods on December 28. See Extract from the journal of movements of the Army, employed in the Southern Coast of North America, War Office 1, vol. 141, part II, UKLPR; "A Subaltern in America," *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, 22(September 1827):317.

To Robert Hays

Headquarters 7 M District
4 miles below Neworleans
Decbr. 26th. 1814

Dr. Colo.

On the 23rd. instant, the British effected a landing within nine miles of Neworleans in force at a point I had directed to be well guarded, the were on the Bank of the Mississippi had come up a canal, which I had directed to be stopped, and guarded—by three differrent orders, before it was known to me or any person in Neworleans¹ Coffee & Carroll had reached the vicinity of Neworleans two days before and were encamped 4 miles above, it was 12 M. when I recd the information. I put the Troops in motion, leaving Genl Carrol with his Brigade to guard the city and protect my left & rear, from any of the enemy that might effect a landing from Lake Bourne or chefmonteur—and at 5 ocl P.M. with what regulars I had, Genl Coffees Brigade 800 strong and a few Volunteers of Louisiana in all 1750—marched to measure strength—and at 9 oclock attacked him, and drove him at all points—but the darkness of the night occasioned by the Fog occasioned some confusion in my ranks, and I withdrew my troops, from their advanced position and remained on the field of Battle untill 5 oclock the nex morning when I retired to the present position hearing they were landing more Troops at Chefmontieur, and that my Troops stationed there had fell back²—we have lost some fine fellows, all friends are safe, our loss small compared to theirs, we Took sixty odd prisoners amonght whom is major [Samuel] Mitchell, who was at washington³—time will

only permit me to add, that the enemy the next day was reinforced, and we are now in sight of each other—The Kentucky Troops not arrived, Genl Coffee and his corps has added fresh laurels to their Brow, my staff (family) behaved well, as did the officers and other corps—

private—I fear the enemy obtained, their foothold through the treachery of the guard—they were of the militia of the country—

Where is Mrs. Jackson—is she on her way—pray advise me—if at home tell her and my little son, may god bless them and your family—
adieu—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, InU-Li (4-0468).

1. See Henry Chotard to [Alexander A. White], December 11, to George T. Ross, December 16; and above, AJ to Jacques P. Villéré, December 19.

2. According to William C. C. Claiborne the reports of enemy landings were false, but Pierre R. Lacoste, whose troops defended at Chef Menteur, had noticed barges loaded with troops moving toward a bayou that led to his rear and “thought proper to retrograde.” See Claiborne to AJ, December 26, and AJ to Lacoste, December 25.

3. Mitchell, of the 95th Foot, was reputed to be responsible for torching the Capitol during the British invasion of Washington.

From David Bannister Morgan

Head Quarters Drafted Militia
Fort St. Leon 26 December 1814

Sir,

I have succeeded in removing all the Troops and a piece of Cannon to this post; and am now continueing to transport the rest of the pieces; I think it will be accomplished before the Enemy can advance on the post of the English Turn—¹

Last night, within gun shot of the Enemy's Centinel—I succeeded in cutting pretty effectually the Levey—²

It was a most favourable spot, at this season of the river—This morning I reconnoitered the lowest piquet of the Enemy, and found him with a stong party busily occupied in stopping the Cut—

I also made one to day near Mr. [Benjamin] Morgan's³—but the river having rapidly fallen—it will not be of much service The Enemy had to day, as if to avoid our further attempts—or to discover them pushed his piquets as low as Mr [Celestin] La Chapelles⁴—our horse piquet approached so near as to fire on him—

I have apprised major [Walter Hampden] Overton—on your order,⁵ and shall as soon as possible—our Troops having slept Little and suffered a great fatigue and privations for some days—move from this post as you

order opposite to the enemy—and shall wait on you as soon as I can for further orders Sir, I remain Your most obd. Servant

David B. Morgan
Brigr. Genl. Commanding
Drafted Militia

LS, DLC (15).

1. Morgan had been stationed at the fortification on the east bank of the Mississippi at English Turn. On December 25 he suggested that, as “the breastwork & Bastions being intended to resist the Enemy from below—cease to be effective,” he abandon the post and rejoin AJ’s army. AJ responded by ordering Morgan to move his troops and cannon across the river to Fort St. Leon, leave sufficient men to guard at English Turn, and march the residue to a position on the west bank opposite the main body of British troops. See Morgan to AJ, December 25, and AJ to Morgan, December 26.

2. Hoping to flood the British position, AJ had ordered Morgan “to cut the levee below the enemies Camp as near to him as possible, without being discovered.” See Edward Livingston to Morgan, December 25.

3. Morgan’s plantation was on the river’s east bank a little over one mile above the American fortification at English Turn.

4. Chiapella (LaChiapella or LaChappelle) owned a plantation about 2½ miles below Villere’s Canal, roughly 7 miles above the American position at English Turn.

5. Overton (1788–1845), a major in the 3rd U.S. Rifle Regiment, commanded at Fort St. Philip. AJ had ordered that Morgan inform Overton of his movements and of the situation of the enemy. See AJ to Morgan, December 26.

From Daniel Todd Patterson

New Orleans Decr. 26th. 1814

Sir

Immediatly upon my arrival I visited the different vessels in Port, & can find none fit to mount a Mortar, that could be fitted for service in less than several days—but have selected a Brig laden with Cotton that will mount 2, 32 prs—which can be ready for service early to morrow, provided the men come in from Fort St. John.¹ We shall work all night & in order to expedite the equipment I have determined to remain here till day light in the morning, when I shall proceed to my vessels, stopping at your Head Quarters on my way down—as the wind is at present the vessels will be compelled to remain in their present situation I trust we shall have a favorable change in the morning, when I hope to annoy the Enemy & anchor closer to your Camp;² there are reports in Town that the Kentucky Troops are a few miles above Town, the truth I cannot ascertain; but trust it is so: I shall work all night to equip the Vessel with heavy Cannon; The nelson would require a greater number of men than we can obtain, and some days to bring into action.³ I have therefore preferred the Brig, which

will I hope answer our purpose. I have the honour to be very Respectfully
your obt Sert.

Danl. T. Patterson

ALS, PHi (4-0470).

1. The brig has not been identified. Fort St. John, a small brick fortification in poor repair, guarded the entrance from Lake Pontchartrain to Bayou St. John, about six miles from New Orleans.

2. Following the battle of December 23 the *Carolina*, a 230-ton schooner mounting fourteen guns, remained about three miles below AJ's lines, unable to move upriver in the absence of a wind sufficient to oppose the current. On December 27 British artillery succeeded in burning the ship. The *Louisiana*, likewise pinned by the current but moored a mile above the *Carolina*, was hauled to safety with cables and oars.

3. The *Lord Nelson*, an English West Indian ship of 900 tons burthen, had been captured by the American privateer *Saratoga* and brought to New Orleans. In 1815 it was sold at public auction and renamed *Horatio*.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters 7th. M. District
Camp below New-Orleans
29th. Decr. 1814

Sir

The enemy succeeded on the 27th. in blowing up the *Caroline* (she being becalmed) by means of hot shot from a land battery which he had erected in the night. Emboldened by this event he marched his whole force, the next day, up the Levee, in the hope of driving us from our position, & with this view, opened upon us, at the distance of about half a mile, his bombs & rockets. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss—not less it is believed than 120 in killed.¹ Ours was inconsiderable—not exceeding half a dozen in killed & a dozen wounded.²

Since then he has not ventured to repeat his attempt; tho, lying close together, there has been frequent skirmishing between our picquets.

I lament that I have not the means of carrying on more offensive operations. The Kentucky troops have not arrived; & my effective force, at this point, does not exceed 3000. Theirs must be at least double—both prisoners & deserters agreeing in the statement that 7000 landed from their boats.

We are very deficient in arm[s. Th]ose which descended the river having come without their necessary accoutrements. There is also a great scarcity of flints. One other evil (& it is the greatest) I mention with pain: we are greatly deficient in experienced officers. My constitution having suffered considerably by exposure may at length fail; & to provide against such an event I could wish that some experienced officer were sent on to take command of the forces, when I shall be unable to do justice to it.³ Per-

mit me to suggest the propriety & the necessity of Regular troops for the defence of this country.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comd.

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Published in Washington *National Intelligencer*, January 30, 1815 (extract), other contemporary newspapers, and Latour, Appendix, pp. xlviii-xlix (extract).

1. The British return of casualties listed 56 killed, wounded, and missing between the 25th and 31st of December. The army casualties, however, omitted naval personnel and marines manning artillery.

2. The LC reported 6 killed and 10 wounded. Robert Butler's official return, made later, reported 9 killed and 8 wounded.

3. The war department had already ordered Edmund P. Gaines to the South. He arrived in New Orleans on February 4, 1815.

Edward Livingston to Nicholas Girod

Head Quarters 29th. Decr: 1814
camp 14 miles below N O

Sir,

The General desires me to request that you would immediately on rect. of this, send a proper civil Officer or Officers, upon whom you can depend, to make search at the same time in every house and Store in the City, for muskets, Bayonets, Cartridge Boxes, Spades, shovels, pick axes, and hoes, which must be taken for the public service, and receipts given for the same, except such as are in the hands of persons serving in any of the militia or volunteer corps.

Having been informed also that a number of young men capable of bearing arms have remained in the City under pretext of an enrollment in the Corps of volunteers or otherwise; The General desires that at the time the search is made for Arms, the officers require the names, and age, of every person under fifty, in such house in the City who are now there not in service—And the name of every person under fifty years of age who is enrolled in the fire Companies or Veterans that a proper order may be taken with respect to them, unless they immediately repair to Camp and enroll themselves in some of the volunteer Corps there.

The General desires me to add, Sir, that he has the highest confidence in your zeal and attention, & has no doubt that this important order will be executed with promptitude and secrecy and that a report every 12 hours will be made to him of your progress

I have the honor &c.

E. Livingston aid de Camp

In the search should any artillery men, or Seamen be discovered they must be kept in view. E L

LC, DLC (62). Girod (1747–1840), a French-born merchant, served as the first popularly elected mayor of New Orleans from 1812 until September 1815, when he resigned to resume private business.

To the Louisiana General Assembly

Camp at M'Carty's, 4 miles below
New Orleans.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Dec 31, 1814.

The Major-General commanding has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint resolution of both houses of the hon. the legislature of the state of Louisiana, now in session, dated the 30th inst. and communicated to him by a joint committee of both houses, to which the general gives the following answer.¹

That just after the engagement between the British and American armies had commenced on the 28th inst. when the enemy was advancing, and it was every instant expected they would storm our lines; as the general was riding rapidly from right to left of his line—he was accosted by Mr. Duncan, one of his volunteer aids, who had just returned from New Orleans; observing him to be apparently agitated, the general stopped, supposing him the bearer of some information of the enemy's movements, asked what was the matter. He replied that he was the bearer of a message from governor Claiborne, that the assembly were about to give up the country to the enemy. Being asked if he had any letter from the governor, he answered in the negative. He was then interrogated as to the person from whom he received the intelligence, he said it was from a militia colonel; the general enquired where this colonel was, that he ought to be apprehended, and if the information was not true, he ought to be shot, but that he the general, did not believe it. To this Mr. Duncan replied, that the colonel had returned to New Orleans, and had requested him, Mr. Duncan, to deliver the above message.

The general was in the act of pushing forward along the line, when Mr. Duncan called after him and said, "the governor expects orders what to do." The general replied that he did not believe the intelligence; but to desire the governor to make strict enquiry into the subject; and if true, to blow them up. The general pursued his way, and Mr. Duncan returned to the city. After the action Mr. Duncan returned, and on the general's stating to him the impropriety of delivering such a message publicly in the presence of the troops, as well as the improbability of the fact, he excused himself by the great importance of the intelligence, and then, for the

first time, the general heard the name of Colonel [Alexandre] Declouet, as Mr. Duncan's author.²

The above statement the general gives as a substantial one of the matter referred to in the resolutions of the senate and house of representatives; and to this he adds, that he gave no order to the governor to interfere with the legislature, except as above stated.

Andrew Jackson,
Maj. Gen. comdg.

Printed, *Louisiana Senate Journal*, p. 37, *Louisiana House Journal*, pp. 54–55; and published as part of the investigating committee's report, in *Louisiana House Journal*, pp. 100–101, and in *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 9(1926):250–51.

1. The joint resolution of December 30 created a committee to call upon Jackson to explain the reasons for the suspension of the meetings of the legislature on December 28.

2. DeClouet (c1761–1816), colonel in the regiment of Louisiana drafted militia and a former member of the territorial legislature, received the largest portion of blame in the committee's report on the incidents of December 28. He later published in French and English a six-page pamphlet, "Alexandre De Clouet To his fellow-Citizens," justifying his actions.

1815



To James Monroe

Head Quarters 7th. M. District
Camp 4 miles below Orleans.
3d. January 1815.

Sir

Again I must apprise you that the arms I have been so long expecting, have not arrived. All we hear of them is, that the man who has been entrusted with their transportation, has halted on the way for the purposes of private speculation. Depend upon it, this supineness, this negligence, this *criminality* let me call it, of which we witness so many instances in the agents of government, must finally lead, if it be not corrected, to the defeat of our armies & to the disgrace of those who superintend them. It is impossible that I should not feel the utmost solicitude, & even uneasiness, on the occasion. It is true, we have been enabled, for ten days, by indefatigable exertion, to protect the city of Orleans, & to maintain our position before an enemy greatly exceeding us in number, in discipline, & in all the preparations for war; but this is an instance of good fortune not to have been expected, & which furnishes no safe foundation for future hope. Every reliance may be placed on the bravery of my men; but, without arms, it is impossible they can effect much.¹

Genl. [John] Adair who acts as adjutant general for the detachment from Kentucky arrived at my quarters last evening, having left the troops at La forche.² Their arrival before this time has been prevented by adverse winds; but not more than one third of them are armed, & *those* very indifferently. I have none here to put into their hands, & can, therefore, make no very useful disposition of them.

I have made this statement in the hope that government, knowing the value of this country, & being made acquainted with its situation will provide more effectual means for its defence.

Permit me again to suggest to you the propriety of turning your attention in time to some proper officer to take command of the army here, when my want of health, which I find to be greatly impaired, shall oblige me to retire from it.

The enemy still occupy their former position, & are engaged in strengthening it: *Our* time is spent in similar employment, & in exchanging long

shot with them. Having hitherto failed in every attempt to drive us from our position I do not know what may be their future design—whether to redouble their efforts, or to apply them elsewhere. With the limited means in my power I am preparing for *either* event. I have the honor to be very respectfully Yr. Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS in John Reid's hand, LNHic (4-0488); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:130–31 (from LC).

1. The first of several arms shipments, en route from Pittsburgh since November 8, 1814, did not arrive at New Orleans until January 26, 1815.

2. Adair (1757–1840), born in the Waxhaws, a former classmate of Jackson's at the Waxhaw Academy, and a revolutionary veteran, had become a brigadier general in the Kentucky militia after serving with distinction at the Battle of the Thames. He later quarrelled with Jackson over responsibility for the Kentuckians' retreat on the right bank of the Mississippi during the battle of January 8. Bayou Lafourche connects with the Mississippi above New Orleans near Donaldsonville.

From James Brown

Washington Jany 3rd. 1815

Dear Sir

A Rheumatism in my right arm and shoulder is so very painful as to render it difficult to write so as to be at all legible—I am however happy in informing you that your arrival in New Orleans has in some degree revived our desponding spirits, and we now feel a hope that, uniting the exertions of all well disposed citizens, you will be able to render the important key to the western states impregnable. The whole island is a defile, and cannon and batteries are its proper defence—These should be well chosen well supplied and numerous—New Orleans saved, every thing else can be regained even if lost That once in the power of the enemy will be retaken with difficulty if at all—The passes of Chef Menteur and the rigolets and lake Borgne cannot be too strong—We have induced the Secretary of War to send the Gallant General Gaines to assist you and in case of accidents (from which may heaven preserve you) to supply your place. The latest papers from Georgia announce the landing of a large British force at Apalachicola and the Bermuda accounts state that the Cork fleet has arrived at that place.¹ The times will try mens souls but I feel a hope that we shall be found equal to the emergency. Our frenchmen are brave and if by firm conduct but mild treatment they can receive an impulse in a right direction, of which I entertain no doubt, they will prove themselves the gallant defenders of their country—We shall pass a Bill authorizing the President to accept state and Volunteer corps for the service—²

· January 1815 ·

I write with such difficulty and pain that I can only subscribe myself
Dear Sir Your Obedient servt

James Brown

ALS, DLC (15). Published in *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 20(1937):82–83. Brown (1766–1835), a Louisiana senator, served on the military affairs committee in the Third Session of the Thirteenth Congress.

1. The large force at Apalachicola was no doubt that commanded by Edward Nicolls, who had moved his base there after AJ invaded Pensacola.

2. The bill, reported from the military affairs committee on January 2 and finally approved on January 27, authorized the president to accept up to 80,000 state militia and volunteers for at least one year's service. 3 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 193–95.

From James Winchester

Mobile 3d January 1815

Sir

This morning at 6 o'clock I had the honor to receive your communication from Mr McGurties plantation without date, with great interest I perused it.¹ And am sorry to state that at this moment I am unadvised of the approach of either Major Genl McIntosh or Brigadier Genl Coulter;² wearied am I with sending after them expresses to expedite their movements, about ten days ago I dispatched an officer to proceed on until he met one of those Generals and continue with him urging expedition. Is it not a *damning sin* that two armies should be jeopardized by the tardy movements of two others. this army was under armes good part of the night before last; more or less of enemy vessels have been seen from Mobile point allmost every day for more than two weeks past, a South wind and flood tide will bring them up in one night; pass fort Bowyear under cover of a thick fog or the darkness of the night; or small vessels and barges may enter this bay through the pass Heron far out of reach of the fort. I am taking every possible precausion to prevent the landing of an enemy near this place without my knowledge and to dispute every inch of land with him.

If Genl McIntosh or Coulter had arrived I could and would reinforce you as you require and if you had so orderd without the condition I would have obeyed as it would have been my duty to have done but it would have left me poor indeed Major Blue himself had not returned two days ago and had ordered Major Russell with about 500 men by the way of fort Jackson to which place I hasten an express having orderd the whole of Genl Coffees Brigade that are under my command to proceed by forced marches to the Mississippi and report to you; funds are placed in the hands of Mr Harry Cage Asst D. Q M Genl. to preceed this detachment and provide forage on the way, so that no delay may take place.³

I have thrown provisions and ammunition into Fort Bowyer and have drawn of the militia and replaced them with regular troops. Col Lawrence will defend it to the last extremity. still the enemy may pass it with all his force and I expect will rather than pay the price it will cost him That Mobile is his second object I have no doubt let the invasion of New Orleans eventuate as it may.

The time of service of Col Pipkins Regiment having expired and men gon home I have deemed it prudent to order down all the surplus force from the rear leaving only snug garrisons in the forts⁴ If ever Gen McIntosh arrives with his division; that part of your order which depended on that event shall be promptly carried into effect if you will signify to me your intention that I shall do so.

This is an anxious moment for all here feeling as we do a deep interest in the fate of your army but when we consider the skill talents & vigilance of the hand that guides it and the bravery of the troops which compose it; we repose in full confidence of an honorable and victorious result poor Col [James] Lauderdale I most sincerely lament his untimely end.⁵

May he who holds the destinies of worlds in his hands preserve and keep you With unmingled esteem I have the honor to be your Obt Servant

J Winchester BG
Com E sec 7th m Dist

ALS, DLC (15).

1. Jackson's communication, ordering reinforcements to New Orleans, has not been found; but in his letter to Jackson of January 22, Winchester quoted the key paragraph. "McGurties plantation" was likely Winchester's misreading of Macarty's, Jackson's headquarters outside New Orleans.

2. See AJ to James Winchester, November 22, and above, December 16, 1814.

3. A native of Tennessee, Cage (d. 1859) later had a distinguished career as a Mississippi judge and congressman.

4. Pipkin's 1st Regiment of West Tennessee militia had been mustered in at Fayetteville on June 20, 1814, for six months service.

5. Lauderdale (c1780–1814), brother of William Lauderdale and a lieutenant colonel in Coffee's brigade, was killed in the December 23, 1814, battle.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans Jany. 6th. 1815

Sir

I am requested by your aid de Camp Captain Butler to furnish a sufficient Guard to conduct the Brittish prisoners to Natchez.¹

I am really at a loss from what Corps to detach this Guard; Over the *militia* within the Lines of your Camp, I have no Command, and *those without*, are for the most part in want of arms. If you could spare the Felecianna troop of Cavalry, or a detachmt. from Col. [Robert] Youngs

Regiment, their places might be supplied by a detail from General Villerie's Command, so soon as it can be supply'd with Arms.² I had intended to go to day to Chef Menture, but I feel too unwell to undertake the journey

The last orders I gave to Col. [George W.] Morgan, were in conformity to what I understood to be your wishes; He was directed to retire to a position near Lafons house; to push out his videtts & Patroles to wards the Lake, to guard against surprise and to communicate occurrences³—The last reports from Col. Morgan conveys his regret for the sickness of his troops, attributable to the brackish waters the men were obliged to drink, and their great anxiety to be relieved—Col. Shaumburgh will shew you Letters addressed to me by General [Robert] McCausland, and Col. [Joshua] Baker;⁴ the former is at Chifuncte with near 400 men, & as you will observe pretty well armed—If you shall say to me, to order this Detachment to New Orleans, it shall be immediately done⁵—Col. Baker you will observe, is making arrangements for the defence of the *Tache*; He asks for a supply of Arms, and a similar demand is made from every Quarter of the state—⁶

I regret, that it is not in my power to furnish a single stand. Col. Baker wishes that some permanent arrangement be made—for Supplying him with provisions; Will you be good enough to inform me, how far you will approve of my requiring the Contractors—& the Commissary of purchases to furnish Bakers Command with necessary supplies. The *Tache* is certainly an exposed point, & I have it from good authority that some of the British officers whilst at the Pass of Christiana, said that one Expedition against Louisiana was to proceed by this point of the *Tache* & *Attackapas*—with respect I am Sir Your Most Obt. Servt

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (15).

1. Thomas L. Butler's request to Claiborne has not been found, but for his report of the correspondence with Claiborne on this matter, see Thomas L. Butler to Robert Butler, January 6 (DLC-15).

2. Claiborne was referring to Captain Jedidiah Smith's Feliciana Troop of Horse, the 10th Regiment of Louisiana militia, and the 1st Division of Louisiana militia. Young (1776–1828), who later represented Feliciana parish in the Louisiana House, commanded the 10th Regiment.

3. Morgan, commander of the 4th Regiment of Louisiana militia, was stationed at Chef Menteur from December 26 to mid-January. He had served as territorial treasurer, 1808–12, and as sheriff of the Orleans district thereafter. Lafon's plantation was located about 12 miles from New Orleans along the Chef Menteur road.

4. Neither letter has been found. McCausland (1773–1851) commanded the 3rd Brigade of Louisiana militia. A Feliciana planter who had been a major of troops during the 1810 West Florida revolt, he served in the Louisiana House during the 1812 and 1814 sessions. Baker (1763–1816) commanded, in the absence of General Garrigues Flaujac (AJ's volunteer artillery officer), the 4th Brigade of Louisiana militia, defending the coast west of the Mississippi river. He had served in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1799 and the

Mississippi Territory Legislative Council, 1805–08, before moving to Louisiana in 1811. A planter, he represented Attakapas in the first session of the state legislature.

5. Order not found.

6. Baker had also written directly to AJ, who informed him that no arms could be spared. See Baker to AJ, January 2; AJ to Baker, January 6.

From Hatch Dent

New Orleans January 6th. 1815.

General,

In conformity with the joint resolution of both Houses of the Legislature of this state, a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed, I am directed by the joint Committee to apply to your Excellency for an order to Colonel De Clouet, commanding him to appear before said committee at the Government House on to morrow at five o'clock, in the afternoon, in order to answer Such questions as may be put to him relative to the cause of the military measures taken & executed against said Legislature on the 28th. December last.

The joint committee flatter themselves that taking into consideration the importance of the Subject, your Excellency will have no objection in issuing & causing to be executed the above mentioned order.¹ I am very respectfully General, your humble Servant.

H. Dent
chairman of the committee

LS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:131. Dent (1775–1816) represented the Natchitoches district in the Louisiana Senate.

1. For the resolution of the new committee, see *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 9(1926): 249. AJ affirmed, also on January 6, that army officers under his command would honor any summons from the committee.

Following their failure to breach American lines during an artillery duel on January 1, British troops awaiting reinforcements began preparations for an all-out assault. Their plan called for a major effort to break Jackson's lines on the east bank of the Mississippi River supported by a secondary attack on the west bank position, which would silence the flanking batteries erected by Daniel T. Patterson with guns from the Louisiana. In preparation for crossing the troops, British work parties began to clear and widen Villeré's canal from the landfall on Bayou Bienvenue to the Mississippi. Rumors of the activity reached Jackson by January 6, and on January 7 a reconnaissance by Patterson revealed the near-completion of British preparations for a west bank assault. Patter-

son communicated his discoveries to Jackson and, along with west bank commander David B. Morgan, issued urgent pleas for reinforcement.

While correctly judging that the main British assault would be made on his east bank defenses, Jackson did not ignore the evidence of an impending British expedition against the west bank. On January 4 he had reinforced the position by shifting the 2nd Regiment of Louisiana militia across the river. On January 6 he ordered the 1st Regiment to cross as well. He also ordered the Louisiana militia in reserve and the Kentucky troops to send detachments to Morgan's aid, and by 4:00 a.m. on January 8, some 400 poorly armed Kentucky troops reached Morgan's command.

Problems with the river crossing destroyed the planned timing of the British assault. Only a portion of the troops intended for the west bank were able to cross, and they reached their positions too late to support the main attack as intended. Nonetheless, shortly after dawn British rockets signaled their troops to begin the attack on the east bank. As the troops moved out of the morning mist, the charge met devastating fire from American artillery and small arms along the line and Patterson's flanking artillery from the west bank. By 8:00 a.m. the attack had been shattered, the retreating British survivors leaving a field littered with their dead and wounded. Only then did British troops on the west bank reach position to assault the main line. There, however, the fortunes of war were reversed. After a short action the American troops broke and ran. Patterson, who had just turned his guns to meet the new threat, found them blocked by fleeing troops and was forced to spike his artillery and retreat. Jackson's satisfaction over the east bank success was tempered by concern over the possibility of a renewed assault supported by enfilading artillery fire if the west bank position could not be retaken, but Major General John Lambert (1772-1847), who had assumed command of the British forces following the deaths of his seniors Edward Pakenham and Samuel Gibbs, judged the west bank position too weak to defend with the small force that had crossed and ordered his troops to recross the river. American success was complete.

From David Bannister Morgan

Head Quarters Drafted Militia
7th. Jan'y 1815

Sir—

Commodore Patterson has been down opposite Villeré's Canal, and is of opinion the enemy will attempt to cross a force this evening for the purpose of attack upon our lines on this side—he states (it as his opinion that) Villeré's Canal is cut out to the river, That the enemy have about 1,000 men on fatigue, and about 1,500 men, which appeared to be ready to march in any direction order'd—that the enemy appear to be engaged

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in hauling some cannon down apparently to prepare to cross over—with great Respect your obt. servt.

David B. Morgan
Brigr. Genl. Comdg Drafted Militia

ALS, DLC (71).

To John Lambert

Head Quarters 7h. M. District
Lines below Orleans
8h. Jany 1815. 3 Oclock

Sir,

I have recd. your dispatch of this date.¹ The Army which I have the honor to command have used every exertion to afford relief to the wounded of your Army, even at the constant risque of their lives, your men, never intermitting their fire during such exertions. The wounded now on the field beyond my lines, if you think proper may be taken beyond a line to be designated by my Adj. General, and be paroled; Otherwise they may be taken to my hospital and treated with every care and attention. The flag sent by Commodore Patterson at my request, has been detained by the Admiral; leaveing him uninformed of the fate of his comand that was taken in the Gun boats²—The dead on the field beyond the line, above alluded to, you can inter, Those within that line shall be intered by my troops.

When a return is made of the wounded and prisoners taken on board the Gun boats, and the few men taken on the night of the 23d. it shall be returned by a similar one on my part.

If you should think proper to accede to the above propositions, you will please suggest any arrangement which you may think best for their Accomplishment. I am respectfully &c

A Jackson M G Cg

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:133–34.

1. At 10:00 a.m. on January 8, Lambert had written AJ complimenting American attention to the wounded, requesting a return of casualties, and asking AJ to allow an unarmed party to tend to the dead and wounded.

2. The negotiators sent to the British fleet on December 15 to obtain release of the seamen captured the day before were held on board until January 13.

To John Lambert

Copy.

8 Jany. 1815.
Camp below Orleans.

Sir

When my A. G. saw the officer sent first by you this Evng. he was ignorant of the last letter which you had addressed to me.¹ I consider the following to be the result of our communications—viz.

That hostilities cease on this side the Mississippi untill tomorrow at 12. meridian in order that sufficient time may be afforded you to inter the dead & have the wounded Paroled & taken off—

That the dead & Wounded will be taken by my troops to the line of demarcation That hostilities are not made to cease on the other side of the River; but that no reinforcements will be sent from either army thither, untill 12 oclock of tomorrow—²

That the utmost strictness be used to prevent on either side the passing of the Line of demarcation which is understood to be the high ridge of grass designated by my A. G., & to prevent difficulties, it is further understood that your troops are not to penetrate into the woods—

The wounded in the fields shall be sought after & every comfort administered to them, untill they be delivered over. I have the Honor &c &c &c

Andrew Jackson
Major General Commanding

P.S. you will have the goodness to send me back a copy of this signed officially, if approved.³
a true copy

John Lambert M. G.

Copy in Lambert's hand, DLC (15); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:134 (from LC).

1. See Lambert to AJ, January 8. Lambert had sent an unidentified medical officer to tend to the wounded and Assistant Adjutant General Major Harry George Wakelyn Smith (1787–1860), a veteran of the Peninsula campaign and Lambert's military secretary, to negotiate regarding burial of the dead.

2. AJ's journal of events in the New Orleans campaign, December 23, 1814–March 6, 1815, indicates that previous to this letter, Carroll had been ordered to the west bank with reinforcements, but darkness and a want of boats prevented the crossing until the morning of January 9.

3. Lambert returned the copy to Jackson on January 9 with the suggestion that the armistice extend until 2 o'clock, which Jackson accepted.

From Louis Valentin Foelckel

Camp 3 miles below New Orleans on
the west side of the river
Jan. 8th. 1815

Sir

It is an unpleasant task which has devolved upon me to communicate to you the following detail of occurrences at Camp Morgan on the opposite side of the river this morning

About 5 o'clock A.M. we recd. information, from our troopers employed in observing the motion of the enemy, that an English force was landing at the distance of a mile & a half below our Battery. Col. of the Kentucky militia was immediately detached to that point for the purpose of disputing their landing, with orders, if the enemy proved too strong, to retire up the Levee without confusion or disorder and to keep up a constant fire until they should regain our own works.¹ In the mean time by order of Genl. Morgan the following disposition was made of the troops that remained at the Breast works—Col. Declouet's Regt. of drafted militia amt'g. to 256 men was placed on the extreme right Col. [Jean Baptiste] Deshon's consisting of 130 men on the extreme left & Col. [Zenon] Cavalier's mustering 254 in the centre²—After the detachment of Kentucky militia had regained our works they were stationed on Col DeClouet's right (mustering about 400) in consequence of a manoeuvre of the enemy intimating an intention to turn that part of our line. In the space of a few minutes after the return of the Kentuckians, the enemy presented another column advancing upon our left—Without delay we commenced a fire from the three pieces of artillery which I had erected a few hours before the British troops had effected their landing—When the last mentioned column had marched up within 60 yds. of the left of our line where our artillery [was] they fell back & inclined to the right—The troops composing that part of our line began immediately to recede & it was not within the power of the officers to rally the men who after firing *not* two rounds retired without charging their pieces in the greatest possible disorder & with the utmost precipitation, leaving the left no other alternative (the enemy having with little or no opposition scaled our breast work on our right) but that of spiking our guns & of retiring likewise—³

The force of the enemy did not exceed four hundred men—

In corroboration of my statement respecting the dismay with which the right were inspired I have only to add that their flight was so opposite to order & regularity that but four hundred remains of one thousand & upwards to be accounted for & our loss in killed and wound could not have exceeded fifty

I take the liberty Genl. of suggesting to you what has most probably presented itself already—the necessity of ousting the enemy from Camp Morgan for if suffered to remain in their possession cannot fail to annoy Camp Jackson—With much respect I have the honour to be your Obt. Hmble. Servt.

L. V. Foelckel
acting Brig Major

ALS, DLC (71). Foelckel (d. c1816), from the Baton Rouge area and a veteran of the 1810 West Florida revolt, was an officer of DeClouet's regiment of Louisiana drafted militia.

1. The name of the colonel was left blank. Lieutenant Colonel John Davis (d. 1816), a former Kentucky state legislator from Gallatin County, commanded the detachment of Kentucky militia sent to reinforce the west bank.

2. Déjan (c1777–1856) commanded the 1st Regiment of Louisiana militia. Cavalier (c1777–1850), a New Orleans merchant who had served in the Louisiana House, commanded the 2nd Regiment of Louisiana militia.

3. The British report of the battle was somewhat more charitable to the American troops. "At first, the Enemy, confident in his own security, shewed a good countenance, and kept up a heavy fire; but the determination of the Troops which I had the Honor to command to overcome all difficulties, compelled him to a rapid and disorderly flight." See William Thornton to Edward Pakenham, January 8, War Office 1, Vol. 141, Part II, UkLPR.

To David Bannister Morgan

Head quarters 7h. M. District
8h. Jan'y 1815

Sir,

This will be handed to you by Mr. Lafitte¹ whom I have sent to you as a man acquainted with the Geography of the Country on your side of the river and will be able to afford you any information you may want with respect to the Canalls and bayous by which the enemy may attempt to penetrate. I have also sent Genl. [Jean Joseph Amable] Humbert, a man in whose bravery I have unbounded Confidence, for the purpose of Carrying the enemy if necessary at the point of the Bayonet.² It is my determination he shall be dislodged at all events and I rely upon your determination with the aid I have sent you to accomplish it, they are not more than four hundred strong and your task not a difficult one; we have beat the enemy at all points, with the loss on their side of at least a thousand men—

Andrew Jackson
Major Gen'l. Comdg.

LS, TxU (mAJs); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:132–33 (from LC).

1. Probably Jean Lafitte.

2. Humbert (1755–1823), an exiled French general resident in New Orleans, had volunteered his services to AJ for the campaign.

To James Monroe

Camp 4 miles below Orleans

9th. Jan: 1815.

Sir

During the days of the 6th. & 7th. the enemy had been actively employed in making preparations for an attack on my lines. With infinite labour they had succeeded on the night of the 7th in getting their boats across from the lake to the river, by widening & deepening the canal on which they had effected their disembarkation.¹ It had not been in my power to impede these operations by a general attack. Added to other reasons, the nature of the troops under my command, mostly militia, rendered it too hazardous to attempt extensive *offensive* movements, in an open country, against a numerous & well disciplined army. Altho my forces, as to number, had been increased by the arrival of the Kentucky division my strength had received very little addition, a small portion only of that detachment being provided with arms. Compelled thus to wait the attack of the enemy I took every measure to repel it when it should be made & to defeat the object he had in view. Genl. Morgan with the Orleans contingent—the Louisiana militia & a strong detachment of the Kentucky troops occupyd an entrenched Camp, on the opposite side of the river, protected by strong batteries on the bank erected & superintended by Commodore Patterson.

In my encampment every thing was ready for action when early on the morning of the 8th the enemy after throwing a heavy shower of bombs & congreve rockets, advanced their columns on my right & left to storm my entrenchments. I cannot speak sufficiently in praise of the firmness & deliberation with which my whole line received their approach: *more* could not have been expected from veterans inured to war. For an hour the fire of the small arms was as incessant & severe as can be imagined. The artillery too directed by officers who displayed equal skill & courage did great execution. Yet the columns of the enemy continued to advance with a firmness which reflects upon them the greatest credit. Twice the column which approached me on my left was repulsed by the troops of Genl. Carroll—those of Genl. Coffee, & a division of the Kentucky militia, & twice they formed again & renewed the assault. At length however, *cut* to pieces, they fled in confusion from the field leaving it covered with their dead & wounded. The loss which the enemy sustained on this occasion cannot be estimated at less than 1500 in killed wounded & prisoners²—Upwards of three hundred have already been delivered over for burial; & my men are still engaged in picking them up within my lines & carrying them to the point where the enemy are to receive them. This in addition to the dead & wounded whom the enemy have been enabled to carry from

the field during & since the action, & to those who have since died of the wounds they received. We have taken about 500 prisoners, upwards of 300 of whom are wounded, & a great part of them mortally. My loss has not exceeded, & I believe has not amounted to ten killed & as many wounded.³ The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which at this moment, took place on the other side of the river. Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines, he had thrown over in his boats, a considerable force to the other side of the river. *Those* having landed, were hardy enough to advance against the works of Genl. Morgan; & what is strange & difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confidence approaching to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcement in whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled—drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the force; & thus, yeilding to the enemy, that most fortunate position. The batteries which had rendered me, for many days, the most important ser[vice] tho bravely defended, were of course, now abandoned; not however until the guns had been spiked.

This unfortunate route had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which they might annoy us without hazard, & by means of which they might have been enabled to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side the river. It became therefore an object of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object all the means in my power, which I could with any safety use, were immediately put in preparation. Perhaps however it was owing somewhat to another cause that I succeeded even beyond my expectations. In negotiating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities to enable the enemy to bury their dead & provide for their wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceded to as a basis; among which this was one—that altho' hostilities should cease on *this* side the river until 12 Oclk of this day yet it was not to be understood that they should cease on the *other* side; but that no reinforcements should be sent across by *either* army until the expiration of that hour.⁴ His Excellency Majr Genl. Lambert begged time to consider of those propositions until 10 Oclk of to day; & in the meantime recrossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness I immediately regained possession of the position he had thus hastily quitted.

The enemy having concentrated his forces may again attempt to drive me from my position by storm; whenever he *does*, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness, & sustain a character now become dear to them. I have the honor to be with great respect yr obt st

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg

LS in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC fragment (dated January 8), DLC (62). Published in many contemporary newspapers and in Bassett, 2:136-38 (from *Niles' Register*). John Reid to Daniel T. Patterson, January 10, 1815, PHi, indicates that Reid composed this report.

1. Villere's canal.

2. Jackson sent a second report to Monroe, January 13, in which he revised the estimate of British casualties upward to 2,600. The British return for January 8 showed 2,037 killed, wounded, or missing.

3. On January 13, Jackson reported to Monroe "only seven killed & six wounded. This was in the action on the line—afterwards a skirmishing was kept up in which a few more of our men were lost."

4. See above, AJ to John Lambert, January 8.

To David Bannister Morgan

Headquarters 7th Military dist.
10th. Jan'y 1815

Sir,

Immediately upon the receipt of this you will proceed to set fire to and destroy every house, and remove the fences, in front of your position which may in the Smallest degree interfere with its defence. The materials of the fences will be useful in Comfortably encamping your men. Altho I feel great pain at the destruction of private property, and the infliction of individual injury, yet when the imperious dictates of public duty require the sacrifice I am not allowed to hesitate.

Your post must be defended—the safety of the Country and my army in a great measure depends on it. In you I Confide, and from you I expect Corresponding Exertions. In case any Express arrives at your station from Fort St Philips, I pray your immediate aid in forwarding it to me¹

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg

LS, L-M (4-0517); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (4-0519). Facsimile of LS published in New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, January 8, 1914.

1. On January 9 British vessels had appeared before Fort St. Philip, and AJ had heard cannonading downriver. This order directing Morgan to perfect his defenses was a preliminary response to the uncertain situation. Walter H. Overton's report of the arrival of British ships, received later on January 10, generated an additional order to Morgan to "work all night" to finish.

To James Winchester

Head Quarters 7h. M. Dist.
Camp 4 miles below Orleans
10h. Jan'y 1815 1 Oclock P.M

Sir,

I have this moment recd. your letter of the 3d. Inst.¹

I am greatly disappointed that the 3d. Regt. is not now far advanced on its way to afford me assistance, believing the Order I sent you was positive to that effect. The enemy having concentrated all his forces in this quarter, & New Orleans being his great Object, it is all important that I should employ all the means in my power to resist his attempt.

Such is the understanding and the wish of the Secretary of war. You will therefore order the 3d. Regt. to hasten to join me with all possible dispatch, & when Generals McIntosh & Coulter shall arrive you will without delay order on so many of the forces under their Command as you may be able to spare from the immediate defence of Mobile. *That* being an object of comparatively little importance in the enemies estimation, it is not to be expected that much of his force will be directed to that point; at any rate for the present.

Enclosed are 2 letters from General McIntosh & an order to him; which latter you will have forwarded immediately under Cover.²

My Army and that of the Enemy still continue to occupy their former positions, in Cannon Shot of each other. On the morning of the 8h. he made a bold attempt to carry my works by storm; but was recd. with the utmost firmness by my troops, and repelled with great loss. In dead, wounded, and prisoners, it cannot be estimated at less than 1500.

Yesterday upwards of 300 of the dead were picked up by my troops, and delivered over to the enemy for burial. We took about 500 prisoners; the greater part of whom were dangerously and many of them *mortally* wounded. My loss was inconsiderable; being not more than 25 in killed and wounded.

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62). Published in *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, 1(1915):186–87.

1. See above.

2. See McIntosh to AJ, December 18, 1814; and Robert Butler to McIntosh, January 10. The third enclosure—McIntosh to AJ, December 27, 1814—has not been found.

Following the receipt of the flag of truce on January 8 from John Lambert, Jackson established, before pursuing discussions, that Lambert

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commanded the British land forces in New Orleans. On January 11, upon learning that Pakenham had been killed and Keane wounded, Jackson sought reconfirmation from Lambert before proceeding with arrangements for the prisoner exchange.

To John Lambert

[January 11, 1815]

In answer to my request to be furnished with a list of the prisoners taken from this army, I have just recd. a roster signd. by (Mr. [Pierre LeBreton] Duplessis) containing names¹

It has filled me with astonishment, that, that roster contains the names of many persons, who cannot be considered as prisoners of war, while it omits many others who were really taken in the attack of the 23d. ulto.

In setting an exchange of prisoners, the above reasons, added to others, make it absolutely necessary that the correspondence should be carried on, & the arrangement effected, by the Commanders in Chief of the two armies; or by officers specially authorised by them for this purpose.

I have the honor to Command the American forces in this quarter; and am willing at any proper moment, to adjust an exchange of Prisoners, with the officer who commands in Chief the British land forces on this Station. If that officer shall feel similarly inclined, he will be good enough to acquaint me with his disposition.

The reasons will be perceived which make it necessary that in furnishing a list of prisoners to be used in adjusting an exchange, it should express their respective grades, to what corps they belonged, & in what action, or on what occasion they were taken.

A Jackson M G comdg

LC, DLC (62); Draft in John Reid's hand, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:139–40.

1. Frederick Stovin (1783–1865), British deputy adjutant general at New Orleans, signed the report of American prisoners of war held by the British, containing 54 names and dated January 10. Duplessis (d. c1833), U.S. marshal for Louisiana, had charge of British prisoners.

From John Lambert

11th. January 1815.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this days date and to inform you that I am Commr. of the Forces acting on the left Bank of the Mississipi.¹

It is no doubt my duty not to allow any correspondence connected with this Force to go through any other hands but my own, especially when what may be required must have the Sanction of the Commr of the Forces of the U. States army acting on the same territory.

Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane has told me that he had had a correspondence with Commodore Patterson, commr the Naval Forces on this Station on the subject of the exchange of Prisoners but I conceived that this originated from and had reference to those who were taken in the gun boats. I recollect his saying that he considered the terms so explicit and fair that he had no difficulty in embracing them.

If, I am right, the basis was that there should be a mutual exchange, on each side, as far as equal numbers went, that the residue on either should be given up on Parole, not to serve untill regularly exchanged, and that the Wounded whose cases would not admit of removal should remain untill sufficiently recovered.

If, Sir such are your sentiments on the subject, I shall be very happy to concur in them and as in our situations we find sufficient employment, if you will have the goodness to direct your Adj. General to make the correspondence relative to it pass through his office, it shall be met with equal attention from that of this Force I have the Honor to be Sir your most obedient Servant

John Lambert
M. General Commd.

ALS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:139.

1. See above.

From James Jackson

Nashville January 13th. 1815

Dear Genl.

I recd. by last mail your favour of 30th. ulto.¹ It is with great pleasure I congratulate you & our brave country men under your command on the late success against that inveterate enemy—The loss of the brave fellow who gloriously fell in the cause of their Country is much lamented, but in War some must fall & generally the most valuable part of an Army. An apprehension prevails here that you will in course of the present contest unnecessarily risk your person & in that event, were you to fall, the safety of N Orleans would be jepordised & I must confess those general opinions accord much with my own, however we hope for the best. It is not with us to dictate—Genl. Coffee's good conduct has shut the mouths of every petty raskal in the Country. Carrol also stands high with his Country. he

undoubtedly deserves great credit, for getting to the point of dainger with such expedition—

It is supposed Genl Cock has been aquit by the Court Martial, all the important witnesses were absent, principally from not expecting he would go into a trial, but there was no exertions made to get them here.² Genl Johnson during the sitting of the Court, become candidate for Governor & It is supposed by some *East Tennessee flattery* induced him to do so—³

Mrs Jackson has been in suspense for several Weeks & as far as Nashville on her way to New Orleans, Colonel Butler's & Major Overton's ladies in Company.⁴ they are well fixed for descending the river. All friends concurring in the opinion that they should not proceed untill matters are settled below, have defered proceeding untill information from you will justify their going down—

Mr. Sims has not had an answer from Philadelphia.⁵ We have been disappointed in getting an overseer such as We wished & Mrs. J. prefered leaveing the place in care of John Knox, to any person not known to be suitable in every respect, I have promised to visit the farm occationally—⁶

I have agreeable to request continued your Note in Bank & shall attend to B[ennett] Smith &c⁷ I would have written more frequent had there been any thing worth writing about but as 'tis your wish will write frequently if it is to say nothing more than all is well, please tender my best wishes to Genl. Coffee & Captn Hutchings & believe me your friend

James Jackson

P.S. Judge White has resigned his seat on the Bench, Judge [Samuel] Powel appointed to fill his place⁸—The Answer of Erwin & others has not yet been filed, before Court sits they must put it in⁹ J. J

ALS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 1:476 (extract).

1. Not found.

2. The court-martial of John Cocke had been organized in Nashville in mid-December. The *Nashville Whig* of January 4 announced that the court had adjourned sine die without reporting a verdict, but Cocke was acquitted.

3. The announcement of Thomas Johnson's candidacy had appeared in the *Nashville Whig*, December 27, 1814.

4. Rachel Hays Butler and Harriet F. Winter Overton (1792–1853).

5. Jackson was referring to Sims's proposed purchase of AJ's lands. See James Jackson to AJ, November 27 (above) and December 16, 1814.

6. Knox (d. c1815) had married Jackson's niece Mary Caffery in 1805.

7. James Jackson had written that he had renewed AJ's note for \$2,000 but would take it out of the bank in early January (see James Jackson to AJ, December 16). Apparently AJ's letter of December 30 directed otherwise. Smith, a Rutherford County lawyer, was son-in-law of former congressman Joseph Dickson of North Carolina and the brother of William Smith, later Senator from South Carolina, whom AJ twice nominated to the Supreme Court. On December 23, he requested AJ "if it is convenient please to write Mr. James Jackson to make me a payment such as shall meet your funds without Injury," and on January 31, Jackson made out AJ's check for \$632.71 to Smith.

8. White resigned from the Tennessee Supreme Court on December 31, 1814. Powell (1776–1841) was offered White's position, but declined on January 2.

9. Jackson was referring to the case *Jackson v. Erwin*, July 8, 1814. Erwin's answer to AJ's bill of complaint was not finally filed until March 7, 1817, and litigation dragged on until the case was settled by compromise in 1824.

From David Bannister Morgan

Head quarters Drafted Militia
14th. January 1815.

Sir

I send for your information a Copy of an Order received from his Excellency Governor Claiborne dated 13th. January 1815. which was handed this Evening by Colo. Shamburgh¹

My answer to the Colonel was as follows. That I did not at present consider myself under the Command of Governor Claiborne therefore could not Receive an Order from him. That as Governor, and as a matter of Courtesy I would give him an unofficial copy of the Report of Our strength—

For several days I have been informed that it was the intention of his Excellency to assume the Command in chief of the Troops under my Orders. I have determined to Recognize no Order except Emenating from you as Commander of the District.² I have the Honor to be with Great consideration yr. obt Servt.

David B. Morgan
Brigr Genl Comdg

LS, ICHi (4-0546). Manuscript torn lengthwise and mended.

1. The order directed the submission of a return for Morgan's command (ICHi).

2. Jackson supported Morgan's position and placed him "under the immediate command alone subject to the orders of the Major General." See Robert Butler to Morgan, January 18.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7h. M. D.
January 17h. 1815

Complaint has been made to me, by the Soldiery, on the right Bank of the River Mississippi; for the want of rations.

That they have to go to N. Orleans; and the agent of the contractor has stated; that this arrangement has been entered into by you with the contractor. I have to ask you for an explanation of this thing—And in the mean time State to you that the rations must be delivered by the contractor, at the camp; And this I have ordered.¹

To enable the Contractor to do this, if he requires it; the Commanding Officer of the troops on the right bank will have detained a small detachment for this service. But on no account must the Troops be permitted to leave their Camp.

The Enemy is, from his Manovers is about to make a movement—And all hands must be at their post. An enterprising, daring Officer, at Chef Menteur, with the reinforcement ordered, would reap brilliant laurels,² Genl. Morgan with Col. Declouetts Regt. will be held in readiness to move at a moments warning to the English Turn, or such other point, as the movement of the enemy, may make necessary. I am respectfully

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62).

1. Claiborne replied on January 17 that “the irregularity of supplying Rations at this post, has not been sanctioned by me, and your orders to remedy the Inconvenience I will endeavour to have executed.”

2. On January 16 AJ had directed an order to Claiborne to reinforce Chef Menteur. He added, “I would request that the Governor accompany this reinforcement.” Claiming that he “understood” AJ “to express a wish,” Claiborne had ordered General Robert McCausland to that post. See Memorandum of letter to Claiborne, January 16; Claiborne to AJ, January 16 and 17.

Agreement for Exchange of Prisoners

Head Quarters 7th Military District
Jany. 17. 1815

Provisional articles agreed on between Major Smith authorised by Major Genl Lambert and Edward Livingston aid de camp to Major Genl Jackson authorised by him for that purpose subject to the ratification of the respective commanders of the two armies Between the lines Jany 17. 1815.

1. It being understood that Admiral Sr. Alexander Cochrane has sent or will immediately send the American prisoners as well of the Army as Navy now on board the british fleet to the mouth of the Rigolets It is agreed that a nominal & descriptive receipt shall be given for the same upon honor and that on the receipt of the said Prisoners a number of british prisoners equal in rank and number to those so sent to the Rigolets together with those confined in the british camp shall be sent to the Mouth of the River & be received by ships appointed for that purpose by the Admiral.

2. At the same time all the prisoners now in the british Camp shall be sent to the American Lines and receipted for as above not to serve until an Equal number of English prisoners shall be delivered

· January 1815 ·

3. Officers of Equal Rank shall be exchanged for Equal Rank & wounded for wounded as far as circumstances will permit

Edw Livingston
H G Smith
Major—

I approve and ratify the above arrangement

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg

ADS in Livingston's hand, also signed by Smith and AJ, DLC (15); Copy in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); DS copy signed by Smith, UkENL (4-0555). Published in Bassett, 2:145. ADS endorsed: "Articles relative to the Exchange of Prisoners made between E Livingston & Major Smith with a list of Prisoners enclosed." The enclosed list has not been identified.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7h. M. District
January 18h. 1815—

Sir,

When you solicited my permission to pass to the right bank of the Mississippi; it was as you expressed & as I understood it, to encourage the troops, & eradicate the seeds of discontent that had taken place.¹

I am sorry to find, from your letter of this date, that you have overated, or not sufficiently exerted, your influence; and that your presence there has failed to produce the effects which were expected and desired.

As to the Arms, you must be sensible Sir, that the proportion in the hands of the troops on the right is equal to that on the left bank, and that it is the duty of the commander of both stations to make the most of the resources in their power, and not to give way to such desponding Sentiments as are contained in your letter.

I am however the less surprised at the expression of those sentiments, since I have been informed of the purport of your conversation with General Carrick to day, relative to his command;² The stile of which was altogether different from what ought to have been expected from one whose duty so strongly inculcated the recommendation of union, and the suppression of all jealousies relative to rank.

I must not close my letter without remarking on the wonderful difference which appears between the statement you have made, relative to the force & equipments on the other side of the river, & that made by General Morgan on the 17h. Instant. The General represents the aggregate of men to be 1463: and computes the effective force at 1356. there being 170 without arms.³

To what am I to ascribe this sudden reduction of force under your own inspection and Government? Can it be possible that you have been so incautious as to use to the Officers of that corps language similar to that you used to General Carrick; and must I ascribe to that cause, in any degree, the unhappy deficiency of which you complain.

This Sir is not a time for Complaint, or equivocation. A moment which requires, so imperiously, the strictest performance of duties, must be followed by another in which an Explanation will be demanded for every failure. If the Chief Magistrate of the State shall be unable to render a satisfactory one, he neither will nor ought to derive any apology, or support from the dignity of his Station.⁴ I am respectfully Yr. Obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Majr. General Comd'g.

LC, DLC (62); Draft in the hands of AJ, Edward Livingston, and John Reid, DLC (15).

1. See Claiborne to AJ, January 12.

2. Jackson probably meant General Garrigues Flaujac, who was referred to in one endorsement as "Genl Garrique." See Flaujac to AJ, February 6.

3. For the two assessments of strength, see Morgan's report, January 17 (DLC-67); and Claiborne to AJ, January 18.

4. AJ's private opinion, expressed in his journal of events in the New Orleans campaign, December 23, 1814-March 6, 1815, was that Claiborne "is much better qualified for great pomp & show, & courting popularity in quiet life in civil walks—than military achievements amidst peril and danger."

To David Holmes

Head Quarters 7. M. District
Camp 4 miles below N. Orleans
18 Jan: 1815

Sir

The repulse which the enemy met with on the 8th has, I believe, proved fatal to their hopes. Their loss on that day, was prodigious—exceeding according to their own accounts as well as to ours, 2600 Amongst their killed were genl Packingham the commander in cheif, & Major general Gibbs who died the day after the action. Major general Kean was wounded, but still lives. Their army is, at present, conducted by Major general Lambert, who, if I mistake not, finds himself in a very great perplexity. To advance he cannot—to retreat is shameful. Reduced to this unhappy dilemma, I believe he is disposed to encounter disgrace rather than ruin, & will, as soon as his arrangements for this purpose are effected, return to his shipping. This, at any rate, is the design to which many symptoms seem to point. Probably, when it is attempted to be put in execution I shall accompany him a short distance.

If ever there was an occassion on which providence interfered, immedi-

ately, in the affairs of men it seems to have been on this. What but such an interposition could have saved this Country? Let us mingle our joys & our thanksgivings together.

At a moment when my feelings are thus alive I should do violence to them if I did not hasten to offer you my thanks, as well for the good disposition you have manifested, as for the important services you have rendered. With the highest respect I have the honor to be Sir Yr. very Obt St.

Andrew Jackson
Major genl comdg.

P.S. I must again entreat that when the vessel with the arms shall arrive at Natchez you will use your best means to have them hastened to this point with the utmost dispatch—having the man who had been entrusted with the transportation of them arrested & sent to me in confinement.¹A.J—

LS, Ms-Ar (4-0568); LC, DLC (62); Draft in John Reid's hand, DLC (15); Facsimile of LS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 2:145–46.

1. AJ was referring to the delayed arms shipment from Pittsburgh. Contractors Jacob Smith and Thomas Maples were in fact arrested and tried on charges of “protecting the enemy and favouring his designs against the state of Louisiana.” Although the court-martial found the men not guilty, AJ registered his disapproval of the verdict. See Robert Butler to Abram R. Woolley, January 14; and General order reporting courts-martial, March 2.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters 7. M. District
Camp 4 miles below Orleans
19. Jan. 1815.

Sir

Last night at 12 Oclk the enemy precipitately decamped & returned to his boats—leaving behind him, under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded, including two officers—fourteen peices of his heavy artillery, & a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, & of that through which he retired—protected by Canals, redoubts, entrenchments & swamps on his Right, & the river on his Left that I could not, without encountering a risque, which my true policy did not seem to require or to authorise, attempt to annoy him much on his retreat. We took only eight prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether or renew his efforts at some other point, I do not pretend to determine with possitiveness. In my own mind however there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate, for the present season; & by the *next*, I hope we shall be fully prepared

for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Ft St Phillip

His loss, on this ground, since the debarkation of his troops, as stated by all the last prisoners & deserters, & as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded four thousand; & was greater, in the action of the 8th. than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the Inspector General, whose report has been forwarded you.¹ I am more & more satisfied in the belief that had the arms destined for the use of this army reached us in time (& they have not reached us yet) the whole British army, in this quarter, would before now, have been captured or destroyed. We succeeded, however, on that day, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand, of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery, from both sides of the river being constantly employed, till the night, & indeed until the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position on which so little rest could be found!

I am a[d]vised by Major Overton who commands at Ft St Phillips, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his Fort for 8 or 9 days from 13 inch mortars without effect, had, on the morning of that day, retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.²

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you that wherever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance: I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us is not the most proper to provide them. I have the honor to be Sir with great respect Yr very Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

P.S. On the 18th. our prisoners, on shore, were delivered to us—an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall still have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

A. J.

20th. Mr. Shields purser in the Navy, has today taken fifty four prisoners, among are 4 officers³

A. J.

LS in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); LC, DLC (62); Draft in Reid's hand, DLC (15). Published in many contemporary newspapers and in Bassett, 2:148–49 (from LC).

1. See Arthur P. Hayne to AJ, and AJ to Monroe, January 13.

2. Jackson probably meant Overton's letter of January 19.

3. Shields (d. 1827) had taken a fleet of small boats to annoy British movements on Lake Borgne. For accounts of his sortie, see Robert McCausland to William C. C. Claiborne, January 20, DLC (15); and Latour, pp. 180–83.

To James Winchester

Head quarters 7th M District
Camp 4 miles below N Orleans
January 19th 1815

Dr. Genl

From the affair of the 8th. to 12 oclock P M on the 18th I kept up a harrassing fire on the enemy when he precipitately retreated to his flotilla leaving Eighty wounded including two officers, and fourteen peaces of heavy artillery, six Eighteen pounders on their carriages compleat—The enemy on the morning of the 18th retreated from before Fort St. Phillips after bombarding it for nine days with no other effect than killing one man & wounding seven—throwing upwards of 1000 shells from a 13½ Inch mortar—Louisiana is now clear of an enemy, where he may attempt to strike, or whether he is able to strike at all is uncertain—The Prisoner acknowledge a loss of upwards of 4000, the Flower of their army and all their valuable officers—Lt Genl Packingham, and Major Genl Gibbs are both dead—Major General Kean is badly wounded—Major Genl Lambart is said to have went crazy,¹ and the British army now commanded by a Colo. Still we must be vigilant and on the alert—My whole effectives with arms on the 8th. instant did not amount to 4000 three thousand on the left bank engaged. My regular force 550 nearly two thirds of whom are not better than raw militia—But with this force with vigilance I have defeated this Boasted army of Lord Wellingtons²—double my numbers at least—Should this crippled army attempt to vissit you on their passage home you will give a good account of them. I think they are bound for Bermuda, there to await further orders—and as soon as there defeat reaches gent—we will have peace in my oppinion—respectfully yours in haste,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:149–50.

1. British deserters spread this rumor. See John Reid to Elizabeth Reid, January 20, DLC-Reid Papers.

2. AJ and other American observers were very conscious that the British troops included members of the Duke of Wellington's peninsular army, a fact that enhanced the prestige of the victory in American eyes. On January 27, John Poultney, Jr., a New Orleans merchant, gave symbolic expression to the feeling by presenting AJ with a life of Wellington.

From John Lambert

Jany. 20th. 1815.

Sir

Mr. Celestin Chiapella the bearer of this, is a Person, whom, previous to the British Force making a movement on the night of the 18th. I had from some particular circumstances thought right to detain for a few days. I shall send him back tomorrow and I have requested him to deliver this, the object of which is to acquaint you that to my great surprise, I found on reaching my Head Quarters, that a considerable number of Slaves had assembled there under the idea of embarking with the army. Every pains has been taken to persuade them to remain peaceably at home, Mr. Celestin has taken with him those that chose to return with him,¹ & the remainder will be given to any proprietors that may claim them & sending a Person who may have influence with them as soon as possible, will be the readiest mode & I will add every facility to their being sent back.² I have the Honor to be Sir Your Obedient Servant

John Lambert
M. G. Comm'd.

ALS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:150–51.

1. Previous to the British retreat to their ships on January 18, the southern approach to their position was guarded by picquets stationed on Chiapella's plantation. Chiapella reportedly lost forty-three slaves to the British, more than any other Louisiana slaveholder except the Villerés (Latour, Appendix, p. clxxxi).

2. AJ interpreted this sentence as an assurance "that the negroes who flocked to his Army will be delivered upon application," and so informed Governor Claiborne on January 28.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans Jany 22nd. 1815

Sir,

Your letter of this date has been received.¹ I have forwarded Instructions to General McCausland "to transmit *direct to you*, a return of the whole strength of his present command, stating particularly the number of Riflemen, of Artillerists, Infantry and Indians," and to communicate also to you, "the *position* which the Light pieces now occupy; the advantages and disadvantages of the *same*, and to represent also in detail, the reasons which induced him to think a removal of two of these pieces to the fortified camp desirable."²

As regards the reinforcement of 250 men, of which you speak, it has not been ordered by me, and the following explanation, will I presume,

be satisfactory.³ At the very moment of receiving your Instructions to reinforce the Post at Chef Menteur, I sent Colonel Shaumburg (my aid) to carry the same into execution, & of which I informed you by Letter;⁴ But Shaumburg (to whose care the Letter was committed) was specially instructed to say to you, that General Vilere's command from which the reinforcement could *alone be taken*, were for the most part without arms. On Shaumburg's Return, he represented, "that in a conversation with you upon the subject, you had said to him, 'that having found out that Villere's command were unarmed, and that they had four of⁵ five hundred Negroes to take care of,' you had ordered the Dragoons & some mounted men to Chef Menteur." Hence Shaumburg concluded, and so stated to me, that no further reinforcement was then expected from me. But you desire, that a reinforcement of 250 men be now forwarded. I have in fact no Troops to call upon. General Morgan who commands on the opposite shore does not consider himself subject to my orders;⁶ Generals Vilere & [Stephen A.] Hopkins's command are immediately at your disposition,⁷ the different Detachments of militia coming from the Interior, have in obedience to your orders been instructed by Major General [Philemon] Thomas to report themselves immediately to you, and the several uniform and volunteer Battalions remain under your command. Under these circumstances, I must ask you to point out the corps from which the reinforcement to Chef Menteur is to be taken.⁸ I am Sir, respectfully your hble srvt

William C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC (15).

1. See AJ to Claiborne, January 22.

2. Only an insignificant fragment of McCausland's reply, January 22 (DLC-75), has been found.

3. On January 16, AJ had ordered Claiborne to send 200 to 250 troops to Chef Menteur; and in his letter of January 22, he demanded that Claiborne explain why the men had not been sent.

4. See Claiborne to AJ, January 16.

5. "Or" is probably intended here.

6. See above, Morgan to AJ, January 14.

7. Villeré commanded the first division and Hopkins the second brigade of Louisiana militia. Hopkins (d. 1815), a Donaldsonville lawyer, had served as speaker of the second session of the Louisiana legislature.

8. AJ's answer has not been found. He did, however, order Morgan to detach Déjan's 1st Regiment of Louisiana militia to reinforce Chef Menteur. See Robert Butler to David B. Morgan, January 22.

To James Monroe

Head Quarters 7. M. District
New Orleans
25. Jan. 1815

Sir

I advised you on the 20th that the enemy had two nights before, decamped & returned to his flotilla.¹ No circumstances have since transpired to make it certain whether he intends to abandon his original purpose altogether or to exert his efforts for its accomplishment at some other point. I am persuaded however that the discomfiture he has met with has left him without the means of prosecuting it for the present with any hopes of success; But having manifested, by bringing with him all the preparations for the immediate establishment of colonial government, not only the facility with which he calculated on attaining his object, but the high value which he set upon it, it is not improbable that though disappointed in his hopes of easy success he may not have finally relinquished his intention. The interval of his absence ought therefore to be industriously employed in providing the most effectual means against his possible return. My opinion is that for the effectual defence of this District, should the enemy meditate a renewal of his attempts, not less than 5000 regular troops are necessary; & for *permanent* defence, that is the only description of troops upon which reliance can be placed. It is true, the militia who were sent hither from the country above, on the late emergency have approved themselves worthy the high confidence we had in them, & shewn indeed, that for such a purpose they are inferior to no troops in the world; but it is only for purposes thus temporary that they can be considered as valuable. The short periods of their engagements, not more than their habits of life by which when they have made one excursion or fought one battle, they are so strongly recalled to their families & home render them a very unequal match, in continued warfare, for men who following arms as a profession, are scarcely entitled to merit for perseverance.

The secrecy & expedition with which the enemy was enabled to approach us with so powerful a force, is also a proof that that by which his future designs must be resisted ought not to depend upon accident in its arrival or be subject to delay in its application.

As composing a part of the force which may be necessary for the defence of this country I would beg leave to recommend 6 companies of Light artillery, & 1000 riflemen as peculiarly suitable; & permit me also to remark that an able engineer is greatly wanted here, & cannot be sent too soon.

Officers are greatly wanted to complete the 3d. 7th. & 44th Regts which are very deficient.

The innumerable bayous & outlets from the Lakes which had hitherto been so little known or regarded, gave to the enemy on his late incursion facilities (advantages) of which it will be my duty to deprive him hereafter; & when I shall have succeeded in that, the force which would otherwise be necessary for the defence of this country, will bear considerable diminution.²

I will further take the liberty to suggest that the Block ship, now lying on lake Ponchartrain in an unfinished state ought immediately to be completed; Why she has been thus left I am quite at a loss to conjecture, as she is peculiarly adapted to the defence of the lakes. What makes it the more remarkable is that the covering which has been provided for her has probably cost the government more than it would to have completed her.³

Col Haynes to whom this is entrusted will be enabled from the opportunities he has had, & his accuracy of observation to afford much useful information on the several points to which I have referred as well as on others relative to the situation & the proper defences of this country.

Draft in John Reid's hand and Extract, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:151–52 (from LS, now missing from DNA-RG 107).

1. See above.

2. For the continuing efforts to improve defenses on the canals and bayous surrounding New Orleans, see AJ to Arsène Lacarrière Latour and Howell Tatum, January 27; Latour to AJ, January 30; Walker Gilbert to AJ, January 24 and 27, February 1; AJ to William Darby, January 27, February 10; Darby to AJ, February 5, 8, and 9; and Robert Butler to Michael Reynolds, February 12.

3. See above, AJ to Monroe, October 10, 1814.

From Thomas Hinds

Cavalry Camp N Orleans
January 25th. 1815

Sir

Pursuant to your order of yesterday I proceeded with my comd. composed of one hundred and fifty of the Mississippi Dragoons dismounted and with muskets to Villeries Canal at which place I was joined by two hundred Kentuckians under the comd. of Major Wood. together with about fifty of the Louisiana militia.¹ with this force (about four hundred) I marched at Dark down the East Bank of Bayou Bienvenue and after a toilsome march of three hours came in view of the Enemies redoubt at the distance of 600 yards. the narrowness of the pass and the many obstructions occasioned by the Enemy in his retreat having Broken up all the Bridges which he had erected over the many Bayous on the rout necessarily retarded and lengthened my line of march and prevented my formin the Troops in any close order—at the distance of about four hundred yards our aproach was perceived by the Enemy when he immediately

commenced a brisk fire of grapeshot from to small pieces of artillery we had not advanced far when to my mortification I found the Enemy were posted on the opposite Bank of Bayou Bienvenue (at that place about 60 or 80 yards wide) behind a redoubt which secured him against the fire of our musketry so that it was impossible to assail without the assistance of Boats. the Fire from his artillery was incessantly kept up and in the mean time one of his Barges was dispatched down the Bayou with information of our approach or to procure assistance as I suppose—In this situation finding it impracticable to get at the Enemy I resolved to take a position below him and endeavour to cut off his communication with the main army. but here again I was baffled by a Bayou, which intersected Bayou Bienvenue on that side here being exposed to the Enemies Fire without the possibility of returning it with effect. determined to retreat in the same Order I had advanced. and for that purpose sent my adjt. with orders to Major Wood to halt in his position until the Dragoons who were in front should Countermarch—but to my surprise, Adj. [Samuel] Calvit returned and reported that the Kentuckians had already fled.² I am unable to say [what] was the conduct of Major Wood and his officers in this affair or what were their exertions to rally their men but am inclined to think that the very unmilitary conduct of this detachment was owing principally to a spirit of insubordination which seemed to prevail among the Kentucky Troops I returned to Camp about three o'clock this morning with the loss of one man of the Miss. Dragoons killed and one wounded having every reason to be pleased with steady good conduct of the officers and men of the Dragoons I have the honor to be respectfully yr. Obt

Tho Hinds Lt. Col
Com Mis Dragoons

ALS, DLC (15).

1. See Robert Butler to Hinds, January 24 (4-0067). The Kentucky officer was possibly William Wood, who captained a company in Slaughter's regiment. John Adair later identified Major James Johnson as the commander of the Kentucky detachment, a claim AJ disputed. See AJ to Adair, July 23, 1817; Adair to AJ, October 21, 1817.

2. Calvit (1782–1820), a member of a prominent Jefferson County, Mississippi, family, was a lieutenant in the Mississippi Territory militia. Hinds's oral report was evidently more graphic. According to AJ's journal of events in the New Orleans campaign, December 23, 1814–March 6, 1815, Hinds reported that after returning "to the ground where he expected to find the Kentuckians & who he expected was supporting him all the time to his great astonishment they were all missing . . . the Colo then inquired of his officer who commanded his rear, If he knew what had become of the Kentuckians, when he was informed that on the fire of the piece from the British Boat they all fled precipitately in the Cain which was the last he saw or heard of them."

To Robert Hays

Head quarters 7 M. District
N Orleans January 26, 1815—

Dr. Colo.

I have this moment recd yours of the 17th. am happy to find the ladies have started at last¹—I hope there will be no danger from a return of the enemy—you say you wish I would write often, were you to see the business with which I am surrounded you would I know readily excuse me—I rejoice to hear of the health of our friends there, and thank my god, we have all escaped here altho I do not enjoy good health at present—I thank you for your attention to my farm, and beg you to see it now & then Tell Knox to take care of my stock, my colts & lambs particularly—

I enclose you a paper including my adress and Genl order to the Troops² since which, about Eighty prisoners has been taken—who state that the Total Loss of the enemy amounts to six thousand five hundred, and Major Genl Kean has died of his wounds—It appears that the unerring hand of providence shielded my men from the Powers of Balls, bombs & Rocketts, when every Ball & Bomb from our guns carried with them the mission of death—Tell your good lady & family god bless them—& give my respects to all friends—adieu—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:153.

1. Letter not found. Rachel and her party left Nashville on January 25.
2. See AJ to Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans, January 21.

To James Brown

Head quarters 7th. M. District
N Orleans January 26th. [27] 1815
half after 10 oclock p.m.

Sir

I have Just time to say to you that the officer of the piquet guard at chef-menteur states from his look out tree, that the last British sail disappeared at half past 11 a.m. to day, and Louisiana is again freed from her enemy,¹ whether they will attempt to rally their shattered forces, and return to the invasion of this country, I cannot say—I shall not relax in my preparations for defence, but the goverment must recollect how inadequate the regular force here is to the defence of the country—Genl Coffees brave Volunteers time of service will soon expire, and a reenforcement ought to be up in

· January 1815 ·

time to relieve them²—this hint you will please give to the secretary of war—The arms has at length reached me on yesterday, had they been up on the 7th. I think on the 8th. the whole B. forces would have been captured, I was too weak to risque any bold project—3200 effectives met on the line 9500 of the choice of Wellingtons army two thirds of whom (says the last prisoners taken) were destroyed since the landed—they estimate (says the prisoners) their loss in killed wounded & missing to 6500, and state that Genl Kean is since dead of his wounds—I enclose you my adress and Genl order to my army,³ adieu respectfully

Andrew Jackson

ALS, InU-Li (4-0616).

1. See John W. Collins to Robert McCausland, and McCausland to AJ, January 27.
2. Coffee's brigade was entitled to discharge on March 20.
3. See AJ to Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans, January 21.

From Silas Dinsmoor

Camp Pearl River near Fords
27th. January 1815

Sir,

I wrote you in haste yesterday morning by General Winchester's express.¹ Since which the Sixtown Indians have increased their numbers to seventy two, badly armed, there being only seven Rifles, & twenty three common trading guns, most of them in bad order.² Apprehensive of a deficiency in arms, I applied to Genl Winchester when at Mobile for a supply. He declined furnishing, because he had no order to send arms out of the limits of his command; & because he believed the Indians would be ordered to Mobile.

Col Nixon has advised you by the present express, of the report of the Contractor's Agent declaring his inability to supply the militia & Indians, for more than a few days, with bread stuff & forage.³ This report, & the want of funds in the Q. M. department, to make purchases, are much to be lamented, as it has defeated all the arrangements of Col. Nixon, with whose zeal for the public interest, you are sufficiently acquainted, to duly appretiate. I am much indebted to the Col. for the means he has taken to keep the Indians embodied & subsisted (till we can receive your orders) by ordering one hundred and ⁴ bushels of peas, with which I shall make them satisfied while they last. I shall keep the Indians, which may join me, amused at least, & by showing scouts, of those who have arms, on the coast, may have a good effect, to check the marauding parties of the enemy who may attempt foraging. And I hold myself responsible to defeat every attempt made, or to be made, to seduce the Indians from their

attachment to the United States, & will not suffer myself to doubt that you will afford the necessary means to enable them to render efficient service. I have the honour to be very respectfully Sir, your obedient servant

Silas Dinsmoor

ALS, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:153–54. The stockaded house of John Ford (1767–1826), Methodist minister, postmaster, and delegate to the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1817, was in Marion County, Mississippi. It was a hostel for travellers, including AJ, who stopped there in 1814 en route from Mobile to New Orleans.

1. See Dinsmoor to AJ, January 26.

2. Dinsmoor was referring to a clan of Choctaw Indians living in the neighborhood of Jasper County, Mississippi.

3. See George H. Nixon to AJ, January 27.

4. Space left blank in the manuscript.

From James Jackson

Nashville Jany. 26th. [27] 1815

Dear Genl.

Last tuesdays mail brought us the glorious news of the defeat of the British on the 8th. Inst. a victory un[e]qualed since the war commenced—

Mrs. Jackson on wednesday (day before yesterday) with Mrs. Colonel Butler & Mrs. Major Overton in company, under special care of Doctor William Butler, took their departure for Orleans & am in hopes they will have a speedy & safe passage. The man who owns the Boat & takes the Ladies down, Mr. Green, is a worthy man, has been very accomodating & no doubt will continue to be so & is worthy of a recommendation to any person who may have freight to send up the River—¹

The Ladies were on the point of setting out when the first News of the aproach of British to New Orleans reached us, but, tho We had every confidence in the result, Colonel Hays myself & other friends advised them to defer setting out untill something decissive occured being in our opinion a necessary prudence, the have now gon with the consent & good wishes of all their friends—

I have not heard from Mr. Sims since my last, relative to your Land nor has any thing occured in your business necessary to write about—²

I have never seen such general joi here as was created by the defeat of British, the most sanguine expectations were exceeded—

Tell Washington [Jackson] (when you see him) that I have nothing worth communicating to him at Orleans & that I wish him to aid Mr. Green who takes Mrs. Jackson down, in procureing a freight³—all friends well sincerely yours

James Jackson

ALS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 6:446-47.

1. Probably Samuel R. Green, to whom James Jackson gave a check against AJ for \$109.40 on January 19.

2. See above, James Jackson to AJ, January 13.

3. Jackson (1784-1865), brother and business associate of James Jackson, was partner in the mercantile firm of Jackson & Kirkman in Natchez.

Thomas Langford Butler to Silas Dinsmoor

H Q 7 M D N Orleans Jany 30

Sir

The Majr Genl. commanding has recd your communication of the [27] Inst.¹ And takes a pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to you for the zeal and activity with which you have on this an many other occasions enlisted yourself to collect and bring to the service of the U S the Choctaws. He feels the utmost confidence that these exertions will be continued to repel the attempts which the enemy may make to sew disaffection amongst the Indians, and that they will feel a common interest with him in driving from our shores an enemy who would only use them so long as they might be serviceable, and ultimately abandon them to the mercy of the goverment which has always had too much cause to punish with rigour the inocent savage who has been swaid to the commission of murder of his friends & thus made the instrument of his own destruction by false professions of friendship on the part of his and our common enemies. Provisions have been forwarded to chefonta, subject to the order of colo Nixon,² and the Genl. intends to have arms forwarded to you very soon. I have the honour to be respectfully yr. obedt Servt

By command
T L B aid de camp

ALS draft, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:154.

1. Date is left blank. See above, Dinsmoor to AJ, January 27.

2. Sixty barrels of flour and six of salt were sent. See Robert Butler to George H. Nixon, January 30, DLC (16).

To James Winchester

Head Quarters 7. M. District
New-Orleans
31 Jan: 1815.

Sir

The express has just reached me with your letters of the 15th. & 22d. Inst.¹

I lament exceedingly the situation of your supplies; & *did* hope that the precautions which had been used, would have prevented a scarcity at any point² That I might not be disappointed, I had dispatched Capt William Lauderdale about the 15th. October with ample powers to purchase, on the failure of the Contractors, & with strict injunctions to push on the supplies with the utmost dispatch to the different points ordered.³ I received a letter from him on his arrival at Ft Strother, & have heard nothing of him since.⁴ Having had the fullest confidence in his activity & zeal, I am greatly astonished, both at his silence, & his failure to execute the business upon which he was sent. Be pleased to write him, & learn the situation of the supplies & the causes which have so long delayed their arrival.

While we rejoice in the happy result which has attended our arms & offer up sincere thanksgiving for the remarkable interposition of Heaven on our behalf, it is impossible not to lament that the slow provisions of government, & the dilatory movements of its agents should have prevented our success from being complete. Had the arms destined for the use of this army reached it in time, I have very little doubt that the whole force of our invaders might & would have been captured or destroyed

Whether the enemy will sail direct for Bermuda, or, in a fit of madness, attempt something farther before he leaves our Coast, is not easy to be determined. I am satisfied however that he is too much crippled to meditate any thing serious. Perhaps Nichols & Woodbine may again visit the Apalachala, & endeavour to stir up the Indians; but I believe their machinations will be counteracted by the representations of Francis & McQueen (should they get back) who were witnesses of the defeat of their army here.

I cannot bring myself to think the enemy will make any attempt on Ft Bowyer in returning; yet you will not relax in your former vigilance & exertions I have the honor to be very respectfully Yr. Ob. St.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

P.S. 31. Our prisoners who had been confined in the fleet have just returned, & state that the enemy is busily engag^{ed} in building flat bottom boats. His object may be to move through pass Heron, or renew his attempts upon this city.
J A

LS in John Reid's hand, THi (4-0667); AL draft and Draft in Reid's hand, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:154-55 (extract, dated January 30, from AL draft).

1. See Winchester to AJ, January 15 and 22.

2. Winchester's letter of January 15 reported that as a result of the failure of contractors to fulfill requisitions, troops at Fort Jackson had been placed on half rations and Indian rations had been reduced to preserve supplies for Winchester's troops.

3. See AJ to Lauderdale, October 18 and 22, 1814. Lauderdale (c1780-1838), a resi-

dent of Sumner County, was a captain and assistant deputy quartermaster general with the Tennessee militia.

4. Not found.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans 31st January 1815

Sir

Applications being hourly addressed to me by the militia officers of the state, to learn the disposition to be made of the various Detachments, now at this place, and finding a wish very general on the part of the citizens to return to their respective Homes; I take the liberty to ask, whether in your Judgment the services of the whole or what part of the militia of this state now in the service of the united states can be dispensed with, & *at what period?*¹ May I also ask whether since the date of your last letter upon the subject, you have heard any thing further, from the British commander respecting the negro slaves?² You will excuse my solicitude upon a subject so immediately interesting to many good citizens of the state, and in whose behalf, in my character as civil Governor I would wish to address a letter to the British commander, & to convey it by three distinguished citizens, if you should not already, have effected the restoration of their property³ I am sir very Respectfully your hble servt

William C. C. Claiborne

LS, DLC (16); LC, Ms-Ar and L-M (MAJs). Published in Bassett, 2:155.

1. AJ replied that the militia could not be discharged. See Robert Butler to Claiborne, January 31.

2. On January 28 Claiborne had asked if the British would return slaves, and AJ replied on the same day that he had Lambert's assurance that the slaves would "be delivered upon application."

3. Claiborne submitted this letter and Butler's reply to the state legislature, which approved sending a delegation of citizens to reclaim slaves (*Louisiana House Journal*, pp. 79, 82). For AJ's reaction, see AJ to Claiborne, [February 3] and 5, below.

From Joshua Baker

Camp Jackson, In the Parrish of St Mary
2nd of February 1815

Sir

In cumpliance with your orders to keep you advised of all occurances worthy of notice,¹ I now gave you such information as I deem of importance for you to no, as to the disposition of the men under my Immedate command

There is incamped, at the Lafaurse [Lafourche] 284 men under the command of Major David Rees,² at camp Jackson 400 men exclusive of officers, on the Bayau Tashe [Teche], where it enters Berwicks Bay, one Captain 20 men who is implied with two smawl Boats on the Sea Cost where the entrance is into this Bayau—There is 25 at Bells Island, with one Lieutenant—whos Business it is to cruse on the coast from Beleal [Belle Isle?], Point Shevoree [Chevreuil] Point Ofare [Au Fer] to the mouth of the Vermillion, or the pass into that river, 5 men on the Sea Coast at the mouth of the Bayau Sallee [Salé], where there is a good landing, and a small settlment, And a vast number of Cattle Ranges on the Sea marsh in the winter Season There is 75 men Stationed at the mouth of the Vermillion River one Capt one first one 2nd Lieut, And one other Cumpny which I have stationed at differant bridges, and pases within the Bounds of the 15 & 16 Regiments, who are held in readiness to march to any point where thay mite be wanting

I will now account to you, Sir, for not being able to have the whole of my men brought to the Lafaurse, as I have before advised you of the reason I need not trouble you more on that subject, when I arived in this Parrish, I found the mashures that I had taken before I had left hear for neworleans There had been no lookout Boat sent from the port on Berwicks Bay and grate neglect, at all the other ports—so that I thought, I had better remain heare until I shall recive your orders—I considered your orders to me disscrenary, to act as surcumstances mite require. I do no there had been grate neglect, amongst the officers hear. Thay had got to quarling amongst themselves, And the gratest disorder did prevail amongst all ranks. I am happy to have it in my power to say that the gratest harmony now prevailes throughout the Brigade³

There has been a grate alarm amongst the inhabitance of Opelousas, And St Martain, owing to a rebellion amongst the neagroes of these Parrishs. How far It has exstended I dont no that I have been correctly informed. There has been 17 put in Jale. I belive there tryal has not yet cum on. There has sum of the neagroes has confesed the fact, And that the signal for an attack was to be the fireireing of the British Cannon there was one of the men that had charge of one of my lookout boates reported to me, that on the 25th of January, from Point Sevoree, he heard about forty Rounds fired from large cannon towards Point Ofare, after a relaps of time of nearly one Hour He heard twelve more rounds, disstinctly fired, About thee points of the Cumpis, to the west of the place, where the first firing was heard, from that surcumstance, connected with that of the neagroes has indused me to keep the men that had been collected, at this place, until I recived your further orders⁴

I have been Just informed that there is three vessels braught in as prises to sum armed vessels near the mouth of the Bayay Teashe. I am indused to belive that the account is true for there was three cannon heard fire near that place, on the 27th of January, which I am told is the signal for the

people on the lower Settlements of the Lafourshe that a prise has arived, and for them to cum in, that shold want to make purchases of them—I shall send out a boate to spy them out, and as soon as the Armes arives, I shall endeavour to take them. I am verrey desiruous of obtaining sum cannon for a fortification on the Bayau Teashe, and two small field peases, so as to be able to youse them aganst the enemie either by watter or land, when ever occation shold require—I have heard nothing of the Armes that my detachment, I left in Town, to bring them on to this place. The officer has made me no report since I left him⁵

The men assembleed hear is mostly unarmed. I think it wold take 600 stand to furnish them in a tolerable condition to be depended on. The men appear to be well dissposed to meet the hardships of a camp life. I have dun the best I cold, to make them cumfortable, thay are incamped in huts made of fenceing peces, And permetan camps which I think is preferable to the other, we are bad off for camp ecupage to cook in, as well as tents. I have procured pots cattles, and pans where ever I cold cum at them, and perhaps at a high price we ware obliged to have them, or I cold not have kept the men together. I hope you will consider my quartermasters accounts I shall be verrey perticlar in exsaming them. Th/e/ people has behaved with grate Patriottism, And I have pledged myself that they shall be punctuly payed, for every thing that thay have furnished the publick service with

We are quite quiet at this time, and I have recived no other news then what I have reported to you in this letter

Sir, I must solisset a furlow from you, shold the times admit of it, I have sum private business in New Orleans, that requires my presence there for fore or five days, I am about making arangments to leave this State, and move to Tennessee, And If you cold grant my request, I wold be much obliged to you, to let me no by the arliest oppertunity—I will make as short a stay in Town, and on the rode as possable, And then return to my duty, let my private affairs suffer as thay may, until the men under command can be disscharged from the service of our country

The men are in godd helth, and sperits, and are well furnished by Mr Baldwin, exsept that thay have to take corn meal in lue of flower. I shold be glad that the contractor shold be obliged to furnish one half of the bread rashen of flower and the other of meal—I have troubled you with a long letter Sir exsept of my best wishes for your Health & prosperity I am your Obedant Servant

Joshua Baker Senor
Colo Commanding 4th Brgd
Luisiana Militia

ALS, DLC (16).

1. See Robert Butler to Baker, January 20.

2. Rees (1774–1835), an Attakapas planter and justice of the peace, was a major in the 4th Brigade, Louisiana militia.

3. In his letter of January 27, Baker had complained that disobedient and neglectful militia officers had allowed their men to return home during his absence at New Orleans.

4. Concern about slave rebellion may have contributed to Baker's discipline problems. Several Attakapas legislators petitioned AJ to allow the militia of St. Mary and St. Martin to remain in the parishes, arguing that the exposed position of their coast and the "great number of slaves in said Parishes," meant "there is scarcely white men sufficient at any time to form the necessary Patrols & Keep the Blacks in order." See Nathaniel Kemper et al. to AJ, [January 1815].

5. Baker had requested arms from New Orleans on January 2, but that request and a subsequent personal application by the contractor Baldwin (not further identified) were denied. On January 6 Baker was ordered to march as many men as could be spared to the defense of New Orleans. He evidently responded by bringing a regiment to the city, for on January 20 he was ordered to march his regiment to Attakapas to take charge again of defenses there. Apparently while in New Orleans he persuaded AJ to supply some arms for his troops. See Baker to AJ, January 2; AJ to Baker, January 6; Claiborne to AJ, January 7 and 9; Butler to Baker, January 20.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

[February 3, 1815]

at a time like the present, when the enemy again threatens an invasion of our territory, it is with pain and regret, I learn the neglect and dereliction from duty by several of the Louisiana Regts—stationed at camp Villery for the protection of the Bayou Bienvenue, untill the contemplated fortification can be completed,¹ you having assumed the command of the Louisiana Militia, through you sir I expected to be informed of this dereliction of duty and desertion from their posts, both of officers & men—when Inspected yesterday, the Regts of Dusongs & Cavalier there were from fifteen to Twenty Colo. Dusong & one Lt. which were not peraded, altho notified by a gene[r]al order²—Subordination must exist in an army or it becomes wors than a mob—and it now appears, that coercion and punishment must be resorted to Enforce subordination and prevent desertion, and neglect of duty—you will therefore forthwith cause every officer & soldier to be reported, as deserters who are found absent at any time without proper authority from their posts, and who were absent on the first & second of this instant from Camp Villery of Colo. Dusongs & Cavaliers Regts—that the Legal application may be applied to enforce obedience—When such a spirit of unanimity has been exhibited accompanied with such display of ardent Patriotism, I cannot permit the Laurels of Louisiana to be tarnished by the Lurking Demon of discord, that attempts to insinuate itself into her ranks—a Just punishment awaits all who for a moment forget themselves and permit the destructive operation of this

hidra—To crush this monster in the Bud, you are charged with the prompt and immediate execution of this order—and the order of yesterday—³

Andrew Jackson
Majr Genl comdg.

ALS draft, DLC (16); Copy dated January 3, DLC (15). Published in Bassett, 2:155–56. Date is taken from endorsement on ALS draft.

1. See Alvarez Fisk to AJ, February 2; and Robert Butler to Jacques P. Villéré, January 20. In his March 27 answer to contempt charges, AJ cited desertion at Camp Villéré as a justification for the continuance of martial law.

2. A schedule of inspections had been set by the general orders of February 1 (see Adjutant General's Order Book, DNA-RG 98). The regiments of Zenon Cavelier and Jean B. Déjan were part of the command of General Villéré inspected on February 2.

3. See Thomas L. Butler to Claiborne, February 2.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New-Orleans Feby 3rd. 1815.
8 O'clock P.M.

Sir,

Your several Letters of the 1st. and 2nd. Instant, and of this date have been received.¹ Judge [James] Pitot has been requested by Letter, to make a requisition on the Inhabitants of this Parish for 100 negro Labourers, to work in the fortifications at Chef-Menteur, and a few Dragoons were furnished, to expedite his Dispatches.² How far the Inhabitants have met the Requisition, I am not yet informed, as an Inducement to their ready and cheerful acquiescence, I have promised to each Labourer, a per diem allowance of one Dollar.³ Captain Cannon of the Bayou Company has been ordered to resume his former command, and to take post at the Batteries.⁴ As preparatory to the organization of the militia, in manner as you direct, I have called for exact *Returns* of the different Corps at or near New Orleans, and to facilitate *them*, I have dispatched two of my Aides, one to Camp Vilere, & the other to Camp Morgan, and the adjutant General sends a special Messenger, with the necessary orders to the officer commanding at Chef-Menteur.⁵ I see however *many obstacles* to this organization in the way you advise. Obstacles growing out of the militia Laws of the State, and *of a nature so serious*, that I wish for an opportunity of explaining them to you, in person. If therefore you will name the hour on Tomorrow, when I can have a private audience with you, *alone*, and *in your office*, I will be punctual in my attendance.⁶ Having been nearly the whole day engaged as a witness at a Court Martial, it was not until late this afternoon, that your Letter of this morning was delivered me, and its Contents make me the more desirous for the interview I have solicited.⁷ In the meantime, I can only say, that I have been far from supposing, that it

was expected of me to make any Reports to you relative to the militia at Camp Vilere. Indeed the arrangements have been such, as at no time, to give me any immediate command, other than of the Detachments which have been ordered on the Gentilly Road, and at the Point of Chef-Menteur. Orders have already been issued by me, enjoining it upon every person absent without leave from the 1st. 2nd & 4th. Regiments forthwith to return; But of this I will speak more fully at our personal Interview.⁸

May I ask sir, what was the answer brought from the English Commander by Captain [John Dandridge] Henly relative to *the negroes*?⁹ And whether Captain [Maunsel] White or any other person departs on Tomorrow under your authority on a *mission respecting them*?¹⁰ I have heard, that such a mission was in contemplation, & if it be so, it will, for the present, supercede the necessity of my sending a commission, composed of two or more distinguished Inhabitants, which, *with the approbation of the Legislature*, I had determined on.¹¹ I am Sir, very respectfully Your hble srvt

William C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJ)s. ALS endorsed by Thomas L. Butler: "Governor Claiborne 3d. Feby 1815, to be ansd. in the morning."

1. See Thomas L. Butler to Claiborne, February 1 and 2; and above, AJ to Claiborne, [February 3].

2. Pitot (1761–1831) served as mayor of New Orleans, 1804–05, and judge of the parish court, 1813–31.

3. AJ later objected to this proposal, writing Claiborne that "the Govmt of the U S could not sanction a mode so extravagantly expensive." When Claiborne replied that the pay was in accord with previous practice, AJ refused to budge, and ultimately the two could only agree to leave adjudication of a "fair price" to Quartermaster General Piatt. See AJ to Claiborne, February 6; Claiborne to AJ, February 6, 7, and 8, below; John Reid to Claiborne, February 8 and 9; and Claiborne to Reid, February 9.

4. Cannon has not been identified further. When AJ inquired about rumors that a post on the Bayou St. John had been abandoned, Claiborne replied that the Bayou company had been disorganized even prior to the British landing by an intrigue which led to the exclusion of their "legitimate captain" Cannon. AJ then ordered "that the Bayou company be organized without delay under the proper officer." See Thomas L. Butler to Claiborne, January 31; AJ to Claiborne, Claiborne to AJ, and Butler to Claiborne, February 1.

5. See Butler to Claiborne, February 2; Claiborne to AJ and AJ to Claiborne, February 5.

6. Claiborne and AJ met according to appointment at 9 A.M. on February 4.

7. Claiborne had testified in the trial of José Antonio de Riano, accused of being a spy.

8. See Claiborne to AJ, February 1.

9. AJ had appointed Henley (1781–1835), a career naval officer, to conduct the prisoner exchange. In response to an earlier inquiry, AJ had assured Claiborne on January 28 that Henley would be authorized to receive the slaves detained with the British fleet. On February 2, Henley reported to AJ that he could get "no answer" regarding the slaves.

10. White (1783–1863), captain of the Orleans volunteers called the Louisiana Blues, became one of Louisiana's largest sugar planters. From 1826 to 1845, he served as AJ's cotton agent at New Orleans. On February 3 he had requested permission from AJ to visit the British fleet to reclaim slaves taken from his relatives, which AJ granted.

11. See above, Claiborne to AJ, January 31. AJ, however, responded "that is a subject on which you nor the Legislature as such has any power over . . . be assured if either the assem-

bly or yourself attempt to interfere with subjects not belonging to you, it will be immediately arrested." Jackson's reply forced Claiborne to retrench and to assure AJ that there was never an intention to negotiate with the enemy. See AJ to Claiborne, February 3; Claiborne to AJ, February 4.

To Robert Hays

Head quarters 7th M. District
New orleans February 4th. 1815

Dr Colo.

The mail is in, and not a line or even a news paper from Nashville, I am indebted to Colo Butler for the pleasing intelligence, recd from Mr Cantrell that Mrs Jackson & Mrs Butler sailed from Nashville on the 19th. ult.¹ May god preserve them from accident and their Escort—The enemy (what is left of them) the last account was safely moored at Ship Island 100 miles distant, in great distress for want of provisions, without orders, Jealousy between the land and naval forces, and without a reinforcement, in there shattered condition, not able to attempt to invade us—I have regained all my brave Tennesseans who were made prisoners on the 23rd. of Decbr.—and all prisoners taken since the enemy arived on the coast, except 100 seaman Taken with the gun boats—These I expect in a few days—after the exchange is compleated, there will remain between three and four hundred prisoners in my hands²—Major Genl Kean has not died of his wounds as was reported, he is recovering, and has requested, that his sword Taken on the 8th. ult. should be returned—as it is a favourite one presented by a friend—I *have sent it to him*, altho a trophie of war still a greater to be able to yield it to him! when a British Genl makes the request of an american Genl, to restore his *sword won in battle*—prospects of peace is opening to our View—and British pride much humbled—

I have sent up a Hoghshead of good sugar for my own use—say to my good friend Mrs Hays your lady—that part is intended as a present for her—as soon as it reaches Nashville—

I have to ask you to say to Mr. Knox, to have my coalts, sheep & other stock well attended to—I hope to vissit you in the spring—when I shall expect to find all things well, with large crop of cotton growing—I think my hands can tend forty acres, having no hindrance—I hope he has been able to clear some ground—give my love to all friends and say to Capt Donelson—his son is well, and Genl Coffee—adieu—

Andrew Jackson

P S. I wish Truxton could be placed at a good stand—do with him for the best—Capt [Henry] Cook may take this on the same Terms he did last year—³

A. J.

ALS, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:157.

1. Probably Stephen Cantrell, Jr. (1783–1854), merchant and later mayor of Nashville. Rachel postponed her departure until January 25.

2. For details of the prisoner exchange, see John D. Henley to AJ, February 2, and Alexander Cochrane to AJ, February 12, below.

3. Cook (c1755–1833), a revolutionary war veteran reputedly a captain at Yorktown, kept a stable one mile outside Franklin, Tennessee, at which AJ's horse, Truxton, stood at stud during the spring of 1814.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7. M District
New Orleans.
5. Feb: 1815.

Sir

Last night, when much engaged in business I received your letter of yesterday, inclosing a requisition from Genl Hopkins for 400 stand of arms with their accoutrements, & explaining the views of the Executive & Legislature of Louisiana relative to the *special commission* or *deputation* contemplated by them to be sent to the commanders of the British forces on this station in order to procure a restoration of the slaves taken off by them.¹

On the latter subject I can only repeat what I have already told you—that such a mission for such a purpose is wholly unprecedented in the history of warfare, & incompatible with that dignified demeanour which, on such an occasion, it becomes the representatives of a free state, to observe. Would it not be a degradation of that national character of which we boast, to condescend to solicit the restoration of stolen property from an enemy who avows plunder & burning to be legitimate modes of warfare? If the individual sufferers would disdain such humiliation, by how much stronger motives are those who represent the whole *majesty* of the state bound to shun it. Look to your sister states where greater outrages of the same kind have been committed by the same enemy—do you find any instance of a similar application! Look to Virginia whose citizens have been plundered of millions—do you behold the Executive & Legislature of that state debasing the dignity of their stations by an humble application to the plunderer, for a restoration of this property? Is Louisiana alone to be thus degraded? Her free-born sons preferring a sacrifice of their property to that of their honor wd. pour out their execrations on the authors of their disgrace.

But is it really the province of the governor & legislature of any state, in such a situation of affairs, to send *special commissions* or *confidential deputations* to the enemy? At any rate would it not be both decent & wise before such resolution was adopted to inquire whether such confidential deputation would be permitted to pass the guards?

I am the more surprised at this strange intermeddling of these departments (for such I am compelled to consider it) from the circumstance of you having been previously apprised of the measures which were in progress for regaining those negroes under the voluntary offer of Genl. Lambert.²

I do not pretend to ascribe bad motives to the Executive & Legislature—God alone is the searcher & judge of hearts; but I do say that the measure they purposed pursuing is so degrading to the character of freemen, & so great an interference with what I conceive my duties, that I can never approve it.

Upon your requisition for two hundred stand of arms with their equipments, order will be given to have them delivered on your executing receipts for them. I have the honor to be very respectfully Yr. Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

LS draft in John Reid's hand, DLC (16).

1. See Claiborne to AJ, February 4. The requisition has not been found.

2. See AJ to Claiborne, January 28.

From James Monroe

Department of War
February 5th. 1815

Sir

I have just had the honor to receive your letters of the 9th and 13th. ultimo communicating an account of the brilliant victory, obtained by the troops under your command near New Orleans, over the very superior force of the veteran troops of Great Britain which attacked you on the 8th.¹ It is particularly gratifying to find, that in so signal a success, attended with the slaughter and captivity of so many of the invading foe, it has pleased Providence to extend a protecting arm over our fellow citizens. History records no example, of so glorious a victory, obtained, with so little bloodshed, on the part of the victorious.

I am instructed by the President to convey to you in strong terms, his approbation of your conduct, and of that of the troops acting under you who have rendered such important services to their country. Your arrangements for the defense of the City, in selecting and fortifying the proper points at which to oppose the enemy, and in the disposition of your force in action; afford proofs of a talent for command, which do you honor. By the example of your personal energy and distinguished gallantry, in the field, the more necessary and commendable with young troops, it is believed that the happiest effect was produced. By these important services

you have merited in an eminent degree the approbation of the Government and the gratitude of your fellow citizens.

The President requests that you will express to the troops who have acted under you the very favourable sentiments which he entertains of their conduct.² The alacrity with which they repaired to the standard of their country, exposed in many instances to distressing privations; the patience with which they have borne the fatigues of the campaign and their bravery in action, have been seen by him with great satisfaction. To our newly adopted fellow citizens of Louisiana, you will give assurance, of his great sensibility, to the decided and honourable proofs which they have given of their attachment and devotion to the union, & of their manly support of the rights of their country. Little did the enemy expect in their invasion of New Orleans to meet the forces of such distant states assembled in its defence, or such firm faithful and zealous cooperation on the part of our newly adopted brethren there.

Every effort which the Government could make to reinforce you by troops, and supply you with arms, and every munition of war has been made, and is still making. I send you a statement of these supplies, and of the times at which they were forwarded.³ You will investigate the conduct of those to whose charge they were committed, and if guilty of criminal neglect, inflict on them the punishment which their conduct merits and the laws will justify.

It will be gratifying to you to know that 5000 additional troops are ordered to your aid from Kentucky, and 2500 from Tennessee and that the most effectual measures have been taken for their transportation provision and accomodation.⁴ Orders have also been given for the supply of those troops with arms, & for a further supply to you of munitions of war.

Major General Gaines was ordered some time since to repair to New Orleans, to take a command under you with an understanding that he should proceed slowly on account of the weakness of his health proceeding from his wounds which were still open. I hope however that he will soon be with you, if he has not yet arrived. I have the honor to be with high respect & regard Sir Your most obt sert.

Jas. Monroe

LS and LS duplicate, DLC (16); ALS draft, DNA-RG 107 (4-0698); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M7-1); Copies, ViU and DLC (4-0702). Published in Bassett, 2:158-59. LS endorsed by Thomas L. Butler, "J. Monroe Secy at War 5th. Feby 1815 to be published."

1. See AJ to Monroe, January 9 (above), and January 13.

2. AJ transmitted these sentiments to his troops in a general order of March 11.

3. Not found.

4. Monroe had issued the requisition on January 30 but cancelled it on February 13.

To William Charles Cole Claiborne

Head Quarters 7. M. District
New Orleans
6. Feb: 1815

Sir

The Legislature of your state being about to close their session, it is due to their character, as well as to those interests over which I am bound to watch, that I should be furnished before they rise, with the evidence taken by the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes which, during the action of the 28th Decr. gave rise to information, charging that body with treasonable designs¹

If a charge so injurious has been *falsely* made by any officer of my army, it is necessary that proper proceedings be immediately had against him; & the innocence of every member of that house, whom in the Camp he has so vilely aspersed, be made apparent to the world. On the other hand, if the charge be *true* as regards *any* member or members of that assembly, it is equally necessary that proper proceedings be forthwith instituted against *him* or *them*; as well that the guilty may receive punishment, as the innocent escape suspicion.²

If I can be furnished with the proceedings of the House in relation to this matter it may save *me* the necessity of going into an investigation which I consider so important.³ Very respectfully I have the honor to be
Yr. Obt St

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg

LS copy in John Reid's hand, DLC (16). Published in *Louisiana House Journal*, pp. 116–17, in Washington *National Intelligencer*, October 10, 1827, and in Bassett, 2:161.

1. See above, Hatch Dent to AJ, January 6; and AJ to Louisiana General Assembly, December 31, 1814. Claiborne submitted Jackson's letter to the legislature, which voted to supply Jackson a transcript of their report. Jackson received the copy on February 16.

2. The committee's report cited Alexandre DeClouet as the sole source of the false accusations. In assessing the response to DeClouet's report, the committee exonerated AJ, blaming Abner L. Duncan for ordering violence against the legislature.

3. Although AJ did not formally pursue an investigation after receipt of the committee report, Duncan, apparently with AJ's encouragement, continued to seek evidence of treasonous designs by the legislators. See Duncan to AJ, June 2, 23, and 26.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans 8th. February 1815—

Sir

I am sorry to be troublesome, but being desirous that the bearer Mr. [Louis] Lescine should set out immediately in search of the negroes Labourers I could wish to name to him the sum which the Government will give for their service.¹ Will you refer the question as to "a fair price" to the Quartermaster Genl. Col. Piatt? and may I promise such sum as He shall say is reasonable? I will give Mr. Lescine such letters to some influential citizens, as will, I am sure enable him very soon to obtain the number of negroes desired—Mr Lescine is of opinion, that it would greatly facilitate the object in view, were he at Liberty to name the *sum* which will be allowed. If two hundred negroes cannot immediately be obtained in the vicinity, Mr. Lescine will be instructed to proceed without delay to the Parish of St. James, where the Planters have not yet been call'd upon to furnish Labourers—I am Sir very respectfully Your obt. Servant

Wm. C. C. Claiborne

P.S. May I ask the favour of you to return to me, the complaints exhibited by General Morgan against Major [Paul] Arnaud of the 2d. Brigade of Militia, & which I transmitted to you—as it is deemed most regular that the arrest of Major Arnaud should pass thro me, it shall take that course²—I have understood that Major Arnaud is now at Donnaldsonville & doing duty under General Hopkins—

W. C. C. Claiborne

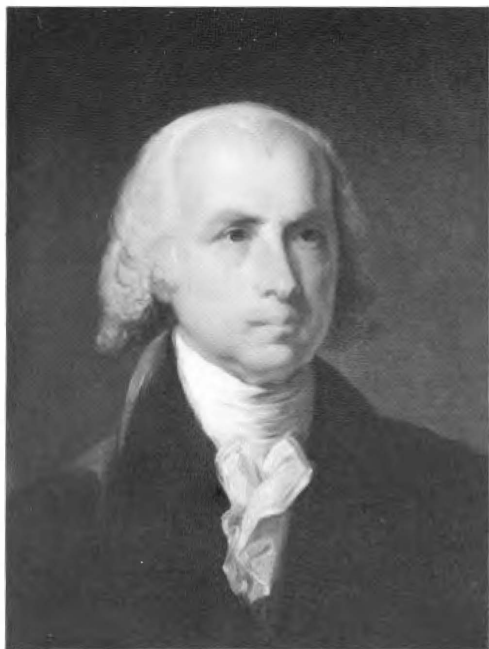
LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs).

1. Lescine, who owned a New Orleans livery stable and served as a city tax assessor, had contracted to supply black laborers for the fortifications at Chef Menteur.

2. Arnaud had been placed in command of the advance post of Louisiana militia on the west bank on January 8. Following the British landing, his troops retreated, shamefully in Morgan's opinion. On January 26, Morgan wrote Claiborne to request that Arnaud be brought to trial or struck from the militia rolls. Claiborne forwarded Morgan's request to AJ on January 30. On February 15, Claiborne ordered Arnaud to report to him for investigation of the charges. AJ, however, independently ordered Arnaud's arrest on February 18, probably influenced by the testimony at his court of inquiry, which attributed the retreat "to the shameful flight of the command of Majr. Arno, *[se]nt* to oppose the landing of the enemy." The blanket pardon issued after the announcement of peace apparently prevented Arnaud's case from coming to trial. See Robert Butler to Arnaud, February 18 and 22 (4-0089, -0094); Proceedings of Court of Inquiry, February 9-19.



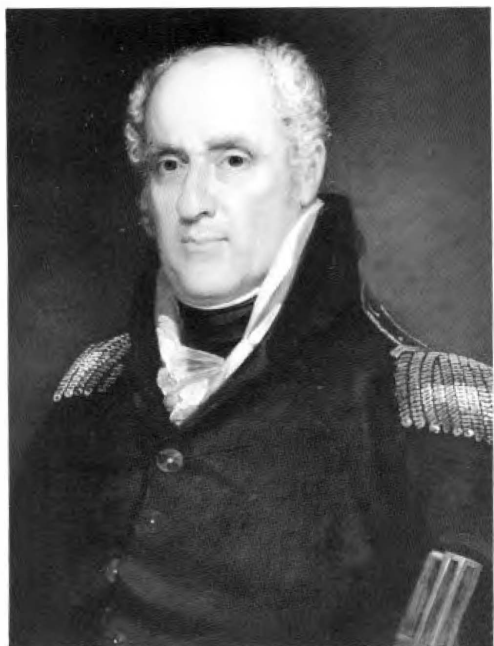
ANDREW JACKSON



JAMES MADISON



THOMAS PINCKNEY



JOHN ARMSTRONG



JAMES MONROE



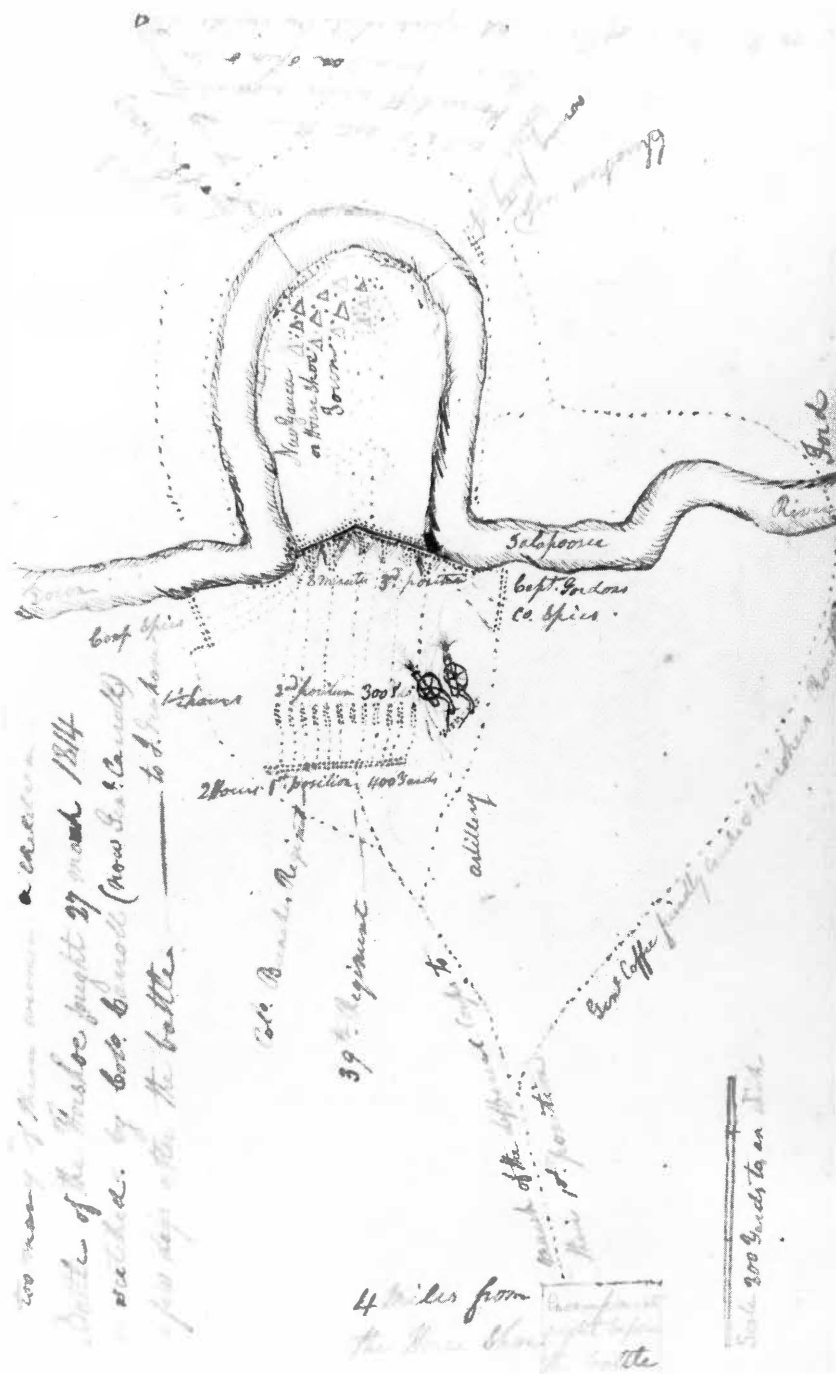
JOHN REID



DAVID HOLMES



BENJAMIN HAWKINS



BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND



DANIEL TODD PATTERSON



JOHN BAPTISTE PLAUCHÉ



BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS



DOMINICK AUGUSTIN HALL



JACQUES PHILIPPE VILLERÉ



WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE



EDWARD LIVINGSTON



SIR WILLIAM THORNTON



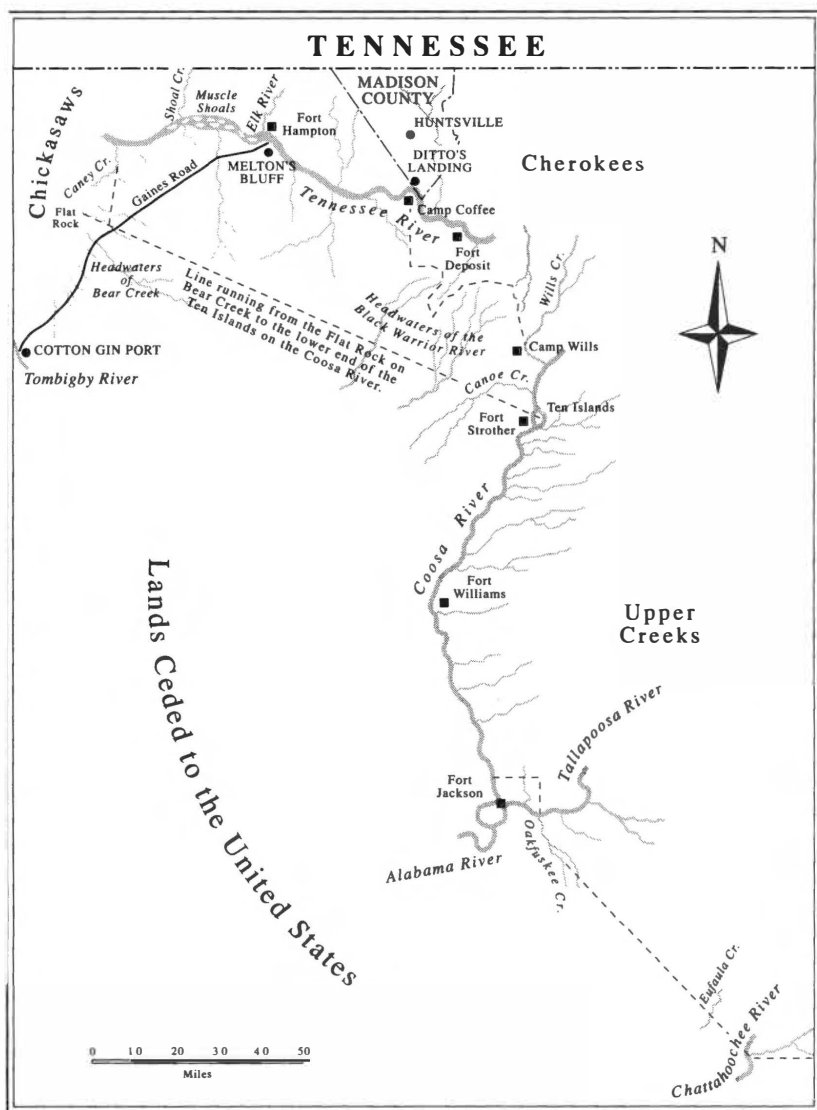
SIR JOHN LAMBERT



SIR EDWARD PAKENHAM



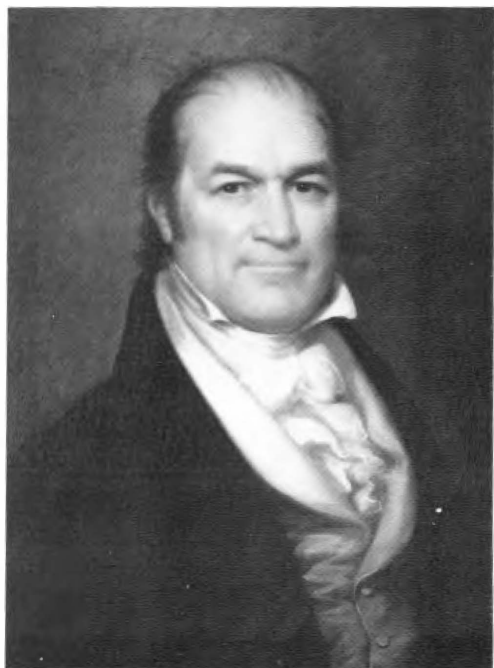
SIR ALEXANDER COCHRANE



SURVEY OF CREEK TREATY, WITH CHICKASAW AND CHEROKEE BOUNDARIES,
[1817]



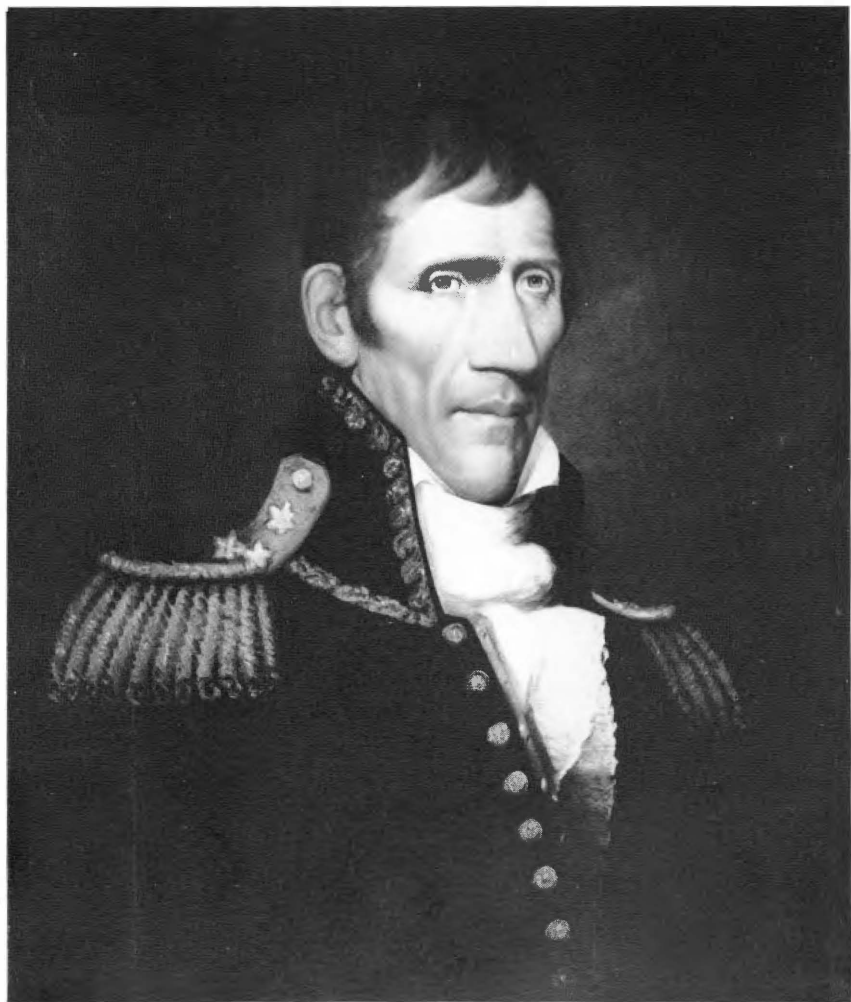
ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS



WILLIAM HARRIS CRAWFORD



RACHEL JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON

From James Berns

Orleans Prison Febuary 8th. 1815

Sir

I take the Liberty of Adressing this Note to your Excellency hoping you will have the Goodness to Examine into my Case. I am a Volunteer of the first Regemant of Maryland Malitia Discharged at Baltimore on the thirtyeth of October Anod 1814¹ and have Come Down here with arms and amunition and am Confined here under the pretext of being an Alien by birth Now as I have Done Everything in my power in Support of the Rights Honour and Liberty of the United States I trust in your justice and humanity for A hearing of my Case² I am With Submission and Respect

James Berns

ALS, OCHP (4-0713). Addressed "To Major General Jacson Favoured by Captain Wallace." Endorsed on the cover, probably by David C. Wallace, "you ought not to have put my name on this note. it is said that the Martial law will be of in a few days perhaps you had better not write at present." Berns probably accompanied one of the arms boats from Pittsburgh, and Wallace was captain of a company of Louisiana boatmen serving under AJ.

1. Berns served as a private in the 1st Regiment of the Maryland militia from July 23 to October 13, 1814.

2. Berns, confined at Orleans prison, had apparently been arrested by the civil authorities. No record of action by AJ in response to this petition has been found. Jackson, however, authorized a release of prisoners willing to enlist in Jean Humbert's foreign legion, which Berns joined on February 18.

To John Thomas

Head quarters 7. M District
New Orleans
10 Feb. 1815

Majr general Thomas is directed to appoint a guard for the protection of Mrs Dupree's property against the continued depredations of those under his command; & will consider himself as held responsible for all outrages & injuries that shall be committed by his command in future.

It has become absolutely necessary that a stop should be immediately put to those excesses so derogatory to the character of soldiers & so injurious to the citizens as those of which I daily receive complaints.¹

Andrew Jackson
comg &c

Copy in John Reid's hand, DLC (16). Thomas (1765–1838), a veteran of the revolutionary

war and former state legislator, was a major general of Kentucky militia, commanding the contingent sent to New Orleans.

1. Thomas's troops were stationed on the Dupré plantation, some two miles upriver from AJ's main lines. Thomas denied that depredations had been committed by his command and chastised AJ for accepting the declarations of citizens without checking their claims. See Thomas to AJ, February 10. Mrs. Dupré was later compensated for damage to personal property.

From Alexander Cochrane

His Britannic Majesty's Ship
Tonnant off Mobile Bay
12th. February 1815.

Sir,

In consequence of the style which Captain Patterson thought proper to adopt in a letter that he addressed to me on the 23d January (a copy of which I beg leave to enclose, with some remarks upon the margin) I find myself precluded from making him any reply thereto, or of holding with that Officer any further correspondence—¹

But to prevent our respective Prisoners suffering any unnecessary detention, I do myself the honor to communicate to you: that in order to fulfill the agreement for an Exchange of Prisoners entered into by Major Smith (aid de camp to Major General Lambert); upon the 27th. ultimo I sent His Majesty's Ship *Nymphé* to the Havanna to receive from His Majesty's Ship *Ramillies* the one hundred of the American Prisoners taken in the Gun Vessels, which she had carried to Sea.²

These with five Seamen, who for the purpose of being examined in the Vice Admiralty Court respecting the capture of the Gun Vessels, I have been obliged to send to Bermuda, but who are to be returned the moment the legal forms have been complied with, will compleat the number of American Prisoners which have to be accounted for by the British Forces under the agreement of the 17th ultimo; and they shall be forwarded to you without any delay, so soon as they arrive in the Squadron—

As it has been found very inconvenient the sending of Vessels to the Rigolets (those last sent not having yet returned, and are reported to be on shore) Colonel Livingston and myself have agreed that the Prisoners expected in the *Nymphé* shall proceed to the mouth of the Mississippi, and be delivered to the Officer commanding at Fort Plaquemine.³

Having by this arrangement fulfilled the stipulations of our beforementioned treaty in which we agreed to the restoration of all the Prisoners that our Forces had made before we received from you any British Prisoners, it is but just that you should follow the same principle with respect to the Prisoners who have fallen into our hands by the surrender of Fort Bowyer; all of whom Major General Lambert and myself are ready to exchange as

they stand upon the Lists (copies of which are enclosed)⁴ for such British Prisoners as you may cause to be delivered at the mouth of the Mississippi, after the first account has been finally settled, and on my part I will engage to send to the same place an equivalent of American Prisoners so soon as I am informed of the number and qualities of the British Prisoners received—I have the honor to be Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant

Alexr Cochrane
Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief
of His Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels
upon the North American and Jamaica Stations

LS, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:163–64.

1. In his letter of January 23 to Cochrane (DLC-15), Patterson protested the detention of the bearers of his flag of truce and the treatment accorded prisoners by a naval lieutenant, suggesting that British behavior in those instances had been less than honorable. Cochrane's marginal notations in response suggested a dishonorable intent to spy on the part of the flag-bearers.

2. See above, Agreement for Exchange of Prisoners, January 17.

3. Livingston had been sent with a flag on February 4 to inquire about the return of seamen captured on December 14. For his agreement with Cochrane, see Livingston to Cochrane, February 12, UKENL.

4. See lists of the companies commanded by Hezekiah Bradley, Alexander Brownlow, Reuben Chamberlin, John Miller, and Michael Walsh, [February 12], DLC (67). On the fall of Fort Bowyer, see James Winchester to AJ, February 16, below.

From John Stokely

Washington City Febr. 13th 1815

Sir

I ariv'd at Richmond (from my residence) on the 9th of octr last was engaged at that City in Business until the 21st of Janr., & I asure you that Great anxieties existed in these parts for your success. Hopes & fears prevailed alternately amongst the Patriotic Citizens of the East here, for the safety of New Orleans, until the 4th of Febr now Inst., when the Glad Tidings of your encounter of the 8th of Janr. arived, on the News of your victory the Eyes of Every real american sparkled with emotions of Joy; still derogatory as it may be to this vicinity, I must say, that in many faces I thot. I saw impressions of sorrow. This in a small degree, accounts for the success of the enemy here in august last; but that misfortune cannot be charged to a Lack of Patriotism only (as I believe) a lack of vigilence, &c of Bravery too, combined with disafection, and produced that Evil. I do Therefore the more exult at your success, as it afoards the strongest evidence, that this Eastern, & Polished Country, does not possess all of the wisdom & Gallantry belonging to the U.S.

It was only Two or Three days, before the news of your victory Below orleans, arived to this place, I Told the secretary of war, that "Possibly you might be defeated, by the Balls and Bayonetts of a superior number (but not by Guinees, Dollars, or a Dastardly surrender)." Permit me to congratulate you sir, on the Immortal Honor which you have *Honistly* & *Gallantly* won; to assure you that your activity & uniform success, has (as I believe) rendered you, justly, very Popular amongst the american People; & I do conceive that you ought to fill the Chair of the Chief magistrate of this Union in march 1817: for surely the greater the Demand, & the scerser that any commodity is, the High the Price; and Every Body knows that according to this maxem, Bravery ought to rate high about this matropolis.

I for one do think that our Executive has no energy. I conceive, we are entitled to a President from the west, & I am the more anxious for this; because, I believe, our late Presidents in the East here, have paid too much Court, to the Federal Faction. Like good Christains "when smitten on one Cheek they, Passively Turn the other also.["] I should be Glad to hear from you sir, at all times. I still reside in Wood County, Virginia, shall set out to day for that place—Please Present My most friendly wishes to Capt. & Mrs. Caffery, cousins Eliz & Polley.¹ I hear they reside at Natchez—(& when you git home) please present my best wishes to Mrs. Jackson, & the Donelsons Generally, & accept them yourself.

John Stokely.

14 Febr 1815

P.S. The News of Peace has arivd. I congratulate you sir, on this happy event; for all is Confusion here; & altho the western People have acted as good Patriots ought ever to do, I for one do rejoice at this as a fortunate occurrence; for Toriesm & an ambition to make money without Industry, & Gain Honor without merit Is entirely to Predominant here to Prosecute this war with good Effect.

J Stokely

ALS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 6:449–50. Stokely represented Wood County in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1812–17.

1. John and Mary Donelson Caffery had moved to the Natchez area by 1808, but Mary had returned to Tennessee after John's death. Their daughters Eliza "Betsy" Caffery Green (c1784–1823) and Mary "Polly" Caffery Knox (b. c1788) had married Mississippi men, but Mary Knox and her husband John had returned to Tennessee in 1814.

From Juan Pablo Anaya

New Orleans 15th. of Feb. of 1815.

Sir,

One of my chief objects in coming to this city, was to seek the surest means of forwarding an intercourse between my country and this, relative

to political affairs, with a view of negotiating an intimate alliance between the two nations, an event so desirable on account of the relations which so closely unite us, and which I omit to mention, being persuaded that they are as well known to your Excellency, as to all my countrymen. But I have been detained here by a continued series of disappointments, which I forbear to mention particularly, the object of the letter I now have the honour to address to your Exy. being merely to express my gratitude for the favours and consideration I have received from you, thro' an effect of your goodness, not of any merit on my part; and as I have not yet a safe opportunity of returning home to render to my government an account of the manner in which I have discharged my commission, I take occasion, in the interim, to return to your Exy. the thanks I owe you.

In terming disappointments the circumstances which have detained me here, I can allude only to those prior to the 23d. of last December, for, from that day forth, I have had the pleasure of attending your Excy. in your military functions, as an unequivocal proof that my countrymen acknowledge the relations, and espouse the interests of this country, without any machiavelian or selfish consideration; a truth of which I trust your Exy. is persuaded.

Even tho' an ardent love for my country inclined me to think (which is not the case) that I had lost my time, I should reflect with pleasure on the maxim which says, that "Every evil happens for some good purpose." that is, that my detention has happily procured me the honour of enjoying the society and friendship of his Exy. General Jackson.

The remembrance of your Exy. will to me be ever grateful and flattering, and painful is the idea of my taking leave of you, which will constantly cast a shade of melancholy on the recollection of your Exy.'s polite attentions to me. These I will never cease to mention with a grateful sense, when I speak, as I often shall do, of the valour and enthusiasm with which you defended your country against an invading enemy, and of the eminent private virtues of which I have had the honour to be an attentive spectator. All this I will, with much pleasure, lay before the eyes of my countrymen, my companions in arms, and proclaim to the whole world, as a model and example in similar circumstances.

Wherefore I request your Exy. to accept my thanks, so justly due, together with the assurance of the lasting benevolence of my heart; and to give me, for my honour and satisfaction, such commands as you may think proper. Praying God to preserve your Excellency many years, I have the honor to be Sir, Your Excellency's most affectionate servant

Juan Pablo Anaya

LS, ICHi (4-0744). Anaya (1785–1850), a Mexican insurgent general, had come to New Orleans with Jean Humbert in September 1814, seeking aid for the rebel faction led by Juan Nepomuceno Rosains, but his passage to Washington was prevented by the seizure of a ship on which he planned to sail and later by the British blockade. He volunteered to serve under

· February 1815 ·

AJ, who praised his bravery in the general orders for January 21, 1815. Unable to complete his mission, he returned to Mexico in March 1815.

From Jesse Wharton

City of Washington
Feb. 16. 1815.

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you, that after great delay, the Creek treaty was this day ratified in the Senate by an unanamous vote¹—Since the news of the unparralled victory obtained by you and your brave band, over the enemy reaches this place all opposition to that treaty has subsided—Mr. Anderson and myself availed ourselves of this favorable change, and accordingly pressed the subject on the consideration of the Senate. Before the receipt of that news, it appeared to us, dangerous to submit that treaty for ratification—great opposition seemed to exist against the treaty. We considered it all important not to urge a decision on the treaty, until it was certain it would carry. The western people were too much interested in that treaty, to hazard any thing in relation to it—

A treaty of amity and peace between this country and England is now under our consideration. This treaty was signed at Ghent on the 24th. of Decr., and on the 30th. of the same month ratified by the Prince Regent—It is believed this treaty will not be dishonorable to America—The Contest in which we have been engaged, will convince the world that we are not unworthy of the high priviledges we enjoy, and that we can, and will support them at any and all hazards. In great haste Yr. friend

J Wharton

ALS, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:171–72.

1. The Treaty of Fort Jackson had been submitted to the Senate on November 18, 1814, and referred to a select committee on December 13.

From James Winchester

Mobile 16th Feb 1815

Sir

I have the mortification to inform you that the garrison of Fort Bowyer surrendered by capitulation to an overwhelming force of the enemy on Sunday last the 12th instant¹—This information I have received from Major Blue who was sent with a detachment to raize the siege if possible or effect a diversion of the enemies force; He arrived within four miles of the point on monday and surprized and took one of the enemies

piquets consisting of 17 men but he was 24 hours too late to relieve the garrison, we have lost three of the small schooners which transported this detachment to Bon Secour² and one has not been heard of which sailed with supplies for the garrison. I expect Major Blues detachment has arrived on the east side of the bay opposite to this; by this time and am now sending the means of transport across to bring it over prisoners state the enemies force to be 5,000 strong. General McIntosh is not arrived but daily expected, you will herewith receive a copy of his last letter to me.³

Provisions is becoming a serious subject of concern; If this precious arti[c]le was transported across lake Ponchartrain would not the road from where it could be Landed be shorter and better to Mount Vernon than from the Natchez

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 20th ult.⁴ I am most respectfully Sir Your obedient Servant

J Winchester B. Genl
com E Sec 7th M Dist

ALS, DLC (16).

1. The fort actually capitulated on February 11. On the fall, see also William Lawrence to AJ, February 12.

2. Bon Secour is the name of a bay and a river on the east side of Mobile Bay, between Mobile and Fort Bowyer.

3. See John McIntosh to Winchester, February 8, DLC (16). McIntosh announced his arrival at Fort Claiborne, but stated that a shortage of provisions would delay his march to Mobile.

4. Not found.

To Robert Hays

Head quarters 7th. M District
Neworleans February 17th. 1815
9 oclock p.m.

The mail has arived and brought me yours of the 6th. instant, and a Letter from Colo Anderson of the 14th. Natchez, advising that he and the ladies had Just reached that place,¹ the citizens had laid an embargo on the ladies for the night, to partake of a party, and they would set out at revelie on the morning of the 15th. all in good health, I hope I shall see them tomorrow²—I have had a serious attack of disentry that reduced me verry much, brought on by cold and fatigue in short I have not been clear of it for four months except ten days after my first arival at this place, until five days ago, when Doctor [David C.] Kerr Hospital Surgeon succeeded in stopping it³—and I am again recovering my strength—in all this situation I have not indulged one day from my duty—I have this moment recd. a let-

ter from Mr Shields purser of the navy from Bay of St Louis advising, that the British vessels of war were off Mobile Point and their Transports 45 in number between Horn Island and the main land near Pasgagola—three of these vessels east of Cat Island⁴—a few days will develop there views and intentions—Coffee, Hutchings, Capt Donelson and all relations here well Colo Smith has been sick but on the recovery. with my best wishes for your & your families happiness adieu—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (16). Published in Bassett, 2:172.

1. Neither letter found.

2. Rachel reached New Orleans on February 19.

3. Ker (d. 1840) left the army in 1818, but continued to practice medicine in New Orleans. He served as speaker of the Louisiana House in 1819.

4. See Thomas Shields to AJ, February 15.

From Diego Morphy

Spanish Consulate
New Orleans Feb. 17, 1815.

Sir;

In consequence of having observed that the certificates I have granted to the legitimate subjects of H. C. M. resident in this City, to exempt them from an active military service, which they are not subject to by the civil Laws or the Law of Nature; I deem it my duty as Vice Consul, or otherwise as the only representative as I have been hitherto and am now, in this State for the affairs of my Nation, to request of you to inform me or the Public in what place and with what justifiable Documents the subjects of H. M. my Master should present themselves to prove they are so, and consequently be exempted from said service.

Permit me to assure you I should not molest you under actual circumstances, did I not consider the very great injustice it would be to reject the just claim which some Spanish Gentlemen have made and continue to make, on a subject of such consequence. I am led to hope from your known justice that you will dispose for the best; persuaded that I will impart the result to His Excellency Don Luis de Onis H. C. M. Minister Plenipotenciary near these United States.¹

With sentiments of the highest consideration I have the honor to subscribe myself yr. very obdt. hble St.

Diego Morphy

LS, William Dearborn (4-0762). Manuscript has been torn vertically and mended. Morphy (c1791–1865) had succeeded his father as Spanish vice-consul at New Orleans in 1814.

· February 1815 ·

1. Onís (c1769–1830, University of Salamanca) represented Spain in Washington from 1809 until 1819.

To Hughes Lavergne

Head quarters 7th. Military District
February 20th. 1815.

Sir

On the application you made to me, supported by the report of Capt. White in behalf of the owners of slaves taken by the British forces, I beg that you would assure those gentlemen that I have taken and will take every step which my official duty will allow, to procure a restoration of their property.¹

Having received an intimation from Genl. Lambert that the negroes would be returned, I immediately authorized Capt. Henley to proceed to the fleet & receive them.²

To this application no answer was returned—nothing but the strongest desire to procure a restoration of their property to the suffering citizens, would have induced me after this to expose myself a second time to a slight of the same nature; availing myself however of an other opening which offered I again pressed the subject and at the solicitation of the gentlemen interested, permitted Captn. White to accompany Mr. Livingston;³ by his report which you communicated to me it appears that fallacious promises were all that could be obtained—In a day or two an other flag will be sent with the prisoners for exchange, I shall once more demand a cathegorical answer on the subject by the officer who carries it, if this is refused, or evaded, the planters may be persuaded that the offers & promises of the English were only made for the worst purposes.⁴

I beg you also to state that duty will not permit me to go farther than this, that my Government would have reason strongly to reprehend my conduct, should I permit any intercourse with the enemy, except through the regular channel, and that tho' I sincerely lament the losses of the gentlemen concern^{ed} I] cannot take any step to gr[atify *the*]m which I am convinced would be incorrect—Should the ratification of the treaty of Peace arrive, the Individual interested may then have permission to try what effect their application can have—till then it cannot be permitted. I am sir, with great consideration your most obedt. servant.

(signed) Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. commandg.

Copy, LNHic (mAJs); Draft in Livingston's hand, DLC (16). Lavergne (1792–1843) was on Jacques P. Villéré's staff during the Orleans campaign. He later served in the Louisiana house, as bank president, and as secretary to Governor Villéré, his father-in-law.

1. See Maunsel White to AJ, February 20. Lavergne acted as messenger for slaveowners who wished "to go at their own expense & Risk" to reclaim slaves from the British fleet.

2. See above, John Lambert to AJ, January 20; AJ to Lambert, January 23; and John D. Henley to AJ, February 2.

3. See above, William C. C. Claiborne to AJ, February 3.

4. See AJ to Alexander Cochrane and to Lambert, February 20.

John Reid to Godwin Brown Cotten

Head Quarters 7. M District
New Orleans. 21 Feb: 1815

Sir

It is expected that you will give immediate publicity to the enclosed by printing it in handbills as you have printed *that* which *this* is meant to counteract; & also by inserting it in your next paper.¹

John Reid
Aid-de Camp

Head Quarters 7 M District
New Orleans 21 Feb: 1815

Sir

The commanding general having seen a publication which issued from your press today, stating that a "Flag had just arrived from Admiral Cochrane to Genl. Jackson officially announcing the *conclusion* of peace between the United States & Great Britain, & *virtually requesting a suspension of arms*" requires that you will hasten to remove any improper impression which so *unauthorised & incorrect* a statement may have made.

No request, either direct or *virtual* has been made to him by the commander of either of the land or naval forces of G Britain for a suspension of arms.²

The letter of [Henry] Bathurst to the Lord Mayor, which furnishes the only official information that has been communicated will not allow the supposition that a suspension of hostilities is meant or expected, until the treaty signed by the respective commissioners shall have received the ratification of the Prince Regent & of the President of the United States

A copy of that letter had been some days before brought by Mr. Livingston from the English Fleet & published in this city.³

The commanding general again calls upon his fellow citizens & soldiers to recollect that it is yet uncertain whether the articles which have been signed at Ghent for the reestablishment of peace will be approved by those whose approbation is necessary to give efficacy to them. Until that approbation is given & properly announced he would be wanting to the important interests which have been confided to his protection if he permitted any relaxation in the army under his command

How disgraceful as well as disastrous would it be, if by surrendering

ourselves credulously & weakly to newspaper publications—often proceeding from ignorance but more frequently from dishonest design—we permitted an enemy whom we have so lately & so gloriously beaten to regain the advantages he has lost, & triumph over us in turn!!

The general order issued on the 19th Inst expresses the feelings, the views & the hopes which the commanding general still entertains⁴

Henceforward it is expected that no publication of the nature of that herein alluded to & censured will appear in any paper of this city unless the editor shall have previously ascertained its correctness, & gained permission for its insertion from the proper source By command

John Reid
Aid-de Camp

LC, DLC (62). Published in the New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, February 23, and other 1815 newspapers; in *Truth's Advocate and Monthly Anti-Jackson Expositor*, June 1828; and in Bassett, 2:179. Cotten (d. 1834) edited the New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette* at this time. A sergeant in the 4th Regiment of Louisiana militia, he was stationed at Fort St. John during the New Orleans campaign.

1. The handbill has not been found. Cotten accompanied the publication of the enclosed order with a protest: "Every man may read for himself, and *think* for himself; (Thank God! our thoughts are as yet unshackled!!) but as we have been *officially* informed that the city of New-Orleans is a *camp*, our readers must not expect us to take the liberty of expressing our opinion as we might in a *free city*. We cannot submit to have a *censor of the Press* in our office; and as we are *ordered* not to publish any remarks without authority, we shall submit to be silent until we can speak with safety; except making our paper a sheet of *shreds and patches*—a mere *advertiser* for our mercantile friends" (see New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, February 23).

2. Cochrane's letter to AJ, February 13, merely transmitted the bulletin announcing peace with "sincere congratulations." AJ responded on February 21 by asking "how far you consider this event as authorising or requiring a cessation of hostilities."

3. Bathurst (1762–1834) was the British secretary for war and colonies. His letter of December 26 (Copy, DLC-15) to the Lord Mayor of London, Matthew Wood (1768–1843), announcing the signing of the Treaty of Ghent was published in many contemporary newspapers. Livingston returned from the fleet on February 19.

4. The order confirming news of a peace treaty, February 19, warned that "we must not be thrown into false security by hopes that may be delusive. It is by holding out such, that an artful and insidious enemy too often seeks to accomplish what the utmost exertions of his strength will not enable him to effect."

To James Winchester

Head Quarters 7. M. District
New Orleans
22d. Feb: 1815

Sir

It gave me great pain to learn that Ft Bowyer had surrendered to the Enemy without being fired upon.¹ I had calculated most confidently that *that* post would not have fallen but after the most gallant resistance

Admiral Cochrane has enclosed me the copy of a Bulletin published in a London paper, announcing that a treaty of peace, had on the 24th. Decr. last, been signed at Ghent by our commissioners & those of Grt Britain;² but as it does not appear that hostilities are to cease until the treaty shall be signed by the Prince Regent & the President, it becomes us to exercise all our former vigilance & industry. I have little doubt, if he attempts Mobile, as probably he will, that I shall receive a good account of him. It will be glorious to wipe away the stain which I am fearful the American arms have sustained!

Nothing is wanting to insure you success, but a belief inspired into your troops that they will be victorious; & such a disposition of them as I am satisfied you will make I have enclosed the Bulletin forwarded by Adml. Cochrane to Genl McIntosh with a request that he hand it you.³ Very respectfully—

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

LS in John Reid's hand, ICU (4-0781); ALS draft, DLC (17). LS endorsed, "answered 6th March."

1. See above, Winchester to AJ, February 16; and William Lawrence to AJ, February 12.

2. See Alexander Cochrane to AJ, February 13.

3. See AJ to John McIntosh, February 22.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

New Orleans 24th. February 1815.

The undersigned, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, presents his respects to major General Jackson Commanding the 7th. military District, and informs him, how desirable it is, that such of the militia of this State, whose services can safely be dispensed with, be early discharged. Independent of the Convenience of such discharge to Fathers of families (for the call of the militia en masse has brought many into the field) on whose personal Labour the present year, will depend the Cultivation of their little Farms, the undersigned brings to the view of the Major General the neglected Condition of the Levees on the Mississippi, & which if not soon attended to, there will, on the rise of the River, be no security against the Inundation of the lower part of the State. The undersigned hopes that the ratification by the President & Senate of the United States, of the Treaty of Peace said to have been concluded at Ghent, (& of which Ratification we may expect advices in a few days) will do away the necessity of detaining in service any portion of the Militia of Louisiana; But in the meantime, he persuades himself, that the several Detachments of *the militia en masse*, now stationed in the several *Interior Parishes of the*

State, may immediately be dispensed with without endangering the public Security.¹ The undersigned expresses on this occasion, the wishes of his fellow Citizens, and he knows how much their Interest, will be promoted, by the adoption of the measure, which he suggests.

The undersigned tenders to Major General Jackson, the assurances of his high Consideration.

William C. C. Claiborne

DS, DLC (17).

1. Jackson formally rejected Claiborne's petition, declaring that although he was "equally sensible" of "the numerous hardships and privations" of the militia, the "present situation of the enemy" would not allow the release of Louisiana troops (AJ to Claiborne, February 25). Before March 7, when he dismissed the Louisiana militia enlisted en masse, Jackson did, however, authorize furloughs to most of the interior militia units.

From Robert McCausland

Pass of Chef Menteur Feby 24. [25] 1815

Sir,

Enclosed you have Major [Louis] Daquins report of desertions last night from his Batallion, stationed at Camp Chef Menteur; he states to me that unless some rigid steps are taken with those, he expects from the apparent disposition, in a few days to be left without a private to command.¹ Notwithstanding my orders were given (a few days after I took command of this Post) to the Commanding Officer at the Fortification LaBertonere, to secure and send back to me every person attempting to pass from this Post towards the City, without my written permission, yet the Deserters from this place succeed in getting to Town.² Since the arrival of the Guns for the Battery I have generally remained at the pass myself. Lieut. [Joseph] Bosque having on the 20th. represented to me the lack of materials for the Battery, which could only be procured in Orleans, was permitted to proceed there to obtain them, since which I have heard nothing of him.³ Nothing observable from the look out, on either of the Lakes. I have the Honor to be Dr Sir your Obt Servt.

Robt. McCausland
Brigd Genl Comg.

LS, DLC (17). Published in Bassett, 2:180.

1. D'Aquin (d. 1834), an emigré from Santo Domingo, commanded the second battalion of free men of color. On February 8 he had been ordered to Chef Menteur with two companies from his battalion and three companies from the first colored battalion. By February 16, serious desertions had occurred among his troops. D'Aquin's report of February 25 (4-0786) reported 21 additional deserters.

2. The LaBertonniere plantation was on the Gentilly Road between Chef Menteur and New Orleans.

3. Bosque (b. 1794), a brother-in-law of William C. C. Claiborne, served as second lieutenant in the United States artillery.

From Benjamin Hawkins

Camp near the confluence of Flint and Chattahooche
27 Feby. 1815

I received from the Governor of Georgia on the 19 ult a promise to send 500 mounted men to cooperate with me against the Seminolies, and other hostiles below. Since which, I have not heard from him, altho' I have written him weekly. On the 24th I determined to wait only three days to hear from him, if I did not, I should take such measures relying on my own means, as would best secure the frontiers from Indian hostility, during the pressure of the Enemy on the Southern Atlantic Seacoast. There is just below the confluence on the East side of apalachicola a British post entrenched and picketed, with one Howitzar and one Cohorn; they had 200 troops white and Black and 400 Indians mostly Seminolies and Okete'yoconne Fowltown and Che'au'hau from our Limits.¹ I determined to surround and cut off their supplies, which were ascertained to be not more than for a few days. part of their Blacks were from Pensacola.

As soon as we began to descend the River from F. Mitchell, runners on the lookout, went after the Indians going towards F. negro to join Woodbine and brought them and him to their head quarters below, which completely secured Georgia for the time.² The Indians fled before our approach into the Floridas, and we got 50 muskets and 650 flints from their houses, and have heard of more; Those chastised by you were very humble, and the others appeared under serious alarm for their safety, This country, destitute of food, In three days march not a horse hog or cow to be seen. More than 1,000 of the distressed have surrendered and begged for bread. I supplied what I could, and ordered them to their towns

On the 25th. I received express, an account of the arrival of peace on the 14th. at the seat of Government. I immediately sent two runners with the Information to the British commandant below, they met a Lieut. of the Navy and army with a flag of truce, bring information of the same import from their admiral near Mobile, with the 9th art only which includes the Indians in the treaty.³ The oficers remained one night with me, in the morning I paraded the Regmt. in one line the oficers reviewed it with me, and we fired a feu de joie.

I have ordered the Regmt. to prepare to return by detachments, in various directions, to communicate the information to all they may meet with; and I shall discharge them as soon as I hear of the ratification of the treaty. I have for more than a month been uneasy about your situation to such a degree often as to deprive me of sleep. I saw a pressure of force and a

torrent of difficulties assailing your district, on the Wings of the wind; and the aid you expected to make head against it, very slow in its movements from some quarters. Being charged by you with the protection of this frontier I knew it was my duty to act in conformity, but I have repeatedly been on the point of selecting 500 of my men and going on to your assistance, Majr. McIntosh and many of our best men would of course composed it; I was satisfied they would have been of Vital importance in their deadly attacks on the flanks of the Enemy. In this state of mind I received an account of your unparalleled victory of the 8th ult. and a few days after, E'cun'chat Emaut'lau of the Hickory ground a distinguished "Red stick" came and communicated his eye view of the action to me, and has I find done justice to it;⁴ he began his narrative with "the British officers say they have beaten Jackson, and will soon take him prisoner. I saw at the fights, he beat them in every one. The British had more men than Jackson on the 8th. They said they would fight him before his men arrived, and take the town. They attacked him and after four hours fighting got back leaving the field of battle to the american breastworks covered with killed and wounded, they lost three great Generals among them the head one I saw dead." No occurrence every afforded me more real joy.

From our success by sea and land, and the character of our negotiators, I am satisfied the treaty of peace is honorable for us, and the after scene by you at New Orleans winds up the whole gloriously for our National character throughout Europe. You have my dear friend immortalised yourself and army. You have proved that the first and best disciplined troops in Europe flushed with and accustomed to Victory there are but secondary in America.

Mr. [Christian] Limbaugh informed me a letter of mine and one from Genl. Pinckney to you in decr. was burnt by accident, a runners cloths taken fire in the night, and probably an other from me had been destroyed between F. Jackson and Claiborn, the wrapord had been discovered.⁵

Accept for yourself and brothers in arms my congratulations on the parts you have accomplished for the destiny of our country, my sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and believe me sincerely and Truly your friend And ob Ser

Benjamin Hawkins

LS and Copy, DLC (17). Published in Grant, *Hawkins*, pp. 721–22. On August 14, AJ informed Hawkins that he had not received this letter; and on December 8, Hawkins transmitted a copy.

1. The Okitiyakani, the Fowltown Indians, and the Chiaha or Chehaws were Creeks.

2. Fort Mitchell, erected in 1814, was on the western border of Pulaski County, Georgia. The Negro Fort had been erected by the British near Apalachicola Bay as a supply point for their Indian allies.

3. Article 9 of the Treaty of Ghent required that the United States and Great Britain cease hostilities with the Indians and restore to the tribes "all the possessions, rights, and privi-

leges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to" in 1811, provided that the Indians also cease hostilities.

4. E'cun'chat Emaut'lau has not been further identified.

5. Limbaugh, a former army sergeant, had served as Hawkins's deputy agent since 1806. He resigned under charges of corruption on August 22.

From John Lambert

Head Quarters Ile Dauphine

Febr. 27. 1815.

Sir,

I have this moment received your letter dated the 20th and I have taken every step to bring the exchange to a speedy conclusion.

On the subject of the concluding paragraph, I have only to remark that honorable & feeling conduct which has characterised every transaction in which I have had the Honor to be concerned in with you You may rely upon it, I shall take no retrospective view of the conduct of any of the men returned and shall find reasons for discountenancing an enquiry, should it be brought before me or come to my knowledge thro' any other channel.¹

With regard to the negroes that have left their masters and are with this force, any proprietor or person deputed, that chooses to present himself to me, will be received & every facility afforded him to communicate with these People and I shall be *very happy*, if they can be persuaded all to return, but to compel them is what I cannot do—²

With respect (which I enclose) to an address from M. Genl. Villeré to the Commandant of this Force, I am at a loss to understand the Purport. The Commissary Genls.' orders, are to purchase Cattle where ever he can meet with it. Amongst receipts in that neighbourhood for beasts procured is that for those belonging to the M. Genl. I should have been glad to have known the M. genls. sentiments previously as I certainly should not have troubled myself about his concerns or endeavoured to render as little painful as I was able, not living in his House, the unavoidable circumstances attending the immediate Theatre of War towards his Son, whom he had left unprotected.³ I have the Honor to be sir your obedient Humble servant

John Lambert
M. General Com.

ALS, DLC (17). Published in Bassett, 2:181 (extract), and in Latour, Appendix, p. xciii.

1. In his letter of February 20, Jackson had reported that some of his officers had mistakenly made "improper applications" to British prisoners to quit the British service, and he asked that no investigation be made or punishment be inflicted on those who gave "either a feigned or a real consent" to the "improper allurements."

2. Jackson had written Lambert that "as you intimate that you do not consider the slaves as under your control," he would address his "further demand" on that subject to Alexander Cochrane, from whom he requested an explicit declaration of whether slave property would be restored. See AJ to Lambert and to Cochrane, February 20.

3. On January 29, Jacques P. Villeré had protested as a humiliating insult the British payment of \$490 to his son Caliste (1799–1865) for cattle, horses, and other property taken during the occupation of the Villeré plantation. Villeré's letter, stating that Jackson was willing to return the money to the British for him, was published in many newspapers, including the *Nashville Whig*, May 2.

From Citizens of Louisiana

New-Orleans, February 27, 1815

The undersigned citizens of the state of Louisiana or residents in the country, solicit the attention of Major-general Andrew Jackson, commanding the forces of the United States, in favour of Solomon Broomfield and James Harding, of the 4th regiment of militia, condemned to death by a court-martial. They do not palliate the enormity of the crime of desertion, of which these individuals have been convicted; and they are aware that as the delinquencies of the militia in time of war may be as fatal to the state as those of the regular troops, it is often necessary to punish them with the same severity.

The undersigned believe however that the late news leaving no doubt but that peace will put an end to the calamities of war, examples have become less necessary. They therefore intreat the general to consider if existing circumstances do not reclaim the clemency of the country in favour of two unfortunate men, when their condemnation has answered all the ends which could be desired

General, permit the undersigned to remind you that at your voice the militia of this state flew to arms; that all the inhabitants, whatever their origin, united under your standards; you found them ready to sacrifice every thing in defence of Louisiana. On men capable of such generous efforts, the clemency of their chief, rest assured, will have a much more certain effect than severity. They therefore flatter themselves that you will deem it expedient to order that the sentence of the court-martial shall not be executed¹

AD in unknown hand, DLC (17).

1. Brumfield was a sergeant and Harding a private, stationed at Chef Menteur. On February 17, they had been found guilty of "disobedience of orders, mutiny, desertion and using contemptuous and abusive language to their captain" and sentenced to be executed, but the court recommended mercy. Jackson approved the sentence, but on March 1, the day set for the execution, he reversed his decision, releasing them along with James Holtz, a resident of Terre aux Boeuf, condemned for holding correspondence with the enemy. On the Brumfield-Harding cases, see Harding to AJ, February 13; Hugh Chain et al. and Benjamin Morgan et al. to AJ, February 27; Daniel T. Patterson to AJ and George Macquillen to AJ, February 28; Courts-martial of Brumfield and Harding, February 16–17, R61, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs); and General order, March 1.

From John Howe et al.

Boston 28th. Feby. 1815.

Sir

The republicans of the Senate of Massachusetts take the liberty to address you on a subject highly interesting to themselves, the United States and the world. The conspicuous station you have lately occupied, & the important part you have acted, with so much honor to yourself and benefit to your Country, must, we are aware, have perplexed you with the grateful effusions of a people, proud of your achievements and astonished at your successes.

Yet it is hoped, that even the "small voice" of the minority of the Senate of a state, remote from the theatre of your illustrious deeds, of little repute, in arms, and, perhaps less in patriotism, will not be unacceptable to one, who well knows how to discriminate between a temporary, dominant party, and those, who, in the midst of discouragement and, in spite of opposition, have endeavored to support the union and liberty of their Country.

Had your last and greatest exploit stood alone, had it not been preceded by deeds of military enterprise, bravery and skill, achieved by yourself and others which shed a lustre round our Country, established its reputation and insured its glory, it might be apprehended that our exultation was *excessive* and our gratitude *enthusiastic*.

But when we consider your defence of the lines near New Orleans on the 8th of January, it excites our admiration, as the most illustrious among illustrious deeds, and, like the *chief of the andes*, rising in majesty, above the surrounding mountains.

We should not, at this time, have obtruded, on you, our individual feelings, had not a resolution, offered by the Hon. Mr. [John] Holmes, to this Senate, expressive of thanks & approbation, experienced an extraordinary fate. It was *committed*, and, after much delay and embarrassment, was reported, with a very offensive preamble, denouncing the war, as *unjust*, and the Government, as *improvident* and *wicked* in a stile of extreme virulence and invective, and concluding, with an expression of approbation to yourself & companions in whatever related to *defensive warfare*. This, after an unsuccessful attempt to strike out the offensive part, we were constrained to oppose, as containing a *censure* under the pretext of *approbation*.¹

Our feelings, Sir, are unequivocal, unreserved, grateful and ardent—We look upon our naval and military officers and men, *as the brave and patriotic defenders of their Countrys rights*. As such we address them—as such we respect them, and as such, permit us Sir, to tender you and your brave companions in arms, the sincere homage of our thanks and gratitude

for your unparalleled victories & triumphs over a very brave and powerful enemy—You preserved Louisiana from incalculable distress, delivered our western brethren from a powerful and predatory foe and earned for yourselves & your Country *imperishable Glory*.

Our Country has terminated a glorious war by an honorable peace—We look with pleasure and pride upon our present situation and future prospects—a situation which you have contributed so much to render happy, honorable & glorious—Prospects which your valour and patriotism have made most interesting and flattering.

You and your companions will soon separate and return to the bosom of your friends and your Country—May you long enjoy the high confidence, respect and love, which your valour, skill and patriotism have so richly, earned, and the smiles of that *Almighty Being*, who has led you to splendid deeds, and has crowned your efforts with victories and glory.

John Howe	John Holmes
Mark Langdon Hill	M[artin] Kinsley
Walter Folger Jnr.	Edmund Foster
Joseph Bemis	Timothy Fuller
Saml. Hoar	Albion K. Parris
Wm. Moody	Daniel Kilham

LS, DLC (17). Published in Washington *National Intelligencer*, March 17; *Nashville Whig*, April 11; and other papers. The signers were all Massachusetts state senators: Howe and Bemis, from Norfolk County; Hill (1772–1842) and Kinsley (1754–1835, Harvard 1778), Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington counties; Folger (1765–1849), Dukes and Nantucket counties; Hoar (1743–1832), Foster, and Fuller (1778–1835, Harvard 1801), Middlesex County; Moody and Holmes (1773–1843, Brown 1796), York County; Parris (1788–1857, Dartmouth 1806), Oxford and Somerset counties; and Kilham (1751–1841, Harvard 1777), Essex County.

1. The preamble to the February 24 resolution declared, “whereas the war with Great Britain, hath, in its late periods, assumed a more defensive aspect than otherwise” and “notwithstanding the opinion of this Senate in relation to the injustice and wantonness of this war, in its original offensive character, on the part of the United States is unexchanged; And notwithstanding that the gross improvidence of the administration in conducting it has been apparent even in the case alluded to by the proposed resolutions, and that the correctness of these principles has been proved by the fact, that the Treaty of Peace between the two Countries does not secure any one of the objects for which the war was originally dedicated.” The resolution passed by the casting vote of the speaker after the Senate divided 15 to 15, with Republicans united in opposition. See *Nashville Whig*, April 11, and *Niles’ Register*, March 18.

Order to the French Citizens of New Orleans

General Orders.

Head Quarters 7th. Mil. District
Adjutant General's office
New Orleans Feby 28th. 1815

Daniel & Samuel Lints privates of the 1st regiment of rifle Corps by the consent of Colo. [George Washington] Sevier expressed in a letter to Captain [Ferdinand Louis] Amelung, of date 14th. November 1814 is hereby transferred to said Amelung's company in the 44th. Regt. U.S. Infy.¹

All french subjects having the certificate of the French Consul Counter-signed by the order of the commanding General will repair to the interior not short of Baton Rouge untill the enemy shall have left our waters, or the restoration of peace, this measure has become indispensable from the numerous applications of this kind, and will be carried into immediate effect; notice will be taken of all such persons that may remain after the 3d. of next month and all officers are ordered to give information of every person remaining after that period, that may come within their knowledge.² By Command

Robert Butler
Adjt. General

LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs); Extracts, DLC (17), DNA-RG 59 (M179-31), L-M (mAJs). Published in Bassett, 2:181 (from DLC extract).

1. Daniel (b. 1791) and Samuel (b. 1793) Lentz served in Amelung's company until their discharges in 1818. Sevier (1782–1849), son of John, commanded the 1st Rifle Regiment from January 1814 until his discharge in June 1815. Amelung (d. 1821) served as a captain in the 44th Infantry from March 1814 to May 1815, when he was transferred to the 1st Infantry. He resigned from the army in 1819 and served as a sheriff in Baton Rouge until his death.

2. French citizens seeking discharge from the Louisiana militia following the Battle of New Orleans obtained certificates of citizenship from the French consul Louis de Tousard (1749–1817), a former French soldier who had served in the American army during the revolution. By March 6 Tousard had issued 137 certificates.

From John Wright

Camp Navy Yard March 3d. 1815

Sir

agreeable to orders originating from you: and: by you transmitted to his Excelency the Governor of the State of Louisiania: and by him to Major General Philemon Thomas: of the 2nd Divission of Militia of the state aforesaid and by the sd. General to Col. Abner Wammock Senior com-

mander of this post bearing date 15th feby. 1815 for organising the militia into complete companies Batalions and Regiments the R commanded by Cols. [Thomas C.] Warner and Wammock which order was rec'd. by Col. Wammock on the 26th. feby. 1815 and on the 27th of the same month the said order of the 15th together with an additional order of major General Thomas ordering that the orders of the 15th. feby. be speedily carried into affect—¹

In consideration of which the 12th & 13th. regiment of L-M commanded as aforesaid: was Consolodated into one batalion of thre companies agreeable to the order of the 15th and the command of the Battal-ion committed to the care of L[awrence] H[arrison] Moore major of the 13th. Regiment as consolodated by Brigd. General McCauslin: & on the 28th feby. Major Moor being arrested I rec'd. an order from Col. Abner Wammock directing me to proceed amediately to the above post to supply the vacancy occasioned by the arrest of major moor and also an order to carry into affect an order from your Excelency accompanying the arrest of the Major aforesaid by bringing in and confineing for trial: all those absent without leave as diserters—²

Permit me to state to your Excelency that before your orders calling for a report of the command of Col Wammock and the confining of those absent without leave: that order had been issued by Col. Wammock Majr. Moor and myself for that Express purpose: and in positive turms some days befor the arrival of the orders of your Excelency—

I am sorry to state to your Excelency that at the time I took the command of the Camp it was almost abandoned the cause originated from various sources and amongst the number that of a malignant disease that raged through the camp in a manner unheard of before: and which completely Baffled the utmost skill of the physician in consequence of which many of our brethren in arm are consigned to the solitary mansions of the grave—

but I am happy to state to your Excelency that the men are daily flocking in on their receiving notice and would come in much faster: but for the high waters in evry direction occationed by the foods of rain that have fell of late which prevented them from returning in times of their furlow—

there are many who have asented themselves without leave and deserted I am persuated in consiquence of the disease that visited us in so unfriendly a manner with other Causces—

however I am making use of evry means in my power to carry the order of your Excelency into affect by having parties in evry direction under suitable commands; and will report as soon as it is in my power to do it with any degree of correctness—

the situation of our Country and families is such that ading the difficulties of high water & the great number of sick at home and sickness of many families renders it verry dificult for me to accomplish my wishes in complying strictly with the tenor of your order—

I am sorry also to state to your Excelency that the greater part of the pork & flour designd for the use of the 12th regiment delivered to Judge [James] Tate lies condemned as onfit to issue in the quartermaster store and on Examoning the provissions isuable find there is but 4 Days provissions on hand the enclosed requisition is for one months provision as set forth in the return and order thereunto annexed but your Excelency will Judge whether provisions will be wanting for that length of time or not—³

Dear General if the troops say farmers of the country are kept in service for one month from this date a verry general falious of crops must issue—I forbear dwelling on this subject as you are better acquainted with the situation of the enemy than I am or possibly can be—

and more particular so as the great responsibility of our safety depends on your Excelency—With Sentiments of the highest Respt I am Dear General you verry humble Servt

Jno. Wright Major Commandg. the above Ca[m]p

ALS, DLC (17). Wright, a resident of St. Tammany parish, served as major of the consolidated 12th and 13th Regiments of Louisiana militia. The navy yard was located about 2½ miles from Madisonville on the Tchefuncta River above Lake Pontchartrain.

1. AJ had ordered that the Louisiana militia be reorganized in accordance with federal guidelines. Warner, who served as a judge in St. Tammany and later Washington parishes, was colonel of the 13th Regiment. Womack (c1778–1844), from St. Helena parish, was colonel of the 12th Regiment.

2. On February 23 Robert Butler transmitted orders for the arrest of Moore, who was charged with “exciting to mutiny the troops of L. militia.” Moore later served in the Louisiana legislature, where in 1819 he voted against a resolution to present a sword to AJ. See Butler to Moore and Butler to Womack, February 23, DNA-RG 98 (4-0095, -0096).

3. Tate, who served as a St. Tammany parish judge from 1813 to 1819, had brought a ship to New Orleans to carry supplies to Womack’s detachment at the Navy Yard. Enclosures not found.

To [Philemon Thomas]

Head Quarters 7h. M. District
New Orleans March 4h. 1815

Sir,

Your letter was handed me yesterday, and without loss of time, I sent it with the messenger who delivered it, to the Quarter master General; who I had long since ordered to send one of his agents to receive and receipt. for the Corn¹—If the Qr. Master had not before, he would immediately take some order upon it.

Upon the Rect. of this you will permit such part of the militia of your Division, as can be spared from the protection of the exposed points within your District, to retire to their Homes, holding them in a state of readiness to march at a moments warning.²

Your Discretion and sound Judgt. will govern you in the number retained for the defence of the exposed points, as you are held responsible for their defence—A Treaty has been signed at Gent on the 24h. Decr. last, by the commissioners appointed. Accounts from the city of Washington as late as the 6h. ulto. makes no mention of the treaty having arrived—and when it does, doubts exist, whether it will be ratified or not—A state of suspense is not only the most Disagreeable but the most dangerous in a state of war—Particularly where the defence is composed of militia—they become uneasy and dissatisfied, and will not look at things as they are—We must be prepared for defence, we must be vigilant and ready to act on the shortest notice—Or our brave expulsion of the Enemy may ultimate in disgrace and surprise—you will therefore direct your Officers at the out posts, to be on the alert & keep those in the interior prepared to move to any point, at the shortest notice I am Sir very respectfully Yr. Mo. Obt. Servt.

Andw. Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62).

1. See AJ to William Piatt, February 22. Thomas's letter has not been found.

2. Thomas's troops guarded the northern approaches to lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

Rachel Jackson to Robert Hays

March the 5th. 1815
N orleanes

My respected Friend

This being the first moment I could call my own since my arival at this place I gladly snatch the oppertunity of writeing you a few lines—In the first place we had a tollerable passage in 25 days we arived at this place in time for the ball and cillebration of Washingtons Birth Night to give you a disscription is beyond the power of my pen the splendor the brilliant assemblage the magnificenc of the supper and orniments of the room with all our greate charecters in large letters of gold on a long sheet of glass aboute four Inches wide with lamps behind that theay might be read as we sat at supper I was placed opposit the Motto Jackson and victory an one on the table a most Ellegent piremid on the top was vive Jackson in large letters on the other sid the Immortal Washington—ther was a gold ham on the table sffice to say, nothing could Excell the orniments and spper neither tea nor coffee was on the table—in fact I have seen more alredy then in all my life past it is the finest country for the Eye of a stranger but a little while he tirs of the disipation of this place so much amusement

balls concerits Plays theaters &c&c but we dont attend the half of them I herd the full band of musick a few Evinings since—we are living in a very comforteable house neare the genls Head quarters which is a larg Ellegent Building¹ we din'd with Genneral Gaines yestarday he lives very styleish to morrow with Genl Carroll say to her² she must not greive so much he Injoys himself is well we have Eliza Butlar with us³ I wish the girles was here all the nobillity French & Spanniards navil officers concils Nites with therr stars on t[h]eir brests—I have given you some of the flowers now the thorns Major Read tells me this morning nearly one thousand hav died lately. Doctor [Greene P.] fore is no more Genl Coffee had him decently interd in the burying ground Mr Web our Near Neighbour is dead married Mrs F Saunders relation⁴—we intertain greate hopes of peace and that our troops may be once more at rest Coffees men has don so much and has suferd more then all the army Mr J says his troops should never be forgotten by their country I am not very well Collo Butlar is well and Rachel [Hays Butler] little Robert [Butler] has been unwell the General looks better in healh then when I came here of all men on Erth he does the most business from day light to ten at night devotes little time to pleasure—we have not seen the battle grou/nd as yet but intend in a few days—give my love to all the famaly I expect to be on our reurne shortly for home your attention and kindness to me when in toribulation I never will forgit—my respects to Mr and Mrs Saunders Graney Hayes⁵ and believe me your c[*incere*] Friend

Rachel Jackson

ALS, DLC (71); Copies in the hands of William G. Terrell and Bettie M. Donelson, THi (mAJs). Published in Bassett, 6:450–51.

1. Jackson's headquarters were at 106 Royal Street.

2. Presumably a reference to Cecilia Bradford Carroll (b. 1787), William's wife.

3. Eliza Eleanor Butler (1791–1850), sister of Edward G. W. Butler and later the wife of John Donelson (1787–1840).

4. Fore was surgeon to Coffee's regiment; Webb has not been further identified.

5. Probably Francis Sanders and wife and Jane Donelson Hays, Rachel Hays's mother.

In response to Jackson's February 28 order, above, banishing French citizens from New Orleans, Louis Louaillier (d. 1837), a leading member of the French faction in the state house of representatives, protested anonymously in the Louisiana Courier of March 3. Louaillier, praised by the legislature for his contributions to the war effort, complained of the order's injustice in singling out Frenchmen who had served loyally during the British invasion while other foreign groups were "suffered to remain unmolested." Arguing that no law authorized Jackson "to apply to alien friends a measure which the President of the United States himself has only the right to adopt against alien enemies," he urged Frenchmen to ignore

the order, relying on the courts to protect their rights. The British evacuation, he concluded, rendered it "high time the laws should resume their empire; that the citizens of this State should return to the full enjoyment of their rights" (Parton, 2:309–11).

Determined to maintain preparedness, including martial law, until he received official notice of the ratification of the treaty, Jackson reacted forcefully to the protest. Having ascertained that Louaillier authored the letter, he ordered his arrest, which took place around noon March 5. Later in the day, Louaillier's attorney, Pierre Louis Morel (1776–1826), also a native of France and a corporal in the Uniformed Battalion of Orleans Volunteers, petitioned in federal court for Louaillier's release under habeas corpus, securing an order for the issuance of a writ, below. When Jackson arrested Dominick A. Hall (c1765–1820), judge of the federal district court, before the writ had been issued, and then ignored the writ drawn up by Richard Claiborne (b. 1755), clerk of the court, he directly challenged civil authority, relying on a broad construction of his emergency powers under martial law. His subsequent actions in New Orleans in defiance of civil authority—orders for the arrest of John Dick (d. c1825), the federal district attorney, and Joshua Lewis (1773–1833), judge of the First District Court; the court-martial of Louaillier; the banishment from New Orleans of Judge Hall and the French consul Louis de Tousard—all remained issues throughout Jackson's long political career. Upon returning to Nashville in April, Jackson found it necessary to defend his actions to the administration in Washington; and he was later forced to explain his acts to voters in the presidential campaigns of 1824 and 1828. As late as 1842–44, Jackson's abuse of military authority again became occasion for partisan rhetoric when Congress debated and passed a resolution for remission of the fine imposed by the federal district court following his trial and conviction in March 1815 for contempt.

Pierre Louis Morel to Dominick Augustin Hall

[March 5, 1815]

To the Honble. D. A. ~~Hall~~, Judge of the United States District Court in & for the District of Louisiana—

Louaillier an inhabitant of this District & Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana—Humbly Sheweth that he has been this Day illegally Arrested by F. Amelung an officer in the forty fourth Regiment, who informed your Petitioner that he did Arrest your Said Petitioner agreeable to orders Given to him (the Said F. Amelung,) by His Excellency Major General Jackson,¹ and that your Said Petitioner is now illegally Detained Pursuant to Said Orders

Wherefore your Petitioner Prays that a writ of Habeas Corpus be issued to bring him before your Honor, that he may be Delt with according to the Constitution & the laws of the United States.—

P. L. Morel
Atty. for the Petitioner

P. L. Morel being Duly Sworn Declares that the facts stated in Said Petition relative to the Arrest of the Said Louaillier are true, in testimony Whereof he Subscribed the Present in New Orleans on the 6th. day of March 1815—

P. L. Morel

Sworn & Subscribed before me.

Dom. A. Hall. Dis: Judge

R Claiborne

Let the prayer of the petiter be granted & the petr. be brought before me at 11 OClk tomorrow Mar 6.

Dom. A. Hall
6th Mar: 15

R Claiborne

Statement of the Marshall Duplessis,² within Shewing that on the 5th of March the fiat of Judge Hall was shewn him by the clerk, and the clerk told him that on the evening of the 5th. Judge Hall had altered the date from the 5th. to the 6th. of March³ on the 5th. Hall was arrested—A. J.

ADS in the hand of Morel and endorsed and signed also by Hall and Jackson, DLC (17).

1. Order to Ferdinand L. Amelung not found, but see Robert Butler to Mathew Arbuckle, March 5.

2. See Duplessis to AJ, April 4.

3. The three 5's (6's) in the document appear to have been altered. At AJ's contempt trial Claiborne gave contrary testimony regarding the alterations, swearing that Hall had mistakenly dated this order March 6 and had corrected the date when Claiborne pointed out his error. For the importance of the date alteration, see AJ to the U.S. District Court, [March 27], below.

To Thomas Beale

Head Quarters 7 M D
N Orleans March 6 1815

Sir

The conspiracy which has existed in my camp for some weeks and has given rise to the desertion of my troops from Chef Menteur, and mutiny within the city begins to develope itself.

The enemy is still on our coast and near us. His Agents and spies are within the city.

It therefore becomes my duty before he can renew his attempts upon us, to probe his designs to their source, that I may be prepared to guard against them.

I must consequently request of you to detail in writing of the declarations of Govr. Claibourn in your presence when you were at a Ball together in the city—and as near as you can the time when those declarations were made.¹

I hope Sir you will pardon me for asking of you this disclosure: and believe that nothing but a sense of duty to my government would have prompted me to ask of you the detail of a conversation in a ball room. I am respectfully yr. obedt Servant

Andrew Jackson
M G comdg

LC, DLC (62).

1. Beale replied, March 6, that at a ball early in February "the Governor observed to me that great dissatisfaction prevailed with the troops in the Army and in his opinion, he would see in less than six months, greater commotions among the People here than has ever taken place in any part of the United States." Claiborne, Beale reported, also mentioned that AJ's behavior had offended the legislature.

From Edmund Pendleton Gaines

Barrack st. N. O.
March 6. 1815.

General,

I had the honor to receive your note of this date, and in compliance with your request, submit to you the result of my reflections upon the subject of your note.¹

1st. Any citizen of the united states may be tried by a court martial for the offences designated in the 56 and 57th article of the rules and articles

of war and the latter is probably applicable to the case now pending—inasmuch as the accused may be charged with “giving information directly or indirectly to the enemy.” It is as follows: “*Whosoever* shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.”²

2nd. The law limits the powers of courts martial in cases of mutiny, sedition &c. exclusively to persons “belonging to or serving with the army”; and contains no provision whatever authorising them to try citizens, not followers of the army. (see 7th. and 8th. section of the rules and articles of war).³

That the commanding officer has a right to chalk out the proper limits of his camp, in time of war, to enforce obedience within those limits; and to confine any and every disorderly person found therein, there can be no doubt. He is held responsible for the defence of the place, and the good order & discipline of the forces under his command—Hence the right to enforce obedience, and to confine disorderly persons not of the army. A right, if not expressly given by the national legislature, is so strongly implied, as to leave no ground to doubt of its existence. It has been established by universal custom, and may be considered as one of the clearest rules of the *common law of the army*. It is matter of regret that the power to *try* and *punish* such persons, under present circumstances, does not also exist. But the tribunal constituted by law to *try* and *punish*, are precluded from the authority of this *common law*—they are sworn to “try and determine the matter between the united states and the accused according to the provisions of ‘an act establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the united states[.]’” &c.⁴ The national legislature always regardful of the civil rights of citizens and habitually opposed to the growth of military power; have restricted the jurisdiction of courts martial, as regards our own citizens, to persons belonging to or serving with the army—excepting only the offences embraced in the 56th & 57th. articles as above mentioned. The offences here designated are such as demand the most prompt and exemplary punishment—The offence of mutiny or sedition is likewise of a very high grade, and in many cases calls for capital punishment; but the seditious citizen is supposed to be within our camp, where he can be confined, or from whence he may be sent to the civil authority, in the interior of the state, where he may be tried and punished. It will but seldom happen that the mutiny or sedition of a citizen, not in service, or having little opportunity of mixing with the troops, can amount to an offence so enormous, as that of “relieving the enemy” or corresponding with him.

The court, or a majority of the court may, however, think differently with me upon this case; nor indeed am I so much wedded to my own opinions as not to lay them aside whenever I find others better supported

by reason. I hold myself ready therefore to attend the court. I have the honor to be with perfect respect & esteem your obd servt

E. P. Gaines

ALS, DLC (17). Published in Bassett, 2:185–86.

1. Not found.

2. See an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, April 10, 1806 (2 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 359–72). Gaines quoted article 57 in full; article 56 provided punishment for supplying or harboring the enemy.

3. Articles 7 and 8 regulated punishment for exciting or failing to suppress a mutiny.

4. Gaines here quoted loosely from the oath prescribed for officers of a court-martial by article 69 of the rules and articles of war.

On March 6 a messenger arrived in New Orleans bearing an open letter from the postmaster general announcing peace. The packet was supposed to contain a similar letter from Monroe of February 14, but Monroe's letter was unaccountably missing from the packet. At any rate, the letters, written three days before the Senate ratified the treaty, would not have satisfied Jackson's demands for lifting martial law, for according to his argument, peace did not exist until he had official notification of the treaty's proclamation.

The arrival of the packet from Washington nevertheless made Jackson's position increasingly tenuous and forced him to make minor concessions: he discharged that portion of the Louisiana militia that had been enrolled en masse while retaining the balance of the troops in service; he suspended general operation of the banishment order except for Tousard; but he continued the court-martial of Louaillier and he ordered the arrests of Hall, Dick, and Lewis.

The address below was apparently written to accompany the order of March 7 discharging the militia and is notable for its strong warning against those promoting unrest. It may, however, have been suppressed in favor of a milder version issued as a general order on March 8 and widely published in contemporary newspapers.

To the Louisiana Militia

General Orders

Head Quarters 7h. M. District
New Orleans March 7h. 1815

In consequence of the impressions made by recent advices from the Seat of Government, the Commanding General feels at liberty to discharge from actual service such of the Louisiana militia as were levied in mass.

No Conclusive information of Peace has yet arrived. Official dispatches destined for this place have by some extraordinary Occurrence not yet reached it and there exists a possibility their containing no more than has been already learnt from another source. Yet unwilling to tax the patriotism of the Inhabitants, where any plausible pretext offers for relieving them, And as these militia reside on the scene of action and have exhibited such alacrity in obeying the first call to the field The Commanding General will restore them to their families and their homes.

The Militia thus relieved will however be prepared should another call be made for their Services, again to defend their country, and again to prove themselves worthy the blessings of a free Government; And in returning to the pursuits of private life they will guard against the devices and intrigues of the turbulent, malicious, envious and disappointed, who are ever ready to reap the harvest of their Country's ruin, who would sever the affections of the Soldiers from their officers, Substitute irresolution, and timidity for energy, and Order, make Subordination irksome, and discipline hateful. Without Confidence in the commander all military operations are unhinged. What then must be the thoughts of those men, who, in the moment of danger, hesitating and doubtfull, will yet, when their fond wishes lull them into security, irritate, harrass, & weary, those whose sole aim has been the defence of their country, who first compell the exercise of harsh measures, and then make them a pretext for undermining the authority from which they emanate.

The Commanding General in parting with the Militia, is enabled in all the Simplicity of truth, to say, by these men the invincibles of Wellington were foiled, the Conquerors of Europe Conquered.

Let them then preserve with solicitude the Character they have won, and may that tranquility they so manfully contributed to attain prove to them a blessing and endear those privileges for which they have fought.

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:188.

From Alexis Daudet

Mh. 8. 1815

Genéral

Some while ago I addressed to yo fifteen Copies of a Play called "Jakson Camp[?]" which I had the honor to dedicate to your Excellency;¹ this work kindly received by the Public, has been printed at my won expences and has occasioned disbursements which I am unable to support. I therefore hope enough in your Justice to believe that you will by pleased to order

that the said copies by reimbursed to me. I have the honor to be your most obedt Servt.

A. Daudet
Menager of theatre

ALS, DLC (71). Cover bears the ANS endorsement of Thomas L. Butler: "Recd. of Majr Genl. Jackson five Dollars for the within thirteen copies of a play March 8 1815. I saw the money paid to a negro Boy who brought the letter." Daudet (d. 1823), a playwright from France, moved to New Orleans some time after 1804. There he edited a book of French songs and a short-lived journal, *La Lanterne Magique* (1808–09). By 1811 he had become manager of the theater at 64 St. Philippe, which specialized in French language productions. Under the pseudonym "Feuilleton" he also wrote a French-language column for the New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette* until his death.

1. "Le Camp de Jackson, ou le Prix de la Valeur, Vaudeville en un acte, impromptu de circonstance" by Alexis Daudet was first presented at the Theatre St. Philippe, January 28, 1815. The play was revived at least once, being presented May 1, 1817, at the Cirque Olympique as part of a benefit. No copies of the text of the play, published in New Orleans, 1815, have been located.

Despite General Gaines's reservations about the prosecution of Louaillier, Jackson appointed him to preside over the court-martial, which convened on March 7. When Louaillier objected to the court's jurisdiction, the court, in accordance with the reasoning previously offered by Gaines, erased all charges not based on articles 56 and 57 of the rules and articles of war, thus eliminating the strongest charge, "exciting mutiny." Although Louaillier chose, as a continued protest against the alleged denial of his seventh amendment right to a jury, to stand mute in defense of the remaining charge, the court refused to rule that his publication amounted to correspondence with, giving intelligence to, or harboring the enemy and acquitted him on March 11. Since the jurisdictional question was crucial, Jackson's disapproval of the verdict focused on the authority of the commanding general under martial law. The following, taken from a draft in John Reid's hand, differs most distinctly from the final text that appeared in the trial transcript and was published in the newspapers by offering a detailed refutation of Louaillier's objections to the court's jurisdiction.

Opinion on Verdict of Court-Martial of Louis Louaillier

[March 11–14, 1815]

Louillier was arraigned before the Court martial on the charges of Mutiny, Exciting mutiny, genl. misconduct, For being a spy, Illegal &

improper conduct & disobedience of orders, writing a wilful & corrupt Libel against the Comg general, unsoldierly conduct, & conduct unadmissible within the city of New Orleans & its environs under an order of the Comg genl. dated day of Decr. 1814;¹ all which charges are on the face of them proper to be enquired into by a court martial. The Deft pleaded to the Jurisdiction of the court & founded his exceptions on matters of fact, which exceptions as to all the charges & specifications, but one, the court sustained, altho it does not appear that the matters of fact alledged as tho found none of those exceptions could have appeared to the Court except by the introduction of testimony which testimony was not introduced.

The 1st. exception of the prisoner is that the District Judge of the U. States had granted a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the prisoner to liberate him from the confinement in which he had been placed by the commanding general, dated on the 5th day of the present month & returnable on the following day at 11 oclk, in open court²

Admitting (which is not admitted) that all the defendant has urged in support of sd. exception, respecting the right of the Judge to issue sd. writ in the existing state of things & the effects of that writ when thus issued and served, how did it appear to the court that such a writ had ever been issued. How could it have appeared to the court that if it had been issued it had been served in time to obeyed, when the truth is that it was not served until more than six hours after the time specified for its return; neither had it issued until after the expiration of that time.³

His 2d. Exception is that he was at the time of the publication alluded to in the charges a member of the Legislature of Lou; & as such exempt from military duty—that he was not at the time an officer or soldier of any troops of militia or others, or mustered or in pay of the U. States.⁴ How could the truth of these allegations appear to the court, when it does not seem that any evidence was introduced in support of them, & when none was certainly introduced—or permitted to be introduced on the part of the prosecution to disprove them. Admitg then that the exception was good if the facts which supported it were true, it does not appear that these could be known to be so by the court who sustained it.

The 3d. Exception which applies to the 4th. charge is that the Deft is a citizen of the U. States & has made his oath of allegiance to the same.⁵ But it does not appear that any evidence was introduced in support of this allegation by the Deft, or permitted to be introduced on the part of the prosn. to disprove it

The 4th. exceptn. applied to the 5th. charge denies jurisdiction in the Court because it alleges that the 55th art of the Rules & articles of war on which that charge is founded applies only to “persons belonging to the armies of the United States”⁶ whereas admitting that statement to be true it could not have appeared to the Court whether the sd. Deft was attached to the armies of the U.S. or not, otherwise than by the allegation of his plea, unsupported by oath or proof. But further, the commandg general

cannot admit that adhering to our enemies giving them aid & comfort which is treason by our constitution may not, in any case be tried & punished by a court-martial because it is also triable by the civil authority.

The 5th. exception of the prisoner is that if he was at all subject to military duty & a soldier as set forth in the 2d. spec: of the 7th. charge it could only be as soldier of this state, & then he ought only to be tried by militia officers.⁷ Protesting that no evidence was introduced to the court, as appears by the record of its proceedings, to shew whether he was subject to or exempt from military duty or if subject, whether as one of the militia or in any other manner, the commanding general feels it a duty to himself & his country to state other & stronger reasons which lead him to disapprove the opinion of the court martial in supporting that exception.

The enemy having invaded our country & threatening an attack on Orleans many considerations growing out of this emergency & connected with the defence of the city rendered the adoption of the most energetic & decisive measures *necessary*. *Martial Law* as the most comprehensive & effectual, was therefore proclaimed by the commanding general. His power to resort to such a measure, altho it may not be found expressly delegated by any statute of our country emanated as he conceives from the *necessity of the case*. Quod enim necessitas cogit defenda.⁸

Martial Law being established within the limits of a camp which policy & necessity may have occasioned to be extended beyond what might be thought proper in ordinary times, applies, as the commanding general believes, to all persons who remain within the sphere of its operation, & claims exclusive jurisdiction of all those offences which aim at the disorganization & ruin of the army. To a certain extent, the commanding general believes, it makes every man a soldier—to defend the spot where chance or choice has placed him & for the protection of which his services are necessary; & to make him *liable* for any misconduct calculated to weaken that defence. If martial Law where necessity (& nothing less can) shall have justified a resort to it, does not operate to this extent, it is not easy to perceive the reason or the utility of it. If a man who shall from choice remain within the limits of its operation & whose home is without them, & shall there labour by every means in his power to stir up sedition & mutiny among the soldiery, inspire them with distrust towards their commanding officers & communicate the intelligence of the very disaffection & discontent which he himself may have contributed to produce, to the Enemy if he may safely avail himself of what he is pleased to call his citizenship & the constitution of his govt. & continue his dangerous machinations with impunity, the commanding genl. fancies he can conceive a case, that it is too near, where a few designing men may render such an Enemy as the one against which we have been contending more important services, & do their own country more real injury, than ten times their number possibly could by joining the ranks of that enemy & aiding him in open battle. Why is martial Law ever declared? Is it to make the enlisted or the

drafted soldier subject to it? He was subject to it before. It is to make every individual within the bounds to which it extends subject to its influence. If it has not this operation it is a perfect nullity. Then what is the situation of Mr. Louillier. After the adjournment of that Legislature of which he claims to be a member, he remains within the camp of the American army & within those limits which are declared to be embraced by martial Law. How does he there deport himself? Instead of contributing to the defence of his country—instead of seeking to inspire that unanimity which the important trust which was given to him, might have led us to expect we behold him seeking to raise discord, sedition, mutiny—to disorganise & destroy an army which had so lately defended his country, & which may so soon again be found necessary for its defence—not only inviting the enemy to renew his attempts but doing all in his power to enable him to succeed if he shd. obey the invitation. Yet it is believed that we have not the power to restrain the designs of this man! If he aids & comforts the enemy by communicating to them the information of that mutinous & seditious spirit which he himself has inspired, why this is treason & cannot be punished by a court martial. If he excites mutiny, disobedience of orders, & rebellion among the soldiery, he is not attached to the army & ought not to be restrained. Why is he not attached to the army? Why is he not subject to its rules & regulations? If the enemy comes, may he fold his arms & walk unconcernedly along the lines, or remain quietly in his room? May he remain (at home) within the camp & write letters for the Enemy to see, stating that we are dissatisfied with our general, tired of the war disaffected & disunited—ready to yield to the enemy on his next approach. May this man, a foreigner, retaining the predilections of the country which gave him birth & boasting of those predilections—may such a man, excite sedition, mutiny, may he aid & comfort the Enemy by communicating intelligence, by giving publicity to facts which every honest citizen & friend to his country wd. withhold, shall such a man, under such circumstances, when he is called before a court martial to answer for his crimes say, Gentlemen. You have no right to take cognizance of the charges. If I have been thwarting all your views, if I have been enabling the enemy to triumph over all your resistance & exertions, I claim to be an American citizen & deny that you can either judge or punish me. Neither shall you try or punish your native born citizens—I will cry aloud in their ears—I will tell them of the Constitution which their fathers purchased at the expense of so much blood, I will declaim against the *martial Law*, I will deride & laugh at it—I will deride & scorn the authority which declared it; & I will bring it & its author into contempt & shame. This I will do, & I will remain in the camp of that author & his army, & I will do all in my power to weaken, enervate, & destroy the authority of the one & the powers of the other; & no man shall lay his finger on me in harm. Is it to be supposed that a commandg genl. entrusted with the defence of

the most important section of his country, would look tamely & quietly on such proceedings, & by his quietness encourage their continuance?

Draft in John Reid's hand, DLC (16 and 19; 4-0833). The revised version, which appears in the report of the court-martial of Louaillier, was published in New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, April 4, *Niles' Register*, 8(1815):Supplement, pp. 166–67, and other papers.

1. Jackson was referring to the December 16 declaration of martial law. For the full charges, see the Report of the court-martial of Louaillier, March 14.

2. See above, Pierre L. Morel to Dominick A. Hall, March 5.

3. The writ of habeas corpus called for Louaillier to be produced by 11 A.M. on March 6. Copies of the writ appearing in the transcripts of AJ's contempt trial indicate that it was endorsed by Duplessis as received at 11:45 A.M. and served at 6:15 P.M. The court clerk testified that the writ was issued and left at the marshal's house by 10:30 A.M. where it was delayed by the marshal's absence. In any case, AJ was making a very technical point here, as he had been shown the original order for issuance of a writ on the evening of March 5.

4. Louaillier evidently argued that only U.S. soldiers were subject to the charge of "exciting mutiny." See above, Gaines to AJ, March 6.

5. The portion of the rules and articles of war alluding to spying (Article 101) referred to non-citizens only.

6. Article 55, limited explicitly to persons "belonging to the armies of the United States," prescribed punishment for forcing "a safe guard" and was irrelevant to the charges against Louaillier. Louaillier probably argued that the same restriction was implicit in articles 56 and 57 following.

7. Article 97 making militia in U.S. service subject to the rules and articles of war specified that they be tried by militia officers.

8. That which necessity compels, it justifies.

To John Lambert

Head Quarters 7th. Military District
New Orleans March 13th. 1815.

Sir,

It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having received this day official advice of the ratification and interchange of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain¹

A copy of the treaty and of the ratification will be presented to you by (my Aide de Camp Mr Livingston) major [Joseph] woodruff of the 3d Infy, who will express to you more fully than I can in the compass of a letter those sentiments which the new state of things between the two nations inspires.

I have by special direction of the Secretary at War ordered an immediate cessation of hostilities and by the like order make this communication to you.²

Mr. Livingston is empowered to make such arrangements for the restorations required by the 1st. article of the treaty and to receive all places now in your possession, as well as the slaves mentioned in your former

letters and all public property, conformably to the provisions of the said treaty.³

Any facility or accomodation that may be required for your supplies or the comforts of your sick or wounded in my power will be given, with the greatest pleasure. I have the honor to be With the greatest Respect Sir Your most obdt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

LS draft and LS copy, DLC (17). Published in Bassett, 2:190.

1. In his letter of February 17, Monroe reported the ratification of the treaty.

2. See Monroe to AJ, February 17.

3. Woodruff (1787–1828), not Livingston, was appointed by AJ to carry the ratification to the British fleet. See AJ to Woodruff, March 13. The LS copy did not note this change, and the error was perpetuated in some later publications of the letter. See *Washington Globe*, June 28, 1842.

Proclamation of Peace

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District.
Adjutant's General's Office,
New-Orleans, March 13, 1815.

The commanding general, with the most lively emotions of joy and of gratitude to Heaven, announces to the troops under his command that a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, was ratified and exchanged at Washington, on the 17th of February last.

In consequence whereof, he loses not an instant in revoking and annulling the general order issued on the 15 [16] day of December last, proclaiming martial law, which is hereby revoked annulled and countermanded; and he orders all hostilities immediately to cease against the troops and subjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

And in order that the general joy attending this event may extend to all manner of persons, the commanding general proclaims and orders a pardon for all military offences heretofore committed in this district, and orders that all persons in confinement under such charges, be immediately discharged, By order,

Robert Butler,
Adjutant General.

Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, March 14; LC, L-M (mAJs). Published in Latour, Appendix, pp. ci-cii.

To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]

Head Quarters 7. M. District
New Orleans
16th. March 1815

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th. ulto advising me of the ratification of the Treaty of peace between Gt Britain & the United States.¹

In conformity with your directions I have forwarded to the officer commanding His B. Majesty's forces in this quarter, information of that event.²

The Tennessee & Kentucky militia will be immediately marched to their respective states & discharged, without receiving any pay beforehand. The Louisiana & Mississippi militia will be discharged & receive their payment, here. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided for the payment of the former, in suitable time.

Difficulties are experienced from the want of means to procure forage & transportation on the return march—Capt [Simeon] Knight having not yet arrived.³ On this account I have offered my Bills on the Governor of Tennessee payable in Treasury notes at Nashville.⁴

I have received no intelligence from Capt Knight except by your letter of the 7th. ulto.⁵

The greater portion of the Regulars in this District, having engaged to serve, during the war, expect to be immediately discharged. As you have not mentioned them in your instructions, I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject as soon as possible.⁶

So soon as I get the troops mustered out of service, here, it is my intention to remove my Head Quarters to Nashville; at which place I shall expect to receive the orders of my government. Major General Gaines will be left in the immediate command of this section of the District;⁷ & I am happy to commit it to one in whom the Government has such high & deserved confidence. I have the honor to be sr yr. very obt st.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.

P.S. I enclose you a copy of my general order discharging the militia.⁸
A.J.

LS in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Published in Washington *National Intelligencer*, April 19 (extract), and other newspapers. Text lacking the P.S. published in Latour, Appendix, pp. cxviii-cxix. Dallas had replaced Monroe as secretary of war on March 14.

1. See Monroe to AJ, February 17. The date on Monroe's letter had been corrected from February 16 to 17, the actual date for the proclamation of the treaty.

2. See above, AJ to John Lambert, March 13.

3. Knight, a thirteen-year veteran, had been appointed quartermaster general of the 7th Military District in February and ordered to New Orleans with \$150,000 for the pay of troops and the use of the quartermaster's department. He assumed his duties at New Orleans on March 29.

4. Louisiana and Mississippi papers published a March 14 announcement signed by Thomas L. Butler stating that AJ would draw on \$150,000 in treasury notes deposited with Tennessee governor Blount to satisfy the claims of those who supplied the army on its return march to Tennessee and Kentucky. See *New Orleans Friend of the Laws*, March 14; *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, April 5.

5. Probably a reference to Monroe to AJ, February 4; no letter dated February 7 has been found.

6. Dallas authorized discharge of the regular troops in his letter of April 14.

7. See AJ to Edmund P. Gaines, March 17.

8. See AJ to the troops at New Orleans, March 14.

Following their discharge, seventeen officers of the Uniformed Battalion of Orleans Volunteers, an elite corps, offered a public address praising Jackson's leadership during the campaign. One sentence in that address defended him against complaints about the violation of constitutional rights: "Leaving to others the task of declaiming about privileges and constitutional rights, we are content with having fought in support of them—we have understanding enough to know when they are wantonly violated; and no false reasoning shall make us ungrateful to the man whose wisdom and valour have secured them to us and to our posterity!"

*In his reply below, Jackson expanded on that sentence to defend publicly his imposition of martial law. Although ceremonial addresses of praise and thanks were generally noncontroversial, the political import of this exchange was so apparent that a number of members of the Uniformed Battalion, led by Louaillier's counsel Pierre Louis Morel, publicly repudiated the battalion's address. The address and Jackson's reply were widely published in 1815, and they were republished during the 1824 campaign to answer charges that Jackson was prone to tyranny. See Jean Baptiste Plauché et al. to AJ, March 16; *New Orleans Friend of the Laws*, April 4; and *New Orleans Louisiana Courier*, June 19, 1824.*

To Jean Baptiste Plauché et al.

[March 16, 1815]

Fellow Soldiers—

Popular favor has always been with me, a secondary object. My first wish, in political life, has been to be useful to my country. Yet I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow citizens; I would do much to obtain it; but, I cannot, for this purpose, sacrifice my own conscience, or what I conceive to be the interests of my country.

These principles have prepared me to receive, with just satisfaction, the address you have presented. The first wish of my heart, the safety of your country, has been accomplished, and it affords me the greatest happiness to know that the means taken to secure this object have met the approbation of those who have had the best opportunities of judging of their propriety, and who, from their various relations, might be supposed the most ready to censure any which had been improperly resorted to. The distinction you draw, gentlemen, between those who only declaim about civil rights and those who fight to maintain them, shews how just and practical a knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty—without such knowledge all theory is useless or mischievous.

Whenever the invaluable rights which we enjoy under our own happy constitution are threatened by invasion, privileges the most dear, and which, in ordinary times, ought to be regarded as the most sacred, may be required to be infringed for their security. At such a crisis, we have only to determine whether we will suspend, for a time, the exercise of the latter, that we may secure the permanent enjoyment of the former. Is it wise, in such a moment, to sacrifice the spirit of the laws to the letter, and by adhering too strictly to the letter, lose the *substance* forever, in order that we may, for an instant, preserve the *shadow*? It is not to be imagined that the express provisions of any written law can fully embrace emergencies which suppose and occasion the suspension of all law, but the highest and the last, that of self preservation. No right is more precious to a freeman than that of suffrage, but had your election taken place on the 8th of January, would your declaimers have advised you to abandon the defence of your country in order to exercise this inestimable privilege of the polls? Is it to be supposed that your general, if he regarded the important trust committed to his charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution by an act which would have involved constitution, country and honor, in one undistinguished ruin?

What is more justly important than personal liberty; yet how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to consist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp? Let the sentinel be removed by *subpoena* from his post, let writs of *habeas corpus* carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country, by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments and particularly in our own, yet, shall the fear of invading it prevent a general from marching his army over a cornfield, or burning a house which protects the enemy?

These and a thousand other instances might be cited to shew that laws must sometimes be silent when necessity speaks. The only question with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent wantonly and unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure, if a resort to it was important for the preservation of those rights which we esteem

so dear, and in defense of which we had so willingly taken up arms, surely it would not have been unbecoming in the commander in chief to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved. He did not shrink from it. In declaring martial law, his object and his only object, was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law, while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is matter of surprise, that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges should not, when they were first put in danger by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made so ostentatious a display. So far, however, was this from being the case, that this measure not only met, then, the open support of those who when their country was invaded thought resistance a virtue, and the silent approbation of *all*—but even received the particular recommendation and encouragement of many who now inveigh the most bitterly against it. It was not until a victory, secured by that very measure, had lessened the danger which occasioned a resort to it, that the present *feeling guardians of our rights* discovered that the commanding general ought to have suffered his posts to be abandoned through the interference of a foreign agent—his ranks to be thinned by desertion, and his whole army to be broken to pieces by mutiny; while yet a powerful force of the enemy remained on your coast and within a few hours sail of your city.

I thought and acted differently. It was not until I discovered that the civil power stood no longer in need of the military for its support, that I restored to it its usual functions; and the restoration was not delayed a moment after that period had arrived.

Under these circumstances, fellow soldiers, your resolution to *let others declaim about privileges and constitutional rights*, will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to those inestimable blessings—your attachment to them has been proved by a stronger title—that of having nobly fought to preserve them. You who have thus supported them against the open pretensions of a powerful enemy will never I trust, surrender them to the underhand machinations of men who stand aloof in the hour of peril, and who, when the danger is gone, claim to be the “*defenders of your constitution*.”

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connection; and, in a few days, I shall quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections. Among the most prominent of these, gentlemen, are those I shall ever entertain of the distinguished bravery, the exact discipline, the ardent zeal and the important services of your corps. The offered friendship of each individual composing it, I receive with pleasure and sincerely reciprocate. I shall always pride myself on a fraternity with such men, created in such a cause.

Andrew Jackson,
Maj. gen. com'dg 7th military dist.

Printed, *Niles' Register*, April 29 (4-0880); *New Orleans Friend of the Laws*, March 25;
Draft in Edward Livingston's hand, DLC (4-0875).

From Joseph Savary et al.

New Orleans March 16th. 1815

The Volontaire officers of Colour of the Batalion of St. Domingo, have the honour to expose to his excellency, that they fully satisfied with his behaviour towards them; they are however uncertain, wether they have done enough to deserve his approbation though allways zealous in serving the United states attentive to her call and ready to fly to any post which may be asigned them to defend a contry which has given them an asylem—they take the liberty to recommend to his paternal care the following patition.

As we hope shortly to enjoy the benefit of peace after a hard & short Campaign, they humbly beseach his excellency to take in consideration the state in which they will find themselves, as soon as the laws of this s[t]ate will take their ordinary courses, being exposed to the most humiliating vexations.

If it pleases your excellency to grant to each of the supliant a garranty of their personnes, or a protection which will put them beyond a prejudice which allways excisted in this country towards them. it will please his excellency to grant it in a manner which he may think most proper either by his organ or that of the president of the United States.¹ this act of Justice will save them from future insult.

We will not cease to address our prayers to haven for the preservation of his days Meantime we remain Of his excellency The Most Humble & obedient Servants

[Joseph] Savary fils Capt. commg.
Lazar 1st Lieut
B[erlin] Rouzier Capt.
F[rancis]. C. Pacaud qr. mr. 1st Bon.
P[ier]re. Ch[arle]s. Marioux 2d Lieut.
Boibel guillion adjt major
Marcelin [Gilot] Capt. gers
Sévère Courtois Ensign 2d Bon
[Charles] St. martin capne
L[ouis]. Sejour quarter master
Manuel Garcia Surgeon
H. gresseaue 1er Lieut.
Justin sous Lieutenant
Iserbrame 2d Lt. 2. Bon
Chardavoine 1er lietenant
L[oui]s. Cornié second Lt.

DS, NjP (mAJs). With the exception of Pacaud, a lieutenant in the first (Fortier's) battalion of free men of color, and Justin and Iserbrame, who have not been identified, the signers were all officers in D'Aquin's battalion of free men of color. Savary, second in command, was the highest ranking black officer. He later became involved in Texas filibustering. Marioux (d. c1839) was a New Orleans carpenter. Courtois also joined later filibustering expeditions. Séjour was a dry cleaner. Cornié was a New Orleans tailor.

1. No record of AJ's reply has been found.

From John Lambert

Head Quarters
Isle Dauphine
March 18th 1815—

Sir,

I received with great pleasure by the hands of Major Woodruff on the evening of the 16th. about 9 O'clock yours of the 13th Inst.¹ I communicated the contents immediately to Rear Admiral [Pulteney] Malcolm and orders were issued for the cessation of hostilities, and to all detached Posts and Ships to be withdrawn in our Respective Commands.² I daily expect an Official Communication (similar to what you have received) from Mr [Anthony St. John] Baker,³ in the meantime every preparation is making for the embarkation of this Force, and Ships are now sent away when we are able to put sufficient Provisions on board to take them to Bermuda, Victuallers from Jamaica must be here in a very few days when everything will be put on Board as quickly as possible and should I, by that time not have received any intelligence the Admiral and myself will have no hesitation of putting to Sea directly. I have requested Major Woodruff who went up to Mobile yesterday to acquaint the Commanding Officer that I would let him know the moment we were prepared to give up the Fort, which would be when the Transports could get out of the Bay, the Fort would be restored in every respect as when it fell into our possession with the exception only of a Brass Mortar cast in George the 2nd reign which had been sent away the day after.⁴

In the fulfilling the 1st Article of the Treaty I cannot consider the Meaning of "not causing any destruction or carrying away any Artillery, or other Public Property, *originally* captured in the said Forts or Places, and *which shall remain therein* upon the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, or any Slaves or other Property" having reference to any antecedent Period to the 18th Febr'y. the day of the exchange of Ratifications, because it is only from that time that the Article could be fulfilled in a long War; If those Negroes (the matter now in Question) belonged to the *territory* or *City* we were *actually* in *occupation* of, I should conceive we had no right to take them away; but by their coming away, they are virtually the same as Deserters or property taken away at any time of the War. I am obliged to say so much in justification of the right, but I have from the first, done

all I could to prevent, and subsequently together with Admiral Malcolm have given every facility, and used every persuasion, that they should Return to their Masters, and many have done so; but I could not reconcile it to myself to abandon any, who from false reasoning perhaps, joined us during the Period of Hostilities, and have thus acted in violation of the laws of their Country and besides become obnoxious to their masters.⁵

Had it been an object to take the Negroes away they could have been embarked in the first Instance, but they have been permitted to remain in the hopes, that they might Return.

I am much obliged to you for your offer of supplies and comforts for the sick and wounded.⁶ I send a Commissary to make a few purchases, and have directed him to call Upon Mr Livingston with this letter. I have the honor to be Sir Your obedient Servant.

John Lambert
M. General Commd

LS, DLC (17); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Published in Bassett, 2:191 (extract from Latour) and in Latour, Appendix, pp. cxx-cxxii.

1. See above, AJ to Lambert, March 13.

2. Malcolm (1768–1838), a career naval officer, assumed command of the British fleet in the Gulf from Alexander Cochrane upon the latter's departure in February for the Chesapeake Bay region.

3. Baker (d. 1854), secretary to the British commissioners at Ghent, brought the copy of the treaty ratified by the Prince Regent to the United States, where he remained, serving as consul general from 1816 to 1832.

4. Lambert announced on March 19 that the British would vacate Fort Bowyer on March 25.

5. AJ challenged Lambert's reasoning, questioning "the distinction between their being carried away & their going away when the were taken into & conducted by his B. Majesty fleet," but to no avail. Manley Power (1773–1826), who succeeded Lambert in command, informed AJ that before Lambert's departure for England he "determined that all those, who peremptorily refused to return to their former masters should be embarked for the Island of Bermuda." See AJ to Lambert, March 24, and Power to AJ, March 30.

6. See above, AJ to Lambert, March 13.

From the time of the battle on January 8, the action of the American troops on the right bank was a matter of controversy. The commander, Louisiana General David B. Morgan, blamed the defeat on the Kentucky forces, a contention Jackson accepted and reported to Monroe on January 9. Kentuckians, however, blamed their retreat on the superior force of the British and the failure of Louisiana troops to cooperate fully.

The report of the court of inquiry of February 19, citing the flight of the Kentucky militia as a cause of the defeat but exculpating them because of a shortage of arms and poor troop placement, failed to settle the dispute, and in the letter below, John Adair solicited from Jackson a statement exonerating the Kentuckians. Jackson's reply of April 2, however, conceded

nothing to Adair's version of events, and over the summer Jackson began collecting statements minimizing the contributions of the Kentuckians on the left bank as well.

The issue reached full crescendo in early 1817, when the Lexington Kentucky Reporter published Adair's letter, below, along with an order, actually from John Thomas but attributed to Jackson, praising the Kentucky troops. Jackson's angry response set off a year-long debate in which Jackson, Morgan, Adair, and the editors of the Reporter argued again the causes of the right-bank defeat. Adair's defense of the Kentuckians against Jackson's aspersions increased his political popularity and contributed to his election as governor in 1820. Jackson's opponents, in 1824 and again in 1828, publicized his affront to Kentucky honor in an effort to stifle his presidential bids.

From John Adair

New Orleans March 20th. 1815—

Majr Genl Jackson,

A sense of duty to my Country and to the Corps, with which I immediately served during the late perilous campaign under your command; has induced me to lay before you the following statement of facts which cannot be controverted—Late on the evening of the 7th. of Jan'y I received an order from the Adj't Genls Office to send 400 men from Majr Genl Thomas's Division; under a proper officer, who was directed to march them up the river to the Citty, where he would receive arms for the men; cross the river, & place himself under the command of Genl. Morgan¹—This order was given to Colo Davis at 7 oclock, who immediately marched the number of men, ordered to the Citty, where about 200 of them were furnished with indifferent arms. the remainder, who could not be armed in any way returned to their Camp—Colo Davis crossed the river in the night & reached Genl. Morgans Camp at 4 oclock in the morning of the 8th. He was immediately ordered to march down the river untill he met the Enemy; attack him and if compelled by numbers to retreat, he was to dispute every inch of ground back to the Genls breast work—This order was executed by Colo Davis in its fullest extent—He met the Enemy at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile from the breast work, and altho deserted by Majr Arno's command (with whom he was to act) he formed his men in the open field; attacked the Enemy; & fired from 3 to 5 rounds, & retreated under a heavy fire, after receiving an order from the Genls aid to do so his men still returning the fire of the Enemy, who pressed him untill he passed the breast works—The above statement is fully proven by the testimony of Majr [N. B.] Brown, Aid to Genl Morgan; by Majr [Charles] Tessa of the Lousiana Militia, by Majr [James] Johnston & Doct [Allen A.] Hambleton² No blame, no censure could possibly be attached

to the Kentuckians in this affair—Colo Davis on passing to the rear of the breast Work; was again ordered by Genl. Morgan, to form his Corps (now 170 strong) on the right of the Louisiana Militia; who 500 strong and supported by the Artillery, were posted behind a breast work—finished & extending 200 yards out at right angles from the river—Colo Davis's command of 170 men were agreeable to the Genl's. order formed or rather stretched along a Ditch from the right of the breast Work; occupying a space of 300 yards—In this weak defenceless situation they received the Attack of the Enemy in front—the Kentuckians here again fired from 3 to 7 rounds; (all those whose guns could fire) nor did they retreat untill a part of the Enemys force had turned or passed their right, and were firing on their rear longer resistance must have subjected them to inevitable capture or destruction—for the truth of the facts here stated I refer you to the testimony of Capt. [Zeba] Holt, Capt. [James] Ford & Adj. [S. C.] Stevens, taken before the Court of enquiry; as likewise Colo [Philip] Caldwell of the Louisiana Militia, who had the ground measured³—On the right of the Kentucky line, thus scattered along a Ditch, there was still a space of open Ground, several hundred yards, undefended by any; where the Enemy might and did pass to their rear—No attempt was made no order given to support the Kentuckians by a detachment from the breast work (where they might have been well spared) for it is in proof that the Enemys line approaching the breast work on the levy were repulsed by our artillery, and fell back nor did the advance again untill the right of our line was turned and the breast work abandoned—thus then we find 500 men of the Louisiana Militia, compleatly defended by a breast work in front and supported by several pieces of artillry defended on their right by the Kentucky detachment, who altho few in number & badly armed; were left to beat the whole force of the Enemy, or retreat from inevitable destruction—To the retreat of this small Corps has been attributed the disgrace of that day—more sir, it has been represented by letters from this place; published in Tennessa & throughout the unuion; as the shameful, cowardly flight of a strong detachment of Kentuckians without firing a Gun⁴—This calumny, false & unfounded as it is, has gained credit abroad from your Excellencys official communication of the 9th. Jany. to the Secretary at war⁵—In that you designate the Kentucky troops, with Genl Morgan as a strong detachment, and again say they ingloriously fled, drawing after them the rest of the Troops—You will not for a moment believe that I can mean any, the slightest reflection on your conduct by thus bringing into view your official letter—I well know *that* communication, as well as every other from you was predicated on the reports made from different parts of the Army, under your command; but you will agree with me that those reports were not always well founded and that from Various causes, it was often difficult for you to obtain any report during the day, of the transactions that took place on the night previous—In your letter of the 9th. Jany., you say, you received but little additional strength, from

the arrival of the Kentuckians but few of that Detachment being armed—and again in speaking of the morning of the 8th. you say the Enemy was repulsed by the troops under Genls. Carrol & Coffy, & *a division of the Kentucky militia* This taken with other parts of that communication, in which the Kentucky troops are mentioned, has given rise to an opinion in many parts of the Union, that but few of the Kentucky men fought on the lines on the morning of the 8th—your report, strictly true so far as relates to the arrival of the Kentucky troops, and to their situation on your lines on the 5th. and 6th. of Jan'y. not more than 550 of them being armed until the evening of the 7th—yet has a tendency to mislead as to their numbers on the 8th—on the 7th. I received from a corps of exempts in the City, between 4 & 500 muskets & Bayonets, on a loan for three days—With this timely supply we were enabled to bring on the lines on the morning of the 8th. fully 1000 men. This Corps, was stationed agreeable to your order some distance in the rear of the breast work; with the sole view that they might be led, to the defence of any part of the works, where their services might be most useful & necessary—to this wise order and arrangement was it owing, that 1000 men in addition to the usual defence on the lines, was brought to meet the Enemy's strong column and to oppose with ranks of from 6 to 8 deep his most daring and desperate attack—to this disposition of the Troops we may in a good degree attribute the unparalleled destruction that took place in the Column of the Enemy on that day—I thus bring to your recollection facts and circumstances, which altho they took place under your own orders, may, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, have escaped your notice and the more so as no report was called for on the 8th from the officers commanding separate Corps—The Court of Enquiry ordered to investigate the affair on the west side of the river—have by their report acquitted Colo Davis of all blame or censure and have said the retreat of the Kentuckians may be excuseable from their position, want of arms &c.⁶ The language Sir in which this opinion is couched, to which I refer you, is not such as can satisfy the pride of a soldier, who having done his duty faithfully, has been slandered by those who have been more to blame than himself—At the request of my fellow soldiers from Kentucky, who have had the honor of serving, and we trust of having done their duty, under your command in this last, but most glorious Campaign of the war, I have been induced to make this appeal to your Justice, for a more explicit approval of their conduct, and if they are entitled to it, for such a one as will enable them to meet their fellow soldiers in Kentucky without a blush⁷—Finding after the retreat of the Enemy, that you had much still to occupy and perplex you, I purposely delayed this application until you might have leisure to attend to it—I am Sir with the highest sentiments of respect & esteem Yours—

John Adair

ALS, DLC (17). Endorsed by AJ: "Genl Adairs Letter—answer recorded in the Book." Published in many newspapers including the *Western Monitor* (Lexington, Ky.), May 19; *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, February 26, 1817; in *Letters of Gen. Adair and Gen. Jackson, Relative to the Charge of Cowardice, Made by the Latter Against the Kentucky Troops at New Orleans* (Lexington, Ky., 1817); and in Bassett, 2:192–95.

1. Order not found.

2. Morgan's aide Browne, actually a lieutenant, had come to New Orleans from Pennsylvania after service along the Rappahannock earlier in the war. Tessier (d. 1852), a former aide to Governor Claiborne, later served as judge in East Baton Rouge Parish. Johnson and Hamilton served in Davis's division of Kentucky troops.

3. Fragments of the record of the court of inquiry, ordered on February 4, can be found in DLC (71). Holt, a Gallatin County blacksmith; Ford, who later represented Shelby County in the Kentucky legislature; and Stephens served as officers under Davis. Extracts of their testimony to the court were later published in *Truth's Advocate and Monthly Anti-Jackson Expositor* (July 1828), pp. 262–63. Caldwell had represented Rapides Parish in the Louisiana house, but he was denied his seat in 1814 on the grounds that as an officer in the federalized militia he could not hold positions in both the state and federal government. In 1816 he was appointed brigadier general for the 5th Brigade of Louisiana militia.

4. See, for example, James Kempe to Natchez friend, January 9, in the *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, January 18; and William C. C. Claiborne to Willie Blount, January 9, in the *Nashville Whig*, January 25.

5. See above, AJ to James Monroe, January 9.

6. The verdict with AJ's approval was published in general orders for February 19.

7. For AJ's reply, see AJ to Adair, April 2.

With Jackson's proclamation of peace, Judge Hall returned to New Orleans determined to call Jackson to account for his defiance of the court. On March 21 Hall began taking depositions regarding Jackson's conduct, and on March 22 he ordered the general to appear in court to show cause why he should not be held in contempt. The hearing was twice postponed at Jackson's request, but on March 27 Jackson appeared to offer the paper below in his defense. The question of the paper's admissibility filled much of the remainder of the trial, as John Reid in Jackson's absence (Jackson had to leave court to attend to Rachel who had become ill) attempted to read the reply into the court record. On March 31 Hall ruled for the last time that the reply was inadmissible and found Jackson guilty of contempt, fining him \$1,000.

Jackson paid the fine but immediately turned to the court of public opinion for vindication, publishing his reply in several newspapers and forwarding a copy to Washington. He apparently intended a more extended public exposition of his case—the revised transcript of the court record (below) may be an artifact of that intention—but Edward Livingston, who was assigned the task, delayed completion of the paper, arguing that Jackson's published reply was sufficient (see Livingston to AJ, September 15). The consequence was that the reply became Jackson's public defense of his actions at New Orleans. When Jackson's critics raised the issue of military tyranny during the 1828 presidential campaign, the United States Telegraph, May 30, 1827, and other pro-Jackson papers

again published the reply in full. Again in 1842–44, as Congress debated and passed legislation remitting the fine, Jackson's supporters in state legislatures, Congress, and the press extracted arguments from his reply.

To the United States District Court, Louisiana

[March 27, 1815]

Cause Shewn by A. Jackson Major General in the army of the U.S. commanding the 7th M. District on the rule hereunto annexed—¹

This respondent has received a paper purporting to be the copy of a rule of this District Court of the U.S. for the Louisiana District. In a suit entitled, the U.S. vs A. Jackson commanding him to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against him for divers alledged contempts of the said court. Before he makes any answer whatever to the said charges he deems it necessary to protest, and he does hereby protest against, and reserve to himself all manner of benefit of exception to the illegal, unconstitutional and informal nature of the proceedings instituted against him; it appearing by the said proceeding—1. That witnesses have been summoned by process of subpoena, in a suit or prosecution of the U.S. against him when in fact and in truth there was not then any such suit pending, nor is there now any such suit or prosecution legally pending in said court.

2. That the said rule was obtained at the Instance of the attorney of the U.S. for the District of Louisiana who had no right officially to ask for or obtain any such rule;² the Duties of the attorney for the United States, being by law confined to the prosecution of “all delinquents for *crimes* and *offences* cognizable under the authority of the United States and all *civil actions* in which the United States shall be concerned.”³ As this proceeding is not pretended to be a civil action to bring it within the purview of the duties of the attorney for the United States, it must be a prosecution for a crime or offence cognizable under the authority of the United States. But the facts stated in the rule do not constitute any “crime or offence cognizable under the authority of the United States”—The Courts of the United States have no common law jurisdiction of crimes or offences if therefore the facts stated in the rule are not made such by statute of the U.S. they are not cognizable by its courts. But the statutes have been searched, and no such provision can be found. Therefore the facts charged are not offences which are either cognizable by this court, or liable to be prosecuted by Attorney for the United States.

III—Third that if this be a prosecution for a *Crime* or *offence* cognisable under the authority of the United States—the mode of proceeding is both unconstitutional and illegal the 7th. and 8th. amendment to the Constitution containing many provisions directly contrary to the mode of proceeding by attachment for Contempt—particularly the provision of

the 7th. amendment—That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and of the 8th.—That in all Criminal prosecution the accused shall enjoy the Right of a Speedy Trial by an impartial Jury,⁴ and in the 32d Section of the law *for punishing certain Crimes against the United States*,⁵ containing a conclusive implication if not an express provision, that, (the) no offense can be prosecuted except by *information* or *indictment*, neither of which have been filed in this instance. The Respondant therefore concludes these Heads of exceptions by the Dilemma that, if the proceeding be a prosecution for a *crime* or *offence* Cognisable by the authority of the United States it is both unconstitutional and illegal in the present form; and if it be not such a prosecution that the Attorney of this U.S. had no Right to institute it—His ministry by law extending only to them—

IV: That this Court has no right to issue any attachment for any Contempt whatever—or to punish the same by fine and imprisonment, in any other case than those prescribed by the 17th. Section of the Judiciary act⁶—which confines such authority to the punishment by fine and imprisonment, of Contempt in any *Cause* or *Hearing before the same*—whereas neither by the Rule nor the affidavits does it appear that any of the alledged Contempts were offered in any *Cause* or *Hearing* before the said *District Court*. On the Contrary all the Acts alledged as Contempts are stated to have been done in relation to an *ex parte* application made to the Judge of the said Court at his Chambers, at a Time when his Court was in vacation and not in a *Cause* or *Hearing before the Court*.⁷

V That no attachment ought to issue for neglecting or refusing a return to an Habeas Corpus, all the Statutes on that Subject, both in England and in the United States, wherever they have been reenacted, containing express penalties for this offence: and this, for the very reason that such *neglect* or *refusal* in relation to an Act done not in a *Cause* or *Hearing*, pending in Court, but in an *ex parte* proceeding at a Judge's Chambers, could not be punished by attachment as a Contempt—

VI That no act in relation to the writ of Habeas Corpus or the allowance of the same, in the Case mentioned in the said Rule, can be considered as a Contempt because the Judge of this Honorable Court by the 14th. Section of the Judiciary Act of the U.S. is expressly inhibited from issuing any writ of Habeas Corpus except in cases of prisoners “in Custody under or by Colour of the Authority of the United States or are Committed for Trial before some Court of the same or are necessary to be brought into Court to Testify” neither of which Circumstances appear, either in the writ, the allowance of the same, or the affidavit on which the same was founded—This Court then, having no Jurisdiction of the Case, this Respondant had a Right to consider the service of the same as a Trespass, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.⁸

VII. That, as to so much of the said Rule as charges the Respondant with the imprisonment or detention of the Judge of this Honorable Court

The said imprisonment and detention appear by the said affidavits, on which the Rule was granted to have been made on the allegation of a military offence committed by the said Judge individually—That the defence of this respondent may require the investigation of the Truth of the said allegations; a proceeding which could not take place in this Court without violating one of the first and Clearest maxims of all laws—

VIII That it appears by the said writ, that no place whatever was designated at which the same should be returned—

IX. That the said writ was served long after the Return thereof, on the Respondant by Reason whereof he could not Comply with the Tenor thereof had he been so disposed—

X. That the said Writ of Habeas Corpus issued in an irregular manner, and that the Respondant was in no wise compelled by law to obey the same; in as much as the name of the Judge allowing the same was not *Signed* with the proper Handwriting of the Judge allowing the same, on the *Writ*—nor were the words according to the form of the Statute marked thereon—both which are positively required by the Statutes regulating the issuing Writs of Habeas Corpus; and without which they need not be obeyed—Should it be objected that the English Statutes are not binding here—it is answered that the United States are without a statutory provision on the subject and that the introduction of the Writ of habeas Corpus Generally must Introduce it as it stood at the Time of the making the Constitution—⁹

XI. That if the allowance on the back of the affidavit, Contrary to the express words of the Statute, be deemed, sufficient—Yet, the Respondant, was not bound to pay any attention to the writ of Habeas Corpus, for the same was not made in Conformity with the allowance, which was given first on the 5th. day of March—for a writ returnable on the next morning and, afterwards altered in the date—so as to bear date the 6th. of the same month, returnable on the next morning, which would have been the 7th. whereas the writ actually issued, bore date the 6th. and was returnable the same day—varying from the allowance materially; and this Circumstance, is an Excellent illustration of The Wisdom of the statutory provision which requires the Writ itself to be signed by the Judge—¹⁰

Under all of which protestations; and saving all of which exceptions; and not submitting to the Jurisdiction of the said Court, or acknowledging the Regularity of the said proceedings: but expressly denying the same—This Respondent in order to give a fair and True exposition of his Conduct on every occasion in which it may be drawn in Question—saith

That the Respondant previous to, and soon after his arrival in this section of the seventh Military District received several letters & communications putting him on his guard against a portion of the inhabitants of the State; against the Legislature, thereof, and foreign emissaries in the city; the population of the country was represented as divided by political parties and national prejudices, a great portion of them attached to foreign

powers, and disaffected to the general government of their own country, and some as totally unworthy of confidence. The militia was described as resisting the authority of their Commander in chief, and encouraged in their disobedience by the Legislature of the State. That Legislature characterised as politically rotten, and the whole State in such a situation as to look for defence principally from the regular troops and the militia from the other states. Among these representations the most important from the official station of the writer, were those of the Governor of the state. On the 8th. of August 1814 he says: On a late occasion I had the mortification to acknowledge my inability to meet a requisition from Genl Flournoy. The corps of this city having for the most part resisted my orders, and being encouraged in their disobedience by the Legislature of the state, then in session; one branch of which the senate having declared the *requisition* illegal, unnecessary & oppressive; and the house of representatives, having rejected a proposition to approve the measure, how far I shall be supported in my late orders remains yet to be proven. I have reason to calculate upon the patriotism of the interior and western countries of the state; I know also that there are many faithful citizens in New Orleans, but there are others in whose attachment to the U.S. *I ought not to confide*. Upon the whole, sir, I can not disguise the fact that if Louisiana should be attacked, we must principally depend for security upon the prompt movement of the regular force under your command and the militia of the western states & territories. At this moment we are in a very unprepared and defenceless condition. Several important points of defence, remain unoccupied, and in case of a sudden attack, this capital would, I fear fall an early sacrifice.

On the 12th of the same month the respondent was told:

On the native Americans and a vast majority of the Creoles of the country I place much confidence, nor do I doubt the fidelity of many Europeans, who have long resided in the country. But there are others much devoted to the interest of Spain, and whose partiality to the English, is not less observable, than their dislike to the American government.

In a letter of the 24th the same ideas are repeated—

Be assured, sir, that no exertions shall be wanting on my part; but I can not disguise from you that I have a difficult *people to manage*—to this moment no opposition to the requisition has manifested itself; But I am not seconded with that *ardent zeal* which in my opinion the crisis demands. We look with great anxiety to your movements, & place our greatest reliance for safety on the energy and patriotism of the Western States; In Louisiana there are many faithful citizens. These last persuade themselves that Spain will soon repossess herself of Louisiana, and they seem to believe that a combined Spanish and English force will soon appear on our coast. . . . If Louisiana is invaded, I shall put myself at the head of such of my militia as will follow me to the field, and on *receiving shall obey your orders*. I need not assure you of my entire con-

fidence in you as a commander, and of the pleasure I shall experience in supporting all your measures for the common defence. But, Sir, a cause of indescribable chagrin to me, is that I am not at the head of a willing & united people. Native Americans, native Louisianians, Frenchmen, & Spaniards (with some Englishmen) compose the mass of the population. Among them, there exist much Jealousy, as great differences in political sentiment as in their language and habits. But nevertheless, Sir, if Louisiana is supported by a respectable Body of regular Troops, or of *Western Militia*, I trust & believe I shall be enabled to bring to your aid a valiant and faithful corps of Louisiana Militia. But if we are left to rely *principally on our own resources*, I fear existing Jealousies will lead to Distrust so general, that we shall be enabled to make but a feeble resistance.

On the 8th of Septr the spirit of Disaffection is said to be greater than was supposed, the country is said to be filled with *spies* and *traitors*:

Inclosed you have copies of my late General orders. They may and [I] trust will be obeyed; But to this moment my fellow citizens have not manifested all that union and zeal the crisis demands, and their own safety requires. There is in this city a much *greater spirit of Disaffection* than I had anticipated, and among the faithful Louisianians there is a *despondency* which palsies all my preparations; they see no strong regular force around which they could rally with confidence, and they seem to think themselves not within the reach of seasonable assistance from the Western states. I am assured, Sir, you will make the most judicious disposition of the forces under your command; But excuse me for suggesting, that the presence of the 7th Regiment now at Chifuntee, at or very near New Orleans, will have the most salutary effect. The garrison here at present is alarmingly weak, and which is cause of more regret, since from the *great mixture of persons*, and *characters* in this *city*, we have as much to apprehend from within as well as from without. . . . In arresting the intercourse between New Orleans and Pensacola, you have done right. It was not only a prudent measure of precaution, but of necessity. Pensacola is in fact an Ennemy's post, & had our commercial intercourse with it continued, the supplies furnished to the ennemy would have so much exhausted our stock of provisions, as to have occasioned the most serious inconvenience to ourselves. I was on the point of taking on myself the prohibition of the trade with Pensacola; I had prepared a proclamation to that effect and would have issued it the very day I heard of your interposition. Ennemies to the country may blame you for your prompt and energetic measures, but in the person of every patriot you will find a supporter. I am very confident of the very lax police in this city and indeed throughout the state with respect to *the visits of strangers*. I think with you that our country is filled [with] spies and traitors; I have written pressingly upon this subject to the *city authorities* and *parish Judges*. I hope some efficient regulations will speedily be adopted by the first and more vigilance exerted for the future by the latter.

On the 19th of Septr speaking of the drafts of militia, he says:

The only difficulty I have hitherto experienced in meeting the requisition, has been in this city and exclusively from some European Frenchmen, who after giving their adhesion to Louis 18th have thro' the French Consul claimed exemption from the Draft, as French Subjects. The Question of exemption however, is now under discussion before a special court of Enquiry, and I am not without hopes that these ungrateful men may yet be brought to a discharge of their duties.

and on the necessity of securing the country against the machinations of Foreigners, he on the 4th of Novr informed the respondent: You have been informed of the contents of an intercepted letter written by Coll. Coliel a Spanish officer to a Captn Morales of Pensacola This letter was submitted for the opinion of the attorney General of the State, as to the measures proper to be pursued against the writer. The attorney General was of opinion that the courts could take no cognizance of the same; But that the Governor might order the writer to leave the State, and in case of refusal to send him off by force. I accordingly, sir, ordered Coll. Coliel to take his departure in 48 hours for Pensacola, and gave him the necessary passports. I hope this measure may meet your approbation. It is a Just retaliation for the treatment lately observed by the Governor of Pensacola towards some American citizens and may induce the Spaniards residing among us to be less communicative on subjects which relate to our military movements.¹¹ With the impressions this correspondance was calculated to produce, the Respondent arrived in this city where in different conversations, the same ideas were enforced and he was advised not only by the Governor of the State but very many influential persons to proclaim Martial Law, as the only means of producing union, overcoming disaffection, detecting treason, and calling forth the energies of the country for its defence.¹² This measure was discussed and recommended to the respondent, as he well recollects in the presence of the Judge of this Honorable court, who not only made no objection but seemed by his gestures and silence to approve of its being adopted. (and the respondent was informed by persons in whom he can place confidence and who are now ready to attest the fact, that the said Judge did on several occasions express his desire that the measure should be resorted to, as necessary to our safety.) These opinions respectable in themselves, derived greater weight from that which the Governor (as appears by the annexed document) expressed of the Legislature then in session.¹³ He represented their fidelity as very doubtful seemed suspicious of some bad design at their prolonged session & appeared extremely desirous that they should adjourn. The respondent had also been informed that in the house of representatives, the idea that a very considerable part of the state belonged to the Spanish government, and ought not to be represented had been openly advocated & favorably heard. The cooperation of the Spaniards with the English was at that time a prevalent idea—This information therefore appeared highly important:

& he determined to examine with the utmost care all the facts that had been communicated to him, & not to act upon the advice he had received until the clearest demonstration should have determined its propriety. He was then almost an entire stranger in the place he was sent to defend, & unacquainted with the language of a majority of its inhabitants. While these circumstances were unfavourable to his obtaining information on the one hand, on the other, they precluded the suspicion that his measures were dictated by personal friendship, private animosity or party views. Uninfluenced by such motives he began his observations. He sought for information; & to obtain it he communicated with men of all parties & of every description. He believed that, even then, he discovered those high qualities which have since distinguished these brave defenders of their country; that the variety of language, the difference of habits, & even the national prejudices which seemed to divide the inhabitants, might be made, if properly directed, the source of the most honorable emulation. Delicate attentions were necessary to foster this disposition & the highest energy, to restrain the effects that such an assemblage was calculated to produce. He determined to employ them both; & with this view he called to his aid the impulse of national feeling, the higher motives of patriotic sentiment, & the noble enthusiasm of valour. They operated in a manner which History will record; & all who could be influenced by these feelings rallied, without delay, round the standard of their country. Their efforts, however, would have been unavailing if the disaffected had been permitted to counteract them by their treason, the timid to paralyze them by their example; & both to stand aloof in the hour of danger & enjoy the fruit of victory without the danger of defeat. A powerful, disciplined, & Royally appointed army was on our coast, commanded by officers of tried valour & consummate skill—Their fleet had already destroyed the feeble defence on which, alone, we could rely to prevent their landing on our shores—their point of attack was uncertain—an hundred different inlets were to be guarded by a force not sufficient in numbers for one—We had no lines of defence—Treason lurked among us, & only waited the expected signal of a defeat to shew itself openly. Our men were few, & those few but badly armed—our prospect of aid & supply was distant & uncertain—our utter ruin, if we failed, at hand & inevitable: every thing depended on the prompt & energetic use of the means we possessed, on calling the whole force of the community into action. It was a contest for the very existence of the state & every means in our power were to be strained in its defence—The physical force of every individual, his moral faculties his property & the energy of his example were to be called into action & into instant action. No delay, no hesitation, no enquiry about Rights; or *all* was lost; & every thing dear to man, his property, his life, the honor of his family, his country, its constitution & laws were to be swept away by the avowed principles the open practice of the Enemy with whom we were to contend. Fortifications were to be created, supplies procured, arms to

be sought for, requisitions to be made, the emissaries of the Enemy to be watched, lurking treason to be overawed, insubordination to be punished & the contagion of cowardly example to be stoped.

In this crisis & under a firm persuasion that none of these objects could be effected by the exercise of the ordinary powers confided to him—under a solemn conviction that the country committed to his care could be saved by that measure only from utter ruin, under a religious belief that he was performing the most important & sacred duty, the respondent proclaimed martial law. He intended, by that measure, to supercede such civil powers as in their operation interfered with those he was obliged to exercise. He thought that in such a moment constitutional forms must be suspended for the permanent preservation of constitutional Rights, & that there could be no question whether it were better to depart, for a moment from the exercise of our dearest privileges, or have them *wrested* from us forever. He knew that if the civil magistrate were permitted to exercise his usual functions none of the measures necessary to avert the awful fate that threatened us could be expected. Personal liberty cannot exist at a time when every man is required to become a soldier—Private property cannot be secured when its use is indispensable for the public safety. Unlimited liberty of speech is incompatible with the discipline of a camp; & that of the press is the more dangerous when it is made the vehicle of conveying intelligence to the Enemy or exciting to mutiny among the soldiery. To have suffered the uncontroled enjoyment of any one of those Rights, during the time of the late invasion would have been to abandon the defence of the country: The Civil Magistrate is the guardian of those Rights; & the proclamation of martial law was therefore intended to supercede the exercise of his authority so far as it interfered with the necessary restriction of those Rights, *but no farther*.

The Respondent states these principles explicitly because they are the basis of his defence, & because a mistaken notion has been circulated that the declaration of martial law only subjected the militia in service to its operation. This would, indeed, have been a very useless ceremony, as such persons were already so subject without the addition of any other act;¹⁴ & besides he believes that if the proclamation of martial law were a measure of necessity by which he means a measure without which the country must have been conquered & the constitution lost, then it forms a *justification* for the act. If it does not, in what measure will the proceeding by *attachment* for contempt be justified? It is undoubtedly & strictly a criminal prosecution; & the constitution declares that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the benefit of a Trial by Jury; yet a prosecution is even now going on in this court where no such benefit is allowed. Why this? From the alledged necessity of the case; because courts, could not, it is said, subsist without a power to punish promptly by their own act & not by the intervention of a Jury. Necessity then may, in some cases, justify the breach of the Constitution; & if, in the doubtful case of avoiding

confusion in a court, shall it be denied in the serious one of preserving a country from conquest & ruin. The respondent begs leave to explain that in using this argument he does not mean to admit the existence of the necessity in the case of attachment, but to shew that the principle of a Justification from Necessity is admitted even in that weaker case. That the legislature of the U.S. have given the courts power to punish contempts is no answer to this head of defence, for two reasons—first, because the words of the law do not necessarily exclude the intervention of a Jury & 2dly if they do, that the law itself is contrary to the words of the Constitution, & can only be supported on the plea of necessity; to which head it is referred by the English writers on the subject.

The only responsibility which, it is thought has been incurred in the present case is that which arises from the necessity. This, the respondent agrees must not be doubtful, it must be apparent from the circumstances of the case, or it forms no justification. He submits therefore all his acts to be tested by this Rule

To the forcible reasons which he has detailed as impelling him to this measure he ought to add that he has since by the confession of the Enemy himself received a confirmation of the fact which he then had good reason to believe; that there were men among us so depraved as to give daily & exact information of our movements & our forces—that the number of these persons was considerable, & their activity constantly increasing.¹⁵ The names of those wretches will probably be discovered; & this Respondent persuades himself that this Tribunal will employ itself with greater satisfaction in inflicting the punishment due to their crimes than it now does in investigating the measures that were taken to counteract them.

If Example can justify or the practice of others serve as a proof of Necessity, the respondent has ample materials for his defence, not from analagous construction but from the conduct of all the different departments of the state government in the very case now under discussion.

The legislature of the state, having no constitutional power to regulate or restrain commerce on the day of Decr. last passed an act laying an Embargo—The Executive sanctioned it, & from a conviction of its necessity it was universally acquiesced in. The same legislature shut up the courts of Justice for four months to all civil suitors—The same Executive sanctioned that law; & the Judiciary not only acquiesced but solemnly approved it.¹⁶

The Governor, as appears by one of the letters quoted, undertook to inflict the punishment of exile upon an Inhabitant without any form of law, merely because he thought that Individuals presence might be dangerous to the public safety.

The Judge of this very court, duly impressed with the emergency of the moment & the necessity of employing every means of defence consented to the discharge of men committed & indicted for capital crimes without Bail & without recognizance; & probably under an impression that

the exercise of his functions would be useless, absented himself from the place where his Court was to be holden, & suspended its session during a Regular Term.¹⁷

Thus the conduct of the legislature Executive & Judiciary branches of the govt. of this state have borne the fullest testimony to the existence of the necessity on which the respondent relies.

The unqualified approbation of the legislature of the U.S. & of such of the Individual states as were in session might also be admitted as no slight means of defence; inasmuch as all these respectable bodies were fully apprised of his proclamation of martial law, & some of them seem to advert to it by thanking him for the energy of his measures.¹⁸

The respondent therefore thinks that he has established the necessity of proclaiming martial law. He has shewn the effects of that Declaration; & it only remains to prove in answer to the rule that the power assumed from Necessity was not abused in its exercise nor improperly protracted in its duration.

All the acts mentioned in the Rule, took place after the Enemy had retired from the position they had at first assumed—after they had met with a signal defeat, & after an unofficial account had been received of the signature of a Treaty of peace. Each of these circumstances might be, to one who did not see the whole ground, a sufficient reason for supposing that acts of energy & vigour were unnecessary. On the mind of the Respondent they had a different effect. The Enemy had retired from their position it is true; but they were still on the Coast & within a few hours sail of the city. They had been defeated, & with loss, but that loss was to be repaired by expected reinforcements.¹⁹ Their numbers still much more than quadrupled all the Regular forces which the Respondent could command; & the term of service of his most efficient militia force was about to expire. Defeat, to a powerful & active Enemy, was more likely to operate as an incentive to renewed & increased exertion, than to inspire them with despondency or to paralyze their efforts. A Treaty it is true had been probably signed; but yet it might not be ratified. Its contents, even, had not transpired, so that no reasonable conjecture could be formed whether it would be acceptable; & the influence which the accounts of its signature had on the army were deleterious in the extreme; & shewed a necessity for increased energy instead of a relaxation of discipline. Men who had shewn themselves zealous, in the preceding part of the campaign became lukewarm in the service. Those whom no danger could appall & no labour discourage complained of the hardships of the camp. When the Enemy was no longer immediately before them, they thought themselves oppressed by being detained in service. Wicked & weak men who from their situation in life ought to have furnished a better example secretly encouraged this spirit of insubordination. They affected to pity the hardships of those who were kept in the field they fomented discontent by insinuating that the merits of those to whom they addressed themselves

had not been sufficiently noticed or applauded; & to so high a degree had the disorder at length risen that at one period only 15 men & one officer were found out of a whole Regiment stationed to guard the very avenue through which the Enemy had penetrated into the country. At another point, equally important, a whole corps, on which the greatest reliance had been placed, operated upon by the arts of a foreign agent, suddenly deserted their post.²⁰

If, trusting to an uncertain peace, the respondent had revoked his proclamation or ceased to act under it, the fatal security by which we were lulled might have destroyed all discipline, have dissolved all his force, & left him without any means of defending the country against an Enemy instructed by the traitors within our own bosom of the time & place at which he might safely make his attack. In such an event his life which would certainly have been offered up, would have been but a feeble expiation for the disgrace & miseries into which by his criminal negligence he had permitted the country to be plunged.

He thought the peace a probable, but by no means a *certain* event. If it had really taken place, a few days must bring us the official advise of it; & he thought it better to submit, during those few days to the salutary restraints which had been imposed than to put every thing dear to ourselves & to our country at risk on an uncertain contingency. Admit the chances to have been an hundred or a thousand to one in favor of the ratification, & against any renewed attempt of the Enemy what should we say or think of the prudence of the man who would stake his life, his fortune, his country, & his honor, even with such odds in his favour, against a few days anticipation of the blessings of peace? The Respondent could not bring himself to play so deep a hazard, uninfluenced by the clamours of the ignorant & the designing, he continued the exercise of that law which necessity had compelled him to proclaim; & he still thinks himself justified by the situation of affairs for the course which he adopted & pursued. Has he exercised this power wantonly or improperly? If so he is liable, not as he believes to this honorable court for contempt, but to his government for an abuse of power & to those individuals whom he has injured, in damages proportioned to that injury.

About the period last described the consul of France who appears by Gov. Claiborne's letter to have embarrassed the first drafts by his claims in favour of pretended subjects of his King, renewed his interference; his certificates were given to men in the ranks of the (Enemy) army—to some who had never even applied for them, to others who wished to use them as the means of obtaining an inglorious exemption from danger & fatigue; to many who had availed themselves of the privilege by their residence & acted as citizens of the state. The immunity derived from these certificates not only thinned the ranks by the withdrawal of those to whom they were given, but produced the desertion of others who thought themselves equally entitled to it; & to this cause must be traced the abandonment of

the important post of Chef Menteur & the temporary refusal of a relief ordered to occupy it.²¹

Under these circumstances to remove the force of an example which had already occasioned such dangerous consequences, & to punish those who were so unwilling to defend what they were so ready to enjoy the Respondent issued the general order hereto annexed.²² It directed those French subjects who had availed themselves of the Consul's certificates to remove out of the lines of defence, & far enough to avoid any temptation of intercourse with our Enemy, whom they were so scrupulous of opposing. This measure was resorted to, as the mildest mode of proceeding against an increasing & most dangerous evil; & the respondent had the less scruples of his power in this instance as it was not quite so strong as that which Governor Claibourne had exercised before the invasion, by *the advice of his attorney general* in the case of Col Colliel.

It created, however, some sensation—the consul of france again intervened—Discontents were again fomented from the same source that had first produced them—Aliens & strangers became the most violent advocates of constitutional Rights, & native Americans were taught the value of their privileges by those who formally disavowed any title to their enjoyment. The order was particularly opposed in an anonymous publication which is hereto annexed.²³ In this the author deliberately & wickedly misrepresented the order as subjecting to removal, all Frenchmen whatever—even those who had gloriously fought in defence of their country; & after many dangerous & unwarrantable declarations, he closes by calling upon all Frenchmen to flock to the standard of their Consul—thus advising & producing an act of mutiny & insubordination, & publishing the evidence of our weakness & discord to the Enemy who were still in our vicinity & no doubt anxious before the cessation of hostilities to wipe away the late stain on their arms. To have silently looked on such an offence without making any attempt to punish it, would have been a formal surrender of all discipline, all order, all personal dignity & public safety. This could not be done; & the respondent immediately ordered the arrest of the offender.²⁴ A writ of Habeas Corpus was directed to issue for his enlargement. The very case which had been foreseen, the very contingency on which martial law was intended to operate had now occurred. The civil Magistrate seemed to think it his duty to enforce the enjoyment of civil rights, altho the consequences which have been described would probably result. An unbending sense of what he seemed to think the conduct which his station required, might have induced him to order the liberation of the prisoner. This, under the respondent's sense of duty would have produced a conflict which it was his wish to avoid.

No other course remained then but to enforce the principles which he had laid down as his guide & to suspend the exercise of the Judicial power wherever it interfered with the necessary means of defence. The only way, effectually, to do this was to place the Judge in a situation in which his

interference could not counteract the measures of defence, or give countenance to the mutinous disposition that had shewn itself in so alarming a degree: Merely to have disobeyed the writ would but have increased the evil; & to have obeyed it was wholly repugnant to the respondents ideas of the public safety & to his own sense of duty. The Judge was, therefore, confined, & removed beyond the lines of defence.²⁵

As to the paper mentioned in the rule which the respondent is charged with taking & detaining he answers—

That when the said paper was produced by the Clerk of this Honorable court, he was questioned respecting the apparent alteration in the date; that he then acknowledged that it had been made by Judge Hall not in the presence of the party who made the affidavit & (contrary to his statement in his present declaration) that the date had been changed from the 5th (as it must evidently have stood in the original) to the 6th. This material alteration in a paper that concerned him, gave the respondent as he thought, a right to retain it for further investigation which he accordingly did, but gave a certified copy and an acknowledgement that the original was in his possession.²⁶

The respondent also avows that he considered this alteration in the date of the affidavit as it was then explained to him by the Clerk to be such evidence of a personal not judicial interference and activity in behalf of a man charged with the most serious offence, as justified the idea then formed that he the Judge approved his conduct and supported his attempts to excite disaffection among the troops.

This was the conduct of the respondent, and this the motive which prompted it. They have been fairly and openly exposed to this tribunal and to the world and would not have been accompanied by any exception or waver of Jurisdiction, if it had been deemed expedient to give him that species of trial which he thinks himself entitled to by the constitution of his country. The powers which the exigency of the times forced him to assume have been exercised exclusively for the public good, and by the blessing of God they have been attended with unparalleled success. They have saved the country; and Whatever may be the opinion of that country on the decrees of it's courts, in relation to the means he has used he can never regret that he employed them.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.
7th. M. District—

Personally appeared before me this 27th. day of March 1815 the above named Andrew Jackson who being duly sworn that the material facts stated in the above answer are true to the best of his knowledge & belief

Joshua Lewis²⁷
Judge of the first District

DS, DLC (17); Draft in Edward Livingston's hand, NjP (mAJs). Published in New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, April 8, 11, 13, 15, and many other newspapers. The DS is in the hands of John Reid and two unknown copyists with AJ's ANS endorsement: "Copy of the cause tendered to the court by Genl A Jackson before judge Hall, agreeable to his rule, why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt—A.J."

1. See Writ from the United States District Court, March 22.

2. John Dick, appointed U.S. district attorney in October 1814, served until 1821, when he succeeded Dominick A. Hall as district judge, serving in that position until April 23, 1824.

3. See Section 35 of "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," September 24, 1789, 1 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 92.

4. Reference should be to the fifth and sixth amendments respectively.

5. "An Act for the Punishment of certain crimes against the United States," April 30, 1790, 1 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 119.

6. 1 *U. S. Statutes at Large* 83.

7. The testimony of the petitioner Pierre Louis Morel indicated that he attended Judge Hall in his "parlour" to obtain the writ of habeas corpus.

8. Jackson was apparently referring to *Wise v. Withers* (1806), 3 Cranch 331–37, in which the Supreme Court ruled that an attempt by an officer of a court to enforce a decision that was outside the court's jurisdiction constituted a trespass. For the quoted law, see 1 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 81–82.

9. The English law upon which American practice was based, the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 (31 Charles II, c. 2), provided that "all such writs. . . shall be signed by the person that awards same." The original writ for the release of Louaillier has not been found, but the extant copies confirm that the writ was signed by court clerk Richard Claiborne as Hall's agent. See, for example, Writ of habeas corpus, March 6; and Case file, *United States v. A. Jackson*, March 21–31.

10. See above, Pierre Louis Morel to Dominick A. Hall, March 5.

11. See William C. C. Claiborne to AJ, August 8, August 12 (above), August 24, September 8, September 19, November 4 (above).

12. See, for example, Samuel Fulton to AJ, September 20, 1814.

13. See Henry Chotard to AJ, March 23.

14. Article 97 of "An Act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," April 10, 1806, 1 *U.S. Statutes at Large* 371, made militia "mustered and in pay of the United States . . . when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States" subject to the rules and articles of war. Jackson was probably referring to the opinion of Justice Pierre Derbigny in *Johnson v. Duncan et al. Syndics*, 3 Martin (O. S.) 530, decided at the March 1815 term. Derbigny argued that martial law could extend only to citizens subject to military service.

15. See Charles K. Blanchard to AJ, March 20.

16. See "An Act Laying an embargo," December 16, 1814, and "An Act to grant a delay in the cases therein mentioned," December 18, 1814, in *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Second Legislature of the State of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1815), pp. 14, 18–20. In *Johnson v. Duncan et al. Syndics*, the court upheld the legislative power to suspend courts.

17. Jackson was referring to the release of the Baratarians pirates for army service. Although Hall's court was not subject to the Louisiana law suspending civil proceedings, he left New Orleans on January 4, returning in February.

18. See, for example, the resolution of the U.S. Congress, February 27.

19. See Robert H. Ord to James Christie, February 27.

20. Jackson was referring to absenteeism from Camp Villeré in the first three days of February and from Chef Menteur in the period from February 16 through February 26.

21. See above, General order, February 28, and AJ's correspondence with Tousard.

22. See above, General order, February 28.

23. Jackson was referring to Louaillier's letter signed "a citizen of Louisiana of French origin."

24. See Robert Butler to Mathew Arbuckle, March 5.

25. See AJ to Arbuckle, March 5; and Thomas L. Butler to Peter V. Ogden, March 11.

26. The document in dispute was Hall's order on Morel's petition of March 5, printed above.

27. A former member of the Kentucky legislature, Lewis (1773–1833) moved to Louisiana in 1805 to take up an appointment as land commissioner in Orleans Territory. Appointed to the superior court, he served from 1806 until 1813, when he became judge of the first district court of Louisiana. He campaigned unsuccessfully for governor in 1816.

Even after discharging the troops on March 14 and turning over immediate command of the district to Edmund P. Gaines on March 17, Jackson remained in New Orleans until April 6 to settle his accounts. As the following document indicates, he remained a tenacious opponent of extravagance in spending.

To Simeon Knight

[cMarch 30, 1815]

The quarter Master General Simeon Knight will pay for the powder stated in the above account agreeable to the recpt of Henry Flower of the 23d. of Decbr 1814 and the certificate of Major Genl Philamon Thomas of the 14th. of March 1815 hereto annexed, whatever was the market price of rifle powder at the date of the delivery thereof—and not more—one dollar pr pound appearing to be extravagant—¹

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg
7th. M. District—

ADS, DNA-RG 217 (4-0918).

1. The account requested payment of \$375 to New Orleans merchants Bartlett & Cox. Neither the receipt nor the certificate has been found. Flower (c1783–1840) was a Feliciana Parish planter. In an attached document J. C. Faulkner certified that rifle powder was scarce in St. Francisville and that “it was retailing at one Dollar & fifty cents pr pound.” The receipt of Bartlett & Cox indicates that Knight paid them the \$375 initially requested.

“Vive le General Jackson! Vive le General Jackson!” the crowd outside the court house shouted as they carried Jackson to his carriage following the decision in United States v. Andrew Jackson. Along the route to his quarters in Faubourg Marigny, similar crowds had gathered and, on two occasions, Jackson stopped briefly to address the throngs at the French and American coffee houses. No copy of his remarks at the French Coffee House has been found. The short speech below is one of several reports of his address at the American Coffee House.

To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans

[March 31, 1815]

Fellow-citizens—At the head of the force destined to protect this city, aided by the courage and patriotism of its citizens, I have had the good fortune successfully to defend your country against a formidable invasion. On that occasion I exerted every faculty in support of our constitution and laws. This day I have been called on to submit to their operation, under circumstances which many persons might have deemed sufficient to justify resistance. Considering obedience to the laws, even when we think them unjustly applied, as the first duty of a citizen, I did not hesitate to comply with the sentence that you have heard pronounced I shall soon leave you, my fellow-citizens; and I entreat when you recollect the services I have been so fortunate as to render you in the field, that you will not forget the example I have given this day of a respectful submission to the administration of justice. Defend your constitution and your country, as you have done, against all open attacks in war, and when peace returns, support the civil authority by an exact obedience to its decrees. [If] my example can teach you this useful lesson I shall not regret the sacrifice it has cost me.

Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, April 1 (mAJs). For a different report of the address, see *Niles' Register*, June 3 (4-0920).

To Unknown

[cMarch 31, 1815]

Major Woodruff who I had dispatched with the Treaty to the commander of his B. Majesties forces returned on the 22d. Instant, his correspondence with Major Genl Lambert his report, and two letters from Genl Lambert to myself marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are herewith enclosed, and to which I beg leave to refer you¹—The first article of the Treaty as far as it relates to the redelivery of the Forts &c will be duly carried into effect but you will see that, that part that relates to the redelivery of the Slaves will not be, unless by the interposition of the Government²—The amount of Negroes & other property carried of is herewith enclosed marked—A—and my answer marked B.³

I have been detained here longer than I expected, by a combination of a few Traitors & tories—with Judge Hall at there head—who regardless of the rules of law the duties of his office, is pressed forward, by these

disappointed Traitors & tories, who are much chagrend because the country has been saved from the Lyons grasp—They make the declaration of martial law the ostensible ground when it is a fact, of Publick Notoriety, that the Judge and every leading character in the state advised and approved the measure, as the only way that the country could be saved—(I heard it was from the lurking traitors) within & without—I adopted it—and prevented the country from being sold (and conquered), by the corrupt part of the Legislature, (and conquered) and nothing but energy could save the country, the Governors' feebleness and thirst for popularity, prevented him from giving any efficient aid in its defence—I had to rouse the country by a sudden impulse of patriotism, which the governor from some cause had neglected—in fact he is a perfect old woman—in time of danger perfectly impaled hiding himself from the Balls & Rocketts of the enemy instead of encouraging the men upon the lines⁴—with such a Governor as Holmes at the head of the state of Louisiana—it would become a united people—with Claibourne it will always be filled with faction—he will abandon principle, and attach himself to tories and Traitors, to raise his popularity regardless of truth or his countries good—I herewith send you the proceedings of this corrupt group, from which you can Judge of the situation of the country—The Governor is the moving machine behind the curtain—and he has attached himself to the noted [Jean] Blanch and others,⁵ and Judge Hall has become there tool and puppet—This thing will be fairly investigated, before congress—in proceedings to be had against Judge Hall—when that body will see the necessity of altering the present court sitem—giving an appeal to some court—from this Despotism and corruption that at present rains here in the Judiciary

AL draft, DLC (4-0921). Endorsed: "letter to a friend—"

1. See Joseph Woodruff to John Lambert, March 17; Lambert to Woodruff, March 17 and 20; Woodruff to AJ, March 23; Lambert to AJ, March 18 and 19.

2. See above, for example, Lambert to AJ, February 27.

3. Enclosures not found.

4. For evidence collected by AJ on William C. C. Claiborne's alleged cowardice, see, for example, Auguste Davezac to AJ, April 6.

5. Blanque (d. 1815), a director of the Louisiana Bank, was a leading figure among French-speaking members of the Louisiana house, one whom Alexandre DeClouet claimed was disposed to treat with the enemy. The enclosed proceedings have not been identified.

From Daniel Todd Patterson

New Orleans 3rd April 1815

Sir,

In answer to your note of yesterday, I have the honor to state; that the appearance, of the Enemy's force, on this coast, and their capture of our Gun Boats; the weak state of this city and its environs; and the situation

of the country generally, was such, as in my opinion, made the declaration of Martial Law indispensable.¹ I know that the same opinion was held by the Executive of this State; and that the State Legislature thought so likewise; was fully proved, by the acts passed by them previous to the proclamation of Martial Law, authorizing the impressment of seamen and laying an Embargo measures, wholly growing out of the necessity of the case and exigencies of the times.²

I had; at the time little opportunity of knowing the opinion of the Judiciary; my personal duties occupied me wholly; but the discharge of these very duties, made me know that Mr [Joshua] Lewis, one of the State Judges served in the Ranks of a volunteer company of Militia, as a private soldier, and being afterwards chosen and appointed a Lieutenant, he served in the same company until the peace.³

I do beleive that the proclamation, & enforcement of Martial Law was necessary, for the defence of the Country and preservation of the City; and that by those measures, it could alone be saved; and at the time such was the universal sentiment of all good citizens.

Under the Law of the state I did press into the naval service of the United States, a number of seamen and held them in service, until the peace took place; my impressments were made in open day in the most frequented parts of the City and were of course matter of notriety. I have the honor to be with great respect your ob sert.

Danl T. Patterson
Comg the U.S. Naval Forces
on the New Orleans Station

LS, DLC (18); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16), DNA-RG 46 (mAJs). Published in Bassett, 2:201–202. LS endorsed by AJ: “comodore Pattersons letter on the necessity of martial law the moment it was declared.”

1. See AJ to Patterson, April 2.

2. An act laying an embargo “for and during the term of three days” on all vessels except those in the service of the United States or belonging to and employed solely by Louisiana inhabitants was passed December 16. On the same day the legislature approved an act requiring the enrollment for duty at the disposition of the United States naval commander of all seafaring men not presently in United States service. See *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Second Legislature of the State of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1815), pp. 14–18.

3. During the New Orleans campaign Lewis ranked as first lieutenant in Thomas Beale’s Company of Orleans Riflemen.

The following document presents Jackson’s approved account of his contempt trial. He considered the official version, April 2, a “garbled record.” The official transcript notes the existence of Jackson’s objections but does not state their nature, while the following document describes the objections in detail. Conversely the official transcript includes the depo-

sitions taken on March 22, the exact text of the writ of attachment, and the interrogatories to which Jackson objected, all omitted from this revised record. The official transcript thus supplies a more complete record of the documents before the court while Jackson's revision records his unsuccessful efforts to enter statements into the documentary record.

Revised trial transcript of **United States v. Andrew Jackson**

[April 5, 1815]

Be it remembered that on this twenty seventh day of March in the year of our lord One thousand eight hundred & fifteen, at a special District Court of the United States, for the Louisiana District, holden at the City of New Orleans; Major Genl. Andrew Jackson in obedience to a rule of which the following is a copy & the return of which was enlarged untill this day. "On motion of John Dick, Attorney of the United States for this district, upon the affidavit of Richard Claiborne Clerk of this Court, & upon the testimony of P L B Duplessis Marshall of the same, & upon the testimony of other witnesses; It is ruled & ordered that the said Major Genl Andrew Jackson shew cause on Friday next the 24th. March instant at ten O'clock a.m. why an attachment should not be awarded against him for Contempts of this Court, in having disrespectfully wrested from the Clerk aforesaid an original order of the honorable the Judge of this Court, for the issuing of a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of a certain Louis Louallier then imprisoned by the said Major General Andrew Jackson, & for detaining the same;¹ also for disregarding the said writ of Habeas Corpus when issued & served; in having imprisoned the honorable the Judge of this Court & for other contempts as stated by the witnesses." appeared in his proper person & offered to the Court a paper subscribed & sworn to by him as containing the reasons offered by him why the said rule should not be made absolute, and then, with leave of the Court retired, leaving the paper in the hands of Major John Reid, his Aid-de-Camp, to be read & delivered to the Court.²

Upon Major Reid's proceeding to read the said paper the Attorney of the U.S. objected thereto, and to the filing of the same, unless its nature & tendency were disclosed to the Court. To which the said Aid-de-Camp replied, that the defence which he proposed to read contained good & legal causes to show, that no attachment in this case ought to run, urging at the same time that no person then in Court could be called upon, or was authorized to do any thing more than deliver the defendant's answer; observing, that it would be in the power of the Court to stop him if he came to any matter that ought not to be heard.

The Court then laid down the following principles & rules.

1st. If the party object to the Jurisdiction, the Court is ready to hear.

2nd. If the party's affidavit contain a denial of the facts sworn to, or if he wish to shew that the facts charged, do not in law amount to a contempt, the Court is ready to hear

3rd. If the answer contain anything as an apology to the Court, it is ready to hear.

4th. If the party be desirous to show that by the Constitution or laws of the United States or in virtue of his Military Commission he had a right to act as charged in the affidavits, the Court is ready to hear.

After which the said Aid-de-Camp declaring that the defence or cause shewn was embraced by those Rules; read to the Court a part of the said answer, which had relation to certain matters of law, & being about to proceed with the residue, (when) he was again interrupted by the Attorney of the U.S. who insisted that the said Aid-de-Camp, should disclose the nature, object, & tendency of that part of the said answer which he was proceeding to read.

The Court was again assured that the answer which Major Reid was charged to read contained good & legal cause against the Rule which had been obtained against the defendant that the answer was fully embraced by the rules just laid down by the Court, & that the nature, object, & tendency of the causes assigned would be better understood by a reference to the answer itself than he (the said Aid-de-Camp) could explain them from memory.

The Court took time to advise & on this day to wit the twenty eighth day of March Eighteen hundred and fifteen, the Court delivered the following opinion.

"The Court has taken time to consider the propriety of admitting the answer that was offered yesterday. It was proper to do so, 1st. because this is the first proceeding of any importance for contempt instituted in this Court since its establishment; 2dly. because from the Constitution of the Court it consists of but one Judge and it so happens that one of the causes of the contempts assigned is the imprisonment of the Judge and the consequent obstruction of the Course of Justice. This is no reason why the proceedings should not have been instituted and persevered in, but it is a good one for much deliberation. No personal considerations ought for an instant to induce a Judge to abandon the defence of the laws, the support of the dignity of the Tribunals, & the rights of his fellow-Citizens. I have considered this case well, and I think I perceive the clear course. On the rule to shew cause, the party called on may take legal grounds to shew that the attachment should not issue—he may take exceptions to the mode of proceeding, or prove from the affidavits offered that the facts charged do not amount to a Contempt. If the Court be convinced that the attachment may legally issue, it goes to bring the party into Court, & then interrogatories are proposed to him. He may object to any of the interro-

gatories as improper, or may deny the facts charged & purge himself of the contempt on oath. His single testimony countervails that which may have been adduced. I will hear any of the exceptions made in the answer, or any other question of law that may be urged. Should the Court think that the attachment may issue, interrogatories will then be filed."

Major Reid not having been able to discover in the opinion just delivered any departure from the Rules laid down yesterday assured the Court that the answer which he was charged to deliver was completely embraced by the one & the other & asked leave to proceed. The Court then required of him to state whether it was the same answer which he yesterday offered to read & on being answered in the affirmative the Court refused to hear the same & requested Major Reid to proceed in any argument which he might deem necessary to offer in support of so much of the answer as had already been read to which Major Reid replied, that he was not before that Court as the Counsel of Genl. Jackson, that the Genl. had appeared in person, that no person then in Court was authorized to do anything more than to deliver the answer as it had been sworn to & that his ministry should terminate with the decision just delivered unless the answer of the defendant could be taken & considered entire & The Court having again refused to hear or receive the said answer.

Whereupon the Attorney of the U.S. having moved that the Rule obtained in this case be made absolute & after argument had thereupon by the Attorney of the U.S. & his colleagues Messrs [Tully] Robinson & [Étienne] Mazureau³ the Court took time to consider untill this day To Wit the twenty ninth day of March Eighteen hundred & fifteen when the Court delivered the following opinion

"The Court being of opinion that sufficient cause has not been shewn why an attachment should not issue—It is ordered that an attachment do issue against the defendant Major Genl. Jackson, returnable on friday the 31st of March instant.

On this day to wit. the 31st. March 1815 Major Genl Andrew Jackson in obedience to the attachment ordered on the 29th Inst. & made returnable to this day appeared in person & having been called upon by the Court to answer the interrogatories on file answered as follows to wit. "I will not answer interrogatories When called upon to shew cause why an attachment for a contempt of this Court ought not to run against me. I offered to do so. Your honor, nevertheless, tho't proper to refuse me this constitutional right—you would not hear my defence, although you were advised that it contained sufficient cause to show that no attachment ought to run. Under these circumstances, I appear before your honor to receive the sentence of the court; & have nothing further to add. Your honor will not understand me as meaning any disrespect to the Court by the Remarks I make; but as no opportunity has been furnished me to explain the reasons and motives which influenced my conduct, so it is expected

that censure will form no part of that punishment which your honor may imagine it your duty to pronounce.”

Whereupon the Court proceeded to pronounce Judgment, which was, that Major General Andrew Jackson do pay a fine of One thousand dollars to the United States.

John Reid A L Duncan and Edward Livingston being Duly Sworn Do Depose that the (above statement) facts contained in [the] above writing from page 1 to 7 inclusive are substantially correct and true.

John Reid
A L. Duncan.
Edw Livingston

Sworn to & Subscribed before me this fifth day of April anno domini 1815
Thos. C[lark] Nicholls Just of the Peace⁴

After the court had pronounced sd. sentence, application was made to the Judge by the sd. John Reid & by Mr Duncan that he would permit the facts & circumstances to appear upon the Record as they had occurred, & particularly that it should be stated on the Minutes that Genl. Jackson in obedience to the rule to shew cause had appeared personally in Court, & offered a paper subscribed & sworn to by him as containing the reasons why the sd. rule should not be made absolute, & that he then with leave of the Court retired, leaving the sd. paper in the hands of his sd. Aid de Camp to be by him read & delivered to the Court, That on the sd. John Reid's attempting to read sd. paper it was objected to, & that finally the Court refused to hear the reading of said paper altho its contents had not been disclosed & altho his honor had been told that it came within the rules & opinion which his Honor had laid down for its admission; & that they, as well as Mr. Livingston had uniformly disavowed appearing as *council* for Genl. Jackson, declaring that they had nothing farther to do than to read & file his answer

But his Honor would not permit all those facts & circumstances to appear upon the record, alleging that he did not wish to encumber it, & observing that he knew what we would be at.⁵

John Reid & A L. Duncan being duly Sworn depose that the facts as above stated are substantially correct & true

John Reid
A L. Duncan

Sworn to & Subscribed before me this fifth day of April anno domini 1815
Thos. C. Nicholls Just of the peace

DS, InU-Li (4-0968); Copies, DLC (17 and 18) and NjP (mAJs). DS is endorsed: “[F]irst—

Reids & my aids Duncan & Livingstons correction under oath of the garbled record—2d & last sheet—Reid and Duncan under oath rectify the garbled record, & stating the application to the court to have the record corrected, so as to shew my appearance in court agreeable to the rule, & tendering the cause in writing & under oath, why an attachment should not issue, which by the court was refused to be heard—A.J.—”; DLC (18) copy is by Amos Kendall, notarized April 26, 1843, and bears a similar AJ endorsement; NjP copy is mainly in John Reid’s hand.

1. See above, Pierre L. Morel to Dominick A. Hall, March 5.

2. See above, AJ to the United States District Court, Louisiana, [March 27].

3. Robinson was admitted to the Louisiana bar in December 1814; Mazureau (c1772–1849), a former state representative, had recently been appointed attorney general. On February 24, Governor Claiborne had concluded that martial law was no longer necessary and directed Mazureau to “give your aid to the Civil magistrates . . . and on receiving Information of any attempt of the military to seize the person of any private Citizen, not actually in the military service of the United States, you are specially Instructed to take for his protection, and for avenging the injured Laws of this state such measures as your knowledge of the Laws will point out” (DNA-RG 107, M221-60).

4. Nicholls (c1790–1847) served as judge of the Louisiana Court of errors and appeals, 1843–46. See also his statement in the 1843 report of the Louisiana Senate Committee in relation to the fine imposed on General Jackson.

5. The statement above is in Reid’s hand.

From Alexander James Dallas

Department of War
12th. April 1815.

Sir,

As soon as the first credible account of the peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this Department, dated the 14th of February; and as soon as the Treaty of peace was ratified by the President and Senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter; dated the 16th. of February, with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command.¹ It is regretted that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of these letters in due course, but I presume that both of them have long ago reached your hands; and that the instructions have been carried into effect.²

I assure you, Sir, that it is a very painful task to disturb, for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great service that you have rendered to your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause, which the nation has bestowed upon those services. But representations have been recently made to the President, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that require immediate attention, not only in vindication of the just authority of the laws, but to rescue your own conduct from all unmerited reproach.³

There have been transmitted to the President copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aid-de-camp to the Editor of the Louisiana Courier,

dated 21st of February; of your general orders, dated the 28 of February, commanding certain French subjects to retire from New Orleans; of a publication in the *Louisiana Courier* of the 3d. of March, under the signature of "a citizen of Louisiana of French Origin" animadverting upon the General order; of a second General Order of the 5th. of March, enforcing the Order of the 28th. of February;⁴ of your letter of the 6th. of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of the peace;⁵ and of a third General Order of the 8th of March, suspending the execution of the order of the 28th. of February, except as far as it relates to the Chevalier de Tousard.⁶

These documents have been accompanied with a statement, that on the 5th. of March, the writer of the publication of the 3d. of March, Mr. Louallier, a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was arrested by your order, on account of the publication, and lodged in the barracks, that on the same day Mr. Hall, the Judge of the District, issued a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Mr. Louallier; but before the writ was served the Judge himself was arrested, by your order, for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard to the barracks; that on the 8th. of March Mr. Dick, the Attorney of the United States, having obtained from Mr. Lewis, a State Judge, a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Judge Hall, which was served upon you, he was arrested by your order, and lodged in the barracks; that Judge Hall was released on the 12th. of March, but escorted to a place out of the City of New Orleans, with orders not to return, until information of peace was officially received and officially announced; and that Mr. Dick was released on the same day, and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself, from day to day, until discharged.⁷

From these representations it would appear, that the Judicial power of the United States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the Consul and subjects of a friendly Government have been exposed to great inconvenience, by an exercise of Military force and command. The President views the subject, in its present aspect, with surprise and solicitude: but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct and the motives for your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even the expression of an Opinion, upon the case, in hopes that such explanations may be afforded, as will reconcile his sense of public duty with a continuance of the confidence, which he reposes in your Judgment, discretion, and patriotism. He instructs me, therefore, to request, that you will, with all possible dispatch, transmit to this Department a full report of the transactions, which have been stated.⁸ And, in the meantime, it is presumed, that every extraordinary exertion of military authority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of all danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.

The President instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting, that a conciliatory deportment may be observed towards the state authorities,

and the citizens of New Orleans. He is persuaded, that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valour, which have been displayed for her defence and safety; and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation, to review, with severity, the efforts of a commander, acting in a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism. I have the honor to be, very respectfully Sir your most Obedt. Servant.

A. J. Dallas

LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Published in Washington *National Intelligencer*, September 6, 1828, in other 1828 newspapers, and in Bassett, 2:203–204 (extract).

1. See James Monroe to AJ, February 14 and 17. The date on the LC, retained in the war department, was February 16, while the date on the LS sent to Jackson had been corrected to February 17.

2. In his letter of March 6 to Monroe, AJ had informed the war department that the messenger reputed to be bearing official news of peace had arrived without the expected letter.

3. Among letters complaining of AJ's conduct in New Orleans, see John Dick to James Madison, March 10; William C. C. Claiborne to Monroe, March 10; Dick to Monroe, March 13, all DNA-RG 107 (M222-15, M221-60); and Louis Serrurier to Monroe, April 26, DLC-Monroe Papers. Madison found AJ's conduct "astonishing" and indicated "it seems requisite that a prompt disapprobation of it should appear on the part of the Govt." See Madison to Monroe, April 9, DLC-Monroe Papers.

4. See above, John Reid to Godwin B. Cotten, February 21; Order to French citizens, February 28; and Pierre Louis Morel to Dominick A. Hall, [March 5]. See also AJ to the citizens and soldiers of New Orleans, March 5.

5. Although AJ first announced unofficial intelligence of peace in a February 19 general order, Dallas here intended reference to AJ to Cotten, March 6, which announced that although the messenger from Washington had failed to bring the official dispatch, "the very pleasing intelligence of PEACE is placed almost beyond a doubt."

6. See AJ to New Orleans citizens and soldiers, March 8.

7. These charges were reiterated in the 1828 and 1843 discussions of AJ's use of martial law. AJ categorically denied the arrests of Dick and Lewis (see AJ to Francis P. Blair, September 9, 1842, and February 6, 1843), but his memory in this case was faulty. See Thomas L. Butler to Mathew Arbuckle and to Thomas Beale, March 8. For the order banishing Hall, see AJ to Hall, March 11.

8. For AJ's reply, see AJ to Dallas, May 23, below.

From William Henry Harrison

Northbend Ohio 20th. Apl. 1815

Sir

At the request of Mr. [Joseph] Delaplaine who is a friend of mine & a connexion of my wives I have done myself the Honor to transmit to you the enclosed letter.¹ Whatever you may think proper to do to satisfy the wishes of Mr. D. will be very gratifying to me

Altho I have not had the satisfaction to be personally known to you I recollect with pleasure that we had formerly some correspondence &

that at a most critical period of my life you were so friendly as to make preparations to assist & support me.² How sincerely did I reciprocate this disposition in your late arduous & glorious struggle? How gladly would I have joined you & served under your command even at the Head of a Regiment? My adverse fortune did not however permit this but condemned me to a life of ease & retirement when my whole soul was devoted to the profession which I had been compelled to abandon³

That you may long live to enjoy the fruits of yr. valour & conduct is the ardent wish of Dr sir yr friend & Hum Sevt.

Willm. Henry Harrison

ALS, InHi (4-1003).

1. See Delaplaine to AJ, March 25, in which Delaplaine reported plans to publish an engraving of the Battle of New Orleans and asked AJ to assist by providing information about the battle and by sitting for a portrait when he visited Philadelphia. Delaplaine (1777–1824) achieved reputation in Philadelphia as a publisher of engravings when in 1813 he commenced publication of a series of "Portraits of Eminent Men and Women." His wife, Anna Livingstone Delaplaine, was the niece of Susanna Livingstone Symmes, stepmother of Anna Symmes (1754–1864), who had married Harrison in 1795.

2. See AJ to Harrison, November 28, 1811, *Jackson*, 2:270–71.

3. Unhappy at being passed over for command of the invasion of Canada and upset with the secretary of war for giving orders directly to his subordinate officers, Harrison resigned his commission in May 1814 to settle his father's estate.

To Isaac Shelby

Natchez April 21st. 1815.

Sir

Previous to the departure of the Kentucky and Tennessee Troops from New Orleans, I issued a general order directing the commg. officers of corps to keep their men together, and march them to their places of rendezvous to be there mustered and discharged.¹ To enable them to accomplish this important object I directed the Qr. Mr. General to provide such transportation as the officers commanding corps should require, the Hospital surgeon was directed to furnish ample supplies of medicines and hospital stores, and the contractor, rations at all points necessary to facilitate their movement, special instructions were given to the comdg. officers to pay the most strict regard to the comfort of their sick, under the most positive injunction to leave an officer and surgeon at all points where it should become requisite to establish Hospitals on the march, with ample powers delegated to them to procure everything which might indue to their comfort and speedy restoration. And least the proper departments should fail to comply with my orders, I gave to the generals commanding authority to draw upon me in Nashville for any sums of money requisite to enable them to comply with my order—

· April 1815 ·

Upon my arrival in this place to my great mortification I found about forty of the Ky. troops left sick in the most wretched situation without either officer or surgeon to administer to their wants, and but for the humanity of Doctor [Frederic] Seipes & [William Rousseau] Cox and the citizens many of them must have perished for want of provisions²—This I am informed is the situation of the sick at several places on the road, but I am in hopes by my exertions to alleviate their situation and restore them to their families—

I trust sir that you will interpose your authority to bring to punishment the officers of your troops who have thus wantonly and barbarously abandoned their soldiers, and disobeyed my orders—Accept my assurances of personal Esteem, and believe me respectfully—Yr. Obt. Servt.

(signed) Andrew Jackson
Majr. General
Comg 7 m: District.

Copy in Robert Butler's hand, DLC (18).

1. See AJ to the troops at New Orleans, March 14.

2. On the situation with the sick and wounded Kentucky troops, see John Thomas to AJ, April 1. Cox (b. 1793) had served as a surgeon's mate for the Mississippi volunteers. Seip, who had trained in Philadelphia, was a leading physician in Natchez.

To John Coffee

Gibson Port April 24th. 1815

Dr. General

I hope ere this you are with your amiable little family, enjoying health and ease, which your late Toils and labour so much deserve—you meet with the reward in this country for your services, that the so much merit, that is full approbation—every where I halt I have the pleasure of hearing you named in the highest terms of approbation—I have no doubt you have heard the cause of my detention—it terminated in the verry way my friends wished it, the damnation of my enemies cost me one thousand dollars I send my defence to James Jackson, offered to the court on the rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue, which was not permitted to be read by the court¹—*[the]* report of the case is in the press and will reach Nashville I expect before me²—In Neworleans, there was two publick dinners given to me and suit—one up the coast at which a number of the Most respectable citizens of Orleans attended with Col. Fortiers band, and every place dinners were prepared, I could not partake of the whole, at Natches a Ball & Supper was given to Mrs. Jackson and the next day a dining to myself & suit at Washington, and on yesterday a dinner at Greenville and this is the first evening I have had leisure to write you³—I have given the necessary orders to Major Kavanaugh respecting

the sick⁴ and will Hurry on to Nashville as fast as possible where I will be happy to meet you, to consult on certain matters and things, at present time will not permit me to enumerate—be good enough to forward the enclosed to Capt John Hutchings,⁵ I want him to meet me in Nashville when I arrive on business of some importance—I had like to have Lost my son yesterday—he behaved like a soldier and Escaped with verry little injury—his horse run off with him, in the midst of three loose horses, he stuck his horse for half a mile before he fell—he never hollowed—give my best respects to Polly and kiss your sweet little children for me, and accept my best wishes, we are all well adieu—

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 6:454–55 (dated April 28). Port Gibson, Mississippi, is about 40 miles northeast of Natchez.

1. Jackson was referring to his contempt trial.

2. AJ's answer to the court was published in the *Nashville Whig*, May 9 and 16, but no contemporary publication of a report of *United States v. Andrew Jackson* has been found in the incomplete runs of Nashville newspapers. For reports of the trial, see *Niles' Register*, June 3, and New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 8.

3. For accounts of the celebrations, see New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 4 and 8; *Washington (Mississippi Territory) Republican*, April 26; and see Llewellyn Colville Griffith et al. to AJ, April 14. John Reid wrote that "he is every where hailed as the saviour of this Country. All the way up the Coast . . . he has been feasted, caressed, & I may say idolised. They look upon him as a strange prodigy; & women, children, & old men line the road to look at him as they would at the Elephant." See Reid to Sophia Reid, April 20, DLC-John Reid Papers.

4. Orders not found.

5. Enclosure not found.

A comparison of the memorandum for John Reid with the letter actually sent to the secretary of war, both below, illustrates the evolution of many of Jackson's official letters and the tempering influence which his aides and advisers occasionally had.

Memorandum of Letter to be Written to the Secretary of War

[cApril 27, 1815]

letter to be written to the Secretary of War to embrace the following heads—

1rst. the cause of my detention at orleans, by reason of a process run against me by his honor Judge Hall—as is believed excited and advised to the measures, by a few Traitors—Tories and foreign emisaries amongst

whom may be included, Colo Tousard the French consul—with the aid of the Feeble Governor W. C. C. in petto—Tousard is a wicked and dangerous man and ought to be removed from the U States as consul—This thing has Terminated (for the present, by a fine of one thousand dollars imposed by the court) in the political damnation of the Judge and his miserable party, and when fully investigated by the next Congress, I believe I am not partial, when I pronounce, that he will be dismissed from his office—¹

I expect to reach Nashville in 13 days where I hope to meet your orders relative to the distribution of the goods stored at Huntsville amongs the Southern Tribes of Indians,² and also the organization of the army—you have been advised by my former letter that I have left (that) the South-western Section of the District under the immediate command of Genl Gains³—as soon as I reach Nashville where I can have recourse to my publick papers I will submit to your consideration the necessary publick works that ought to be compleated to make Neworleans impregnable against any foreign invasion the Mississippi being verry high the auxiliary batteries near fort St. Phillips have been abandoned, and all the Engineers except Capt [Charles K.] Blanchard who had the superintendence of those works discharged, he is a valluable young man recommended and sent to me by Govr Holmes at the most perilous moment, I found of great use, and fully acquainted with his duty⁴—I have continued him in service to compleat those two batteries near Fort St Phillips, provided it should be the order of the government that the should be compleated when finished, the whole flotilla of the British nation cannot pass up the river by them—Fort Bowyer has been promptly restored, agreeable to treaty, but the negroes plundered from the inhabitants has been refused to be restored altho a positive promise by Genl Lambert in his letter of the 20th of January that the should be on application of the owners.⁵ The first moment that Leisure will permit, a copy of all the correspondence will be forwarded⁶—Since I have left orleans my health has much improved—and I hope shortly to enjoy full health—

With a tender of (my respe) congratulations on the happy Termination of the war I am &c &c &c &c—

AD, DLC (4-1018).

1. See Articles of impeachment against Dominick A. Hall, [April-November]. AJ continued to consider the impeachment of Hall until his November visit to Washington. See AJ to Edward Livingston, July 5, below; William Carroll to AJ, October 4, below; and AJ to Amos Kendall, June 18, 1842.

2. In response to an inquiry from Leroy Pope regarding the disposition of \$60,401.11 in merchandise shipped from the Office of Indian Affairs to Huntsville, AJ had requested instructions from the department of war on March 20.

3. See AJ to James Monroe, March 16.

4. Blanchard had served as David Holmes's aide before seeking a position as an engineer in AJ's army at New Orleans. His training had included studies at West Point. He gained admission to the Louisiana bar in 1816. For Holmes's recommendation, see Holmes to AJ, January 6.

· April 1815 ·

5. See above, John Lambert to AJ, January 20.

6. See AJ to Alexander J. Dallas, May 16.

To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]

Choctaw Agency
28. April 1815

Sir

I am thus far on my way to Nashville at which place I shall expect, on my arrival, to receive your order in respect to the distribution of the goods forwarded to Huntsville for the Indians.

I have already advised you that I had placed the South Western section of the District under the immediate command of Genl. Gaines.

On my return to Nashville I shall submit to your consideration such works as I conceive to be necessary to place N. Orleans in a state of entire security against foreign invasion. Much has already been accomplished towards this object; & what remains to be effected will not require a great deal of time or expense.

The auxilliary batteries erecting near Fort St Phillips have been for the present abandoned, in consequence of the high water of the Mississippi; & all the Engineers, except Capt. Blanchard, a valuable young officer who superintended those works, discharged. *He* has been continued in service to complete those works, if government shall think them necessary. I am persuaded, if they shall be permitted to be finished, that it will be impossible for any fleet to pass by them.

Ft Bowyer was promptly delivered up, according to the stipulations of the Treaty, but the negroes (plundered) taken from the Inhabitants near N. Orleans, were refused to be restored—notwithstanding the previous assurances of Genl. Lambert. I shall take occasion, at the first leisure moment, to transmit you a copy of my correspondence with the British commanders on this & other subjects.

Since leaving New Orleans my health is greatly improved, &, I hope, will soon be fully restored.

I tender you my congratulations on the happy termination of the war. I have the honor to be &c

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdy 7th M. District—

LS in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); Draft in Reid's hand, dated April 27, DLC (18). The LS was addressed to James Monroe, but received by Dallas as secretary of war.

From Edward Livingston

New Orleans 28th Apl 1815

Dr General

By the time this reaches you, you will be enjoying some repose after the fatigues of travelling and of feasting, a repose they do not intend you shall long enjoy for we are this Day informed that you & [Jacob Jennings] Brown are designated as the two Major Genls to be retained in command,¹ this is as it should be, tho perhaps not exactly what suits your wish of retirement

We are settling down fast into our usual pursuits & occupations, and the little knot of your envious enemies are sinking into the contempt they merit—the J——s flat publication has been sent to you it Did not produce the slightest sensation and the G——r fires in every other paper a little signal of Distress but from so pitiful a pop-gun that it attracts nobodys attention—he has been feasted by his body guard and one of them sung a song set to vile metre in which they tell him he would have Done as much as you did—if he could.²

I have just recd. from Majr. Reed the notes you were so good as to furnish. I shall want some points elucidated on which I shall write by next mail—in the mean time beg him to send me without Delay a copy of his, & of Major Tatoms Journal of the Creek war, & the Date of your being joined by Coffee at Mobile.³

Mrs [Louise Moreau de Lassy] Livingston begs me to assure your Ladies how sincerely she laments their Departure a sentiment in which she is joined by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance⁴—If in the new arrangement of the army Peire can be returned I believe it would be extremely acceptable to him. Do me the favor to remember me with great friendship to Col Butler—Major Tatom and Reed Genl Gaines leaves us in a few Days and the command devolves on Colonel Ross.⁵ Believe me Dr Genl to be with the sincerest attachment and Respect your Mo Obd Ser

Edw Livingston

ALS, DLC (71). Published in Bassett, 6:453–54 (dated April 20).

1. AJ and Brown (1775–1828) were officially named as major generals commanding the two divisions of the peacetime army in general orders of May 17. Dallas had informed AJ of his appointment in confidence in a March 14 letter.

2. Livingston was referring to Dominick A. Hall's response to the publication of AJ's answer to the court in the New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, April 8, 11, 13, and 15. The response, published in the New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 13, denied all imputation that Hall harbored treasonous sentiments, insisted that his arrest was solely a consequence of his decision to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Louaillier, and arraigned AJ's administration of martial law as comparable to that "anciently practised in some military despotisms." By "G——r," Livingston meant Governor Claiborne.

3. Livingston seems to have contemplated writing a history of the Creek War and biography of AJ, probably at AJ's solicitation. On April 22 John Reid sent Livingston "by the directions of the General, a short sketch of his life" and promised to answer "such questions on this subject as you may wish answered." See also AJ to Livingston, July 5, below. Howell Tatum's journal was published in *Smith College Studies in History*, 7(1921–22):9–138. Only a portion of John Reid's journal, August 14 to October 30, 1813 (mAJs), has been found.

4. Louise Moreau de Lassy (1786–1860), the sister of Auguste Davezac and the widow of a French officer, married Livingston in 1805.

5. When AJ turned over command at New Orleans to Gaines, he ordered him to tour the federal military posts in eastern Mississippi Territory as soon as the necessary arrangements of his troops could be made. On April 28 Gaines reported his departure for Mobile, leaving Ross in command at New Orleans. See AJ to Edmund P. Gaines, March 17, and Gaines to AJ, April 28.

To John Reid

McClish's Friday 1 o'clock P.M.
12th May 1815

Dr Sir

Permit me to congratulate you on your safe arrival at Franklin—Various accidents have occurred to us since you left us, that has occasioned some delay Mrs. J. has been very ill, but has recovered—I have said that I will take dinner with the good citizens of Franklin on Sunday next 4 o'clock where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you¹—I have said to the citizens of Nashville I will reach Nashville on Monday the 15th. instant. ¿can you accompany me there? I enclose you a note recd by Mr. E. from Mr. G. from which you will see that a long address is to be delivered by Mr Grundy² (which will *merit* a *short reply*)—which may be summed up in this—that I have always endeavoured to do my duty in every station I have filled—and it is my richest reward to find, in performing the various duties assigned me—my conduct has met the approbation of my countrymen—I wish you sir to have the goodness to prepare the reply for which purpose the enclosed is sent you,³ do it in your own way—for to speak candidly—I am not in a situation to reflect with calmness—I have a sprained foot, a painful arm and a bad Cox—with a tender of compliments to your Lady & Major Murry. I am respectfully yrs &c &c

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (71). John McClish (d. 1838), part Chickasaw, maintained a stand on the Natchez Trace, north of the Buffalo River in what is now Lewis County, Tennessee.

1. AJ did not reach Franklin until Monday, May 15.

2. Enclosure not found. Mr. G. was probably Felix Grundy; Mr. E. has not been identified. For Grundy's address, see Grundy to AJ, May 15.

3. See AJ to Grundy, May 15.

From Joseph Saul

[New Orleans 12th May 1815]

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a letter from me as Cashier of the Bank of Orleans by which you will perceive that the Bill drawn by you in my favour for \$25,000, is returne]d under [protest¹—it is] certainly a hard case on our Institution it having enjoyed so little from the deposits of the Government or any of its officers, except the Marshall, and that we have been deprived of by an order from your worthy friend Hall²—so are matters managed in new Orleans—our Directors principally [are not] only devoted to the Government but [to the present] administration and yet we [bear all the brunt of the public business against us, whilst such men as Blanque &c who are the Directors of the other Banks are reaping the benefits of the Public deposits—Claibourn sees this & frequently speaks of it to me & yet has not independance to correct it altho it has existed for upwards of three years—]

[. . .] I shall [. . .] whom I have so great [. . .] who has done so much for his countrys good. I have other reasons for wishing to see you there, and could you let me know the time when you wo'd probably arrive I wo'd manage to meet you—however [. . .] T[. . . Yrs &c]

Jos Saul

ALS fragment, DLC (75); Extract in Thomas L. Butler's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Published in Bassett, 2:208 (from extract). The letter in RG 107, labelled "A Copy," is actually an extract of only the official portions of a longer letter. The bracketed material is taken from the extract. Saul was at this time cashier of the Bank of Orleans. In 1831, AJ offered him an appointment as consul to Tripoli, but Saul did not accept.

1. The bill in question was apparently a draft to pay for transportation for the Kentucky and Tennessee militias on their return march. Saul's enclosed letter, also dated May 12, was a formal appeal for AJ's intercession to obtain payment of the protested bill and other bills of the same nature. AJ responded on May 25 by sending copies of both letters to Alexander J. Dallas, expressing "pain and mortification" at the protest, and urging payment. The matter of the protested bills was settled during Saul's visit to Washington in July.

2. The order from Judge Hall has not been identified.

From James Winchester

Cragfont 12th May 1815

Sir

Returning from Mobile as I passd the line of forts was informed several Creek Indian boys had been taken home with them by the Militia officers; whose time of service had expired and who had set out for their

respective homes previous to my arrival at the posts. At fort Strother was an elderly Creek woman who appeared to be much distressed; she said she had followed Captain Henderson from the Escambia who had taken from her a son and a daughter that she had followed him so far; and being worn out with fatigue and unable to pursue any farther she had reluctantly consented to his keeping the boy on condition that he would restore her daughter; which he did¹—She had heard I was on the way and waited my arrival; to solicit my influence to have her son returned I promised her to make the facts known to you; on your arrival at Nashville and doubted not that you would cause her son to be restored. Major [William] Woodfolk brought one or two Indians boys home with him and wishes to know if it will be required that he shall return them.² I have the honor to be most respectfully Sir Your Obt Servant

J Winchester

ALS, DLC (18). Cragfont was Winchester's home near Gallatin in Sumner County.

1. Neither the Creek woman nor Captain Henderson has been identified.

2. Woodfolk (d. c1868), a militia major and state legislator from Jackson County, had commanded at Fort Jackson.

From Edmund Pendleton Gaines

(duplicate)

H. Qrs. near Fort Stoddert

May 14, 1815

General

I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of a deposition of Saml. Jervais late a sergeant of marines in the British service, which taken in connection with other accounts recently received from Apalachicola, and a letter from Lt Colonel [Reuben] Saffold of the Territorial militia, in relation to the Creek Indians, lead to a belief that these deluded savages may be induced to renew the war upon our frontier inhabitants.¹

I shall visit Forts Montgomery and Claiborn and endeavor to ascertain, without loss of time the real designs of the Indians, and should they be for war, I shall assemble a force to meet them. Since the date of my last, I have changed the destination of the 3rd. Infantry from Natchitoches to the Pass christian; so that in the event of a renewal of the Indian war, the whole force at the pass (the 2nd. & 3rd. Infy) may be speedily drawn hither—which added to the remains of the 24th. and 39th. Regiments will amount to about 800 effective men. With this force I shall be able to keep the Indians in check until I am furnished with additional strength, and am authorised to make a dash upon the depots at Apalachicola, which I trust you may feel at liberty to order: for until those depots are destroyed, our frontier inhabitants must remain extremely insecure.

I am unable to say how far the statement of Jervais is entitled to credit,

as he is an entire stranger—but I have examined him attentively and am under a strong impression that he has stated the truth, and that the supplies mentioned in his deposition, are not mistaken for the articles delivered last fall, but have really been delivered since the news of peace had been officially announced to the British troops at Apalachicola. The supplies had *arrived* at Apalachicola before the British heard of the ratification of the treaty.²

I have ordered the commanding officers of posts and corps to hold their commands ready for active service and for this purpose have directed Captain Sands of the ordnance department to provide a small train of Light Artillery with a supply of fixt ammunition and have required of the contractors a deposit of provisions for the regular troops and friendly Indians, for three months.

If a visit to apalachicola should be determined on, I shall use as much secrecy as possible in assembling the troops and supplies for the purpose. The information of our visit should not preceed the attack.

Whilst Spain permits our enemy to assemble forces and make military depots for our annoyance within her territory; surely she can make no objection to our visiting those depots. Besides Spain is expressly bound by treaty “to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian Nations living within her Boundary,” towards the United States³—If Spain does not restrain these Indians, we are to conclude (though we cannot believe it) that she has endeavored to do so but is unable—can she blame us then, for restraining them ourselves? The laws of nature, as admitted by civilized nations, sanction such a measure of self-preservation—and we are too well acquainted with the policy and principles of a Spanish provincial Governor to place any reliance upon his friendship or good offices on these occasions. Most Respectfully &c &c

E. P. Gaines, M. G.

ALS duplicate, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61).

1. Jervais's deposition stated that the British had delivered 7 cannon, about 3,000 small arms, and nearly 3,000 barrels of powder and ball to the Indians at Apalachicola; that between 300 and 400 blacks taken from the United States had been left at the fort there; and that British commander Edward Nicolls had assured the Indians that the Treaty of Ghent provided for the return of “all the lands, ceded by the Creeks, in treaty with General Jackson” and promised British assistance in the event of a fight for those lands. Saffold's letter complained of Indian hostilities in Mississippi Territory and requested a permanent military force in the area. See deposition of Jervais, May 9, and Reuben S[affold] to [Gaines?], May 5, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61). Jervais has not been identified further. Saffold (1788–1847) represented Clarke County in the territorial legislature. He later served as a delegate to the 1819 Alabama constitutional convention and as judge of the second judicial district and of the supreme court of Alabama.

2. In a follow-up letter, dated May 22, Gaines reported that the statements of some blacks who had returned from Apalachicola agreed with those of Jervais.

3. See article 5 of the Treaty of San Lorenzo, signed October 27, 1795.

To Edward Livingston

Nashville May 17th. 1815

Dear Sir,

I reached this place on the evening of the 15th. Inst, neither Mrs. Jackson or myself in good health. I had the pleasure of receiving your very friendly letter of the 20th. ulto. for which receive my thanks¹—I am happy to hear that tranquility and harmony pervades your City, and the wicked labours of the little malicious *knot*, has not [*dis*]turbed the social harmony of the great body of [*your*] Citizens—such attempts as has been made by these traitors to the best interest of their country, will always bring upon their authors general contempt—the feeble attempt to prop his Excellency by his body gurd has shewn how few are his supporters—and I am happy to find that the good sense of your citizens will not permit them to live in popular favour by faction—

Major Reid is not with me at present. I this day write him to meet me here next monday, when every thing that can be procured to afford you information on every point wished for shall be obtained and forwarded—²

The *wonderfull revolution* in France fills every body and *nation* with astonishment³—and the tricoloured cockade being found in the bottom of each soldiers knapsack tells to all europe that Naepoleon reigns in the affections of the soldiers that were to oppose him, and their dislike to the Bourbons—this has put an end to the deliberations at Vienna,⁴ as I do not believe they will follow the example of your late assembly, and continue their deliberations under the thunder of his cannon—what will be the effects of this sudden revolution on the relations with america? will it not give us an advantageous commercial treaty with great Britain?

what time can you go on to the City of Washington, I was invited by the President to the City to aid in the organization of the army, but it being left optional with me to go on or to send on my report, for the present, I prefered the latter course, in which report you may assure your friend Major Peire he was not neglected⁵—I shall go on in the course of the summer, and will be happy in your company—and will accommodate my setting out, to your convenience—

Mrs. Jackson begs me through you to reciprocate the good wishes of your amiable Lady, and say to her that it would afford her much happiness to have the pleasure of again meeting with her—she retains with lively sensibility the pleasing recollection of the hospitality and friendship of her female friends in New Orleans—

With a tender of my best wishes to your Lady and family, in which I include Major Deve Zack & your son⁶—believe me to be with great respect Your most Obedt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson

· May 1815 ·

P.S. present me respectfully to my friend [Jean] Laclerc, and tell him to forward me his paper as one of his subscribers⁷—give my compliments to Doctor Kerr & through him to his family, & remember me to all my friends in oleans—

LS (with AN postscript), NjP (mAJs); ALS draft, DLC (18). Published in Bassett, 2:205 (from the ALS draft).

1. See above, Livingston to AJ, April 28.

2. Letter not found, but Reid did reply to Livingston's request for information for a projected biography of AJ on June 23.

3. Jackson was referring to Napoleon's return to France from Elba on March 1 and subsequent events.

4. The Congress of Vienna had been meeting since September 1814 to resolve issues arising from the defeat of France by the allied powers.

5. See AJ to Alexander J. Dallas, May 16. The enclosed report has not been found.

6. Lewis Livingston (1798–1821), Edward's son, served as an assistant engineer with the rank of captain during the New Orleans campaign.

7. LeClerc (c1772–1820) edited New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, which had served as AJ's official organ during his command at New Orleans.

To Alexander James Dallas

Head Quarters 7th. M. District
Nashville
23. May 1815

Sir

I hasten to reply to your letter of the 12th ultimo, which I have, this moment, received.¹

The express which was forwarded from the war department on the 14th. February, bore an open letter of that date from the Postmaster general stating that he was charged with dispatches relative to the peace; but when the packet was opened it was found to contain nothing but a letter from the sec. of war of the 13th directing me to raise 2 Regiments for the defence of the 7th District & a few copies of the Act of Congress authorising it.²

The letter of the 16th. February communicating the ratification of the Treaty, did not arrive till a considerable time afterwards³—So soon as it *did* arrive its instructions relative to the disposition of the troops under my command were strictly attended to.

As explanatory of my conduct, & of the motives which influenced it during the late invasion of Louisiana, I enclose you, for the inspection of the President the Answer which I had prepared on a Rule to shew cause &c issued from the District Court of which Mr. Hall is judge.⁴ It will be found I believe, to refer to most of the matters of which the President has received secret intelligence. I shall feel a satisfaction in going into a more

particular explanation & defence of my several acts when my accusers can be known, & it shall be thought necessary.

I persuade myself the President will have no objection to furnish me with the names of those persons who transmitted to him the communications & complaints to which you allude.⁵ I have but little doubt they will be found to belong to those who would have betrayed their Country, or skulked from its defence.

If the peculiar circumstances under which I was compelled to act, do not justify the measures I pursued I neither deserve confidence, nor am ambitious to retain it.

The consciousness of the manner in which my exertions were directed to the performance of my duty as well as the expressions of approbation which the result of those endeavours has drawn forth from my countrymen in general & from those in particular among whom I immediately acted have indeed afforded me great gratification—such as I cannot be deprived of nor easily disturbed in. I have the Honor to be Sir with great respect yr. obt st

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.
7th. M. District—

LS in John Reid's hand, THi (4-1050); LC, DLC (62). Published in several 1828 newspapers and in Bassett, 2:206–207 (from LC). LS docketed as registered in August.

1. See above, Dallas to AJ, April 12.

2. See James Monroe to AJ, February 13. The express arrived at New Orleans, March 6. For additional discussion of the missing order, see above, AJ to the Louisiana Militia, March 7.

3. AJ acknowledged the receipt of Monroe's letter, actually dated February 17, on March 16. He had, however, received word of the treaty ratification by March 13.

4. See above, AJ to the United States District Court, [March 27].

5. Dallas refused to supply AJ with the names of those who had complained. See Dallas to AJ, [cAugust 1], below.

From Sophiah McComb

Alabama River Choctaw Bluff.
29th May 1815.

As you descended the river past here last summer from Fort Jackson I and my husband Dr. McComb went on board of your boat¹—you informed us that by the provision that was made in the Treaty which you had made with the Chiefs of the Creek Nation that all actual settlers who were natives of the Country would be intitled to a lease of six hundred and forty acres of land²—some are of opinion that females who are mar-

ried to white men will not be intitled to any from the treaty, if so, the only way to obtain it will be to petition to Congress the next session. I presume Sir that you know in what latitude the Commissioners will view the words of the Treaty and whither females will be intitled to any land or not—your opinion on this subject would be gladly received by one who is in still greater distress to know the issue of a nother affair of immediate concern and highest interest³—My husband has been absent ever since in the winter attending on the Sick that were left at Mobile of the E and W Tennessee Militia Since he has been gone several families have moved over the line from the Territory have taken forcible possession of my fields and planted them in corn have entered and taken my cabbins by force—threatened my life if I do not go off—beaten my little daughter reproached me with my origin and insulted me with the most abusive language and they haven even proceeded to commit private acts of injury on my stock and property I live in perpetual dread my life is a continued scene of sorrow and fear—I have made application to the civil and military authorities the civil cannot be applied to my aid in consequence of the legislature of the M. Territory not extending the jurisdiction of the laws over the former boundry line:⁴ and the military cannot act without the immediate and express order of the President—many other families are placed in the same circumstance respecting intruders and all of the half-breeds are expecting to share the same fate if there is not a stop put to it—they join with me in beging of you Dear Sir to use your influence with the President in our behalf to whom we have sent our most earnest Petition⁵—I beseech you by all the justice of our cause by your love of liberty and freedom in which you have so gloriously distinguished yourself that you will make use of those arguments and measures that you in your wisdom may deem proper for our innocent and distressed condition which favors will be long recollected and greatly acknowledged by your most obedient and most humble Servt.

Sophiah McComb
daughter to Mr. [Benjamin] Durant

ALS, DLC (18). McComb, the daughter of a Huguenot descendant from South Carolina who married the sister of Alexander McGillivray, lived at Choctaw Bluff, a settlement on the north bank of the Alabama River in Clarke County.

1. McComb has not been further identified.

2. See Article 1 of the Treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814.

3. No reply by AJ has been found.

4. Governor Holmes proclaimed jurisdiction over the ceded Creek land, organized as Monroe County, on June 29.

5. See Louhlin Durant et al. to James Madison, May 29, 1815, DNA-RG 75 (M271-1). When the war department forwarded a copy of the petition to Jackson, he responded that he was uncertain of the justice of the claims, but would inquire. He ordered Edmund P. Gaines to investigate. Gaines promised to do so, but assured Jackson that the petitioners were "persons of little character or influence among the Indians." See George Graham to AJ, June 27; AJ to Alexander J. Dallas, July 18; AJ to Gaines, July 24; and Gaines to AJ, July 29.

From Edmund Pendleton Gaines

H. Qr. Fort Jackson.
June 8th. 1815

General,

The principal chiefs and warriors of this place and its vicinity, convened yesterday, agreeably to my request, for the purpose of adopting measures to arrest the war party, that has for some time past infested our settlements on the frontier East of St. Stephens.¹

The chiefs determined, with much apparent zeal and good will, to send out a sufficient force, without delay, to arrest or kill the outlaws. The warriors are now preparing to march. They will be headed by one of their own chiefs, and accompanied by Cap [George W.] Thompson of the Tennessee militia, an active intelligent young officer, who has for some time past had charge of the public property at this post²

The chiefs here indicate a strong disposition to preserve peace. They inform me that they have lately received a message from the British Colonel Nichols at Apalachicola, and the Indians with him, advising them to kill any American they find passing through their country, and not to suffer the lands lately ceded to the United States to be taken possession of by us.³ But the chiefs say their people will not listen to these talks.

The chiefs complain that they have not been furnished with provisions, agreeably to the Treaty, having been reduced for some time past to a quarter ration of flour; no meat or other part of the ration being furnished.

They appear, indeed, to be much distressed for food: their fields are generally destitute of the means of subsistence; many of them are laid waste, and such was the scarcity of corn and other vegetables at the commencement of the present season, that many of the Indians were unable to procure a sufficient supply of seed to plant. They have no live stock whatever, the whole having been swept off, by the war party, by the advice of the prophets. Nor are the few remaining warriors able to obtain food from the forest. There are many families without a warrior or hunter to whom they can look up for support, and the few that remain, are badly supplied with arms and ammunition. Such has been the effect of the war upon these deluded and ill fated people.

Under these circumstances and (those present) to prevent impending famine, I have ordered to this post and Fort Claiborn, in addition to the supplies on hand, Forty thousand rations flour, and ten thousand rations meat, little more than a months supply for 2500 Indians dependant on these posts & Fort Decatur, at half a ration pr day to each.

If I mistake not (for I cannot lay my hand upon the treaty) we engaged to give them rations until they were able to subsist themselves.⁴ It is evi-

dent, then, that until the present years crop is fit for use, we must supply them. This crop will afford them but a limited supply, and it will be partially fit for use by the latter end of next month. I have ordered the public property at Forts Decatur, Williams and Strother, to be collected at this post, where I have directed a guard of two officers and sixty men to be posted, until the whole can be removed, and until further orders.

I am of opinion that it will be prudent, to keep this force, with a supply of arms and amunition, here, until the hostile spirit of the Indians below the Spanish Boundary line shall subside.

The Indians in this quarter feel serious apprehensions of a renewal of hostilities against them by the war party below the line.

The Indians are notified that upon the renewal of hostilities on our frontier, or upon the road the officers commanding posts will stop the Issues of provisions, and that the Nation will be held responsible for the conduct of Individual Indians or parties, in all cases. I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect Your obdt. Servant

Edmund P. Gaines,
Major Genl. by Brevet.

LS, DLC (18); LS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61).

1. A band of "outlaws" led by Paddy Welch were reported to be responsible for a number of robberies and murders on the Georgia frontier. Gaines had previously ordered a detachment from Fort Claiborne to pursue the war party and had reported his intention of assembling another force at the Hickory Ground to cooperate with that detachment. Gaines received news of Welch's capture on June 14. See Gaines to AJ, June 2 and 20.

2. Thompson was United States storekeeper at Fort Jackson.

3. See above, Gaines to AJ, May 14.

4. See Article 7 of the Treaty of Fort Jackson.

To John Reid

Nashville 13th. of June 1815

Dr. Sir

I had the pleasure this moment of receiving your note of yesterday, and regret exceedingly your Indisposition, the complaint you are affected with is one of the most disagreeable, altho not dangerous¹—I am sorry I have not a register to send you—you will find it correctly published in the national inteliger²—I have Just been gratified with a few lines from our friend Duncan—he asks where are you, that he has not heard of, or from you—his reply to the Legislature is not finished, he is waiting for the explosion of two of the senators—who are about to explode and let the treason out—he says to me he will burst the whole³—I have had a laborious siege of it, and wanted your aid verry much—the various communications to be made has kept us verry busy—but we are now closing for the present mail—

I will expect to see you either here or at my house as soon as your health will permit—with respects to your lady & best wishes for your speedy recovery adieu

Andrew Jackson

P.S. are you going on to the east and when do you wish to set out⁴—will you continue in the service I have wrote to the Sec of war—& I hope to see a few of my gallant friends Brevetted⁵—A.J.

ALS, DLC (71). Endorsed by AJ: "The post master will oblige by sending this to its adress as soon as it reaches Franklin A.J.—"

1. See Reid to AJ, June 12.

2. The army register was published in the *Washington National Intelligencer* on May 22.

3. See Abner L. Duncan to AJ, June 2. The *Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Military Measures Executed against the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, the 28th of December 1814*, exonerated AJ by placing blame on Alexandre DeClouet, who carried the rumor of the legislature's disaffection, and Duncan, who transmitted AJ's order on the subject to state authorities. DeClouet issued a short pamphlet, "Alexandre De Clouet to his fellow-Citizens," in his defense, and Duncan, perhaps with AJ's encouragement, seems to have meditated a similar course of action. Duncan's response to the legislative report has not been found.

4. AJ wished to have Reid accompany him to Washington.

5. See AJ to Alexander J. Dallas, June 13.

From John Strother

Ft. Strother June 23d. 1815.

Dear General

I am still at this place with Colo. Wm. Barnett, General Seveir not yet arrived, nor no dispatches from him, nor have we heard from Colo. [John] Kershaw since he left this place in the *strange* manner he did¹—Colo. Barnett is not only very unpleasantly situated, but in my opinion, very improperly neglected by his colleagues & I am of opinion he feels it sensibly but bears it with silence—this day he sends an express to Genl. Seveir, on the return of which, he will determine on something conclusive. If Genl. Seveir does not come on with the express, or give such assurances of his being on shortly after, I am of opinion, the boundary lines will not be commenced running this season—should this be the case it may probably take an *army* to guard the commissioners in running them hereafter—indeed from every thing which I am capable of drawing correct conclusions from at this place, I am as much disposed to beleive that, the principal opposition to the running the treaty lines will be experianced from the friendly party of the creeks, who I am told states, that they think the Genl. Government are in much of a hurry to get the lands before they, on their part, have complied with the terms of the treaty in supplying them with provisions &c.² Again, I am told that Colo. Hawkins (*the notorious hos-*

tile cheif) has given it as his opinion, that unless the commissioners are fully authorised to make full & ample remuneration to the Indians for all the losses they had sustained in the course of the War, that blood would be spilt in running the lines, but more particularly in sectioning the country—& that he had reason to beleive, & had no doubt, but that the Indians would claim themselves as protected under the provision of the British treaty—as a proof of this latter opinion, he shewed to Colo. Kershaw, or gave him a copy of a letter from Nichols, the British agent, who stated that, the Indians were determined to claim themselves protected by that treaty—& through Hawkins forwarned the United States from Interfering with the Indian lands³—as the Grounds of his first opinion relative to remuneration for losses—he furnished Colo. Kershaw with a letter which Genl. Pinkney had sent him stating the terms on which the Genl. Government would make a peace—recollect, this Letter was dated previous to your treaty with them and had no connection with it.⁴ why Colo. Hawkins should at this time attempt, at this time in this oblique manner, to make improper impressions on the minds of the commissioners, or any of them, I leave to be solved by politicians—mathematical objects is my province here, & to that text I stick.

I fear that Colo. Kershaw has received some improper impressions from their *great* little man Hawkins Colo. Barnett will stick close to the text of the treaty & the law—& if he is well seconded all will be right, & nothing but coercion on the part of the Indians, that with a very formadable force will stop him.⁵

Genl. Gaines passed this post on the 18th. 19th. Inst. for deposit &c. he apprehends no dainger of our being interrupted in running the lines—he has promised to order on a proper supply to this post, which would be quite acceptable, as we have had nothing except forrage, since we have been here but such private supplys as I had ordered on from Huntsville on my rout out—The evil spirits stated by the natives to reside in a deep hole in the ten Islands, have surely employed all their mischevious machinations to prevent this post from being supplied with provisions, and thereby determined to starve out all the great men ordered here by the government—surely the place must be enchanted—at least to me it is among the unlucky spots in this world where I have been doomed to see & experience little else but troubles & heartakes—

Your orders to the officers commanding at the different posts near the lines designated in the creek treaty to furnish the commissioners with such guards as they may call for was received by Colo. Barnett a few days past⁶—Adieu and beleive me respectfully your Obt. Hble. Servant—

John Strother

ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16).

1. Barnett (1761–1832), Sevier, and Kershaw (1765–1829) were appointed as commissioners to establish the Creek treaty boundary line. The commissioners originally planned

to meet on May 1, but Sevier later announced that he would be delayed and set a meeting for June 1 at Fort Strother. Kershaw arrived at the fort on May 30, but when Sevier did not appear, he left on June 8 to return to his home in Camden, South Carolina, later explaining to James Monroe that having exhausted his supplies and lacking funds to purchase more he had no choice but to depart. He resigned in July. Strother was present as surveyor for the line.

2. See above, Edmund P. Gaines to AJ, June 8.

3. Kershaw stopped at the Creek agency May 19 on his way to the meeting of the commissioners. There he was likely shown a copy of the April 28 letter from Edward Nicolls to Benjamin Hawkins, which claimed for the Creeks on the basis of the Treaty of Ghent a restoration of their lands as of 1811 and which issued a warning against U.S. citizens entering Creek lands. See Hawkins to Alexander J. Dallas, May 19, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62), and Hawkins to AJ, May 26.

4. On the indemnity question and Thomas Pinckney's letter of April 23, 1814, to Hawkins, see above, AJ to John Coffee, August 10, 1814.

5. In explaining his resignation, Kershaw referred to "the total want of Harmony" between himself and Barnett. Apparently as a delaying tactic, the Creek chiefs, supported by Hawkins and Kershaw, opposed Barnett's plan to call a council of the four Indian nations at Fort Jackson. See Kershaw to Graham, July 23, Hawkins to Dallas, July 8; and Barnett to Dallas, June 23, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63, -62, and -59).

6. Orders not found.

To Edmund Pendleton Gaines

Hermitage. 24th. June 1815

6. Oclk. P.M.

Sir

I have this moment received your letter of the 20th. Inst., dated at Deposit, with its several enclosures.¹

The measures you have adopted I approve, except that in regard to Ft Bowyer. This is a post which we must not finally abandon, & ought not therefore, at present to dismantle. Such a measure might be attended with very dangerous as well as expensive consequences. That point is certainly better calculated than any other in that quarter, to resist the approaches of an invading enemy; & looking forward to possible events I think I can perceive how it may become of incalculable consequence to the power which possesses it. Strongly impressed with the importance of maintaining it while yet we may, I have written to the department of war requesting that a strong auxilliary battery may be directed to be raised in its rear.² When that shall be effected & the fortifications completed according to former orders, ten thousand men, unless I greatly deceive myself, will not be able to take it. I must therefore desire that you will without delay, countermand your order to the commanding officer of the Eastern Section of the District for dismantling it.

In consequence of rumours which reached me of an opposition intended by a portion of the Creeks to the running of the boundary line I have thought proper to order up the 24th. & 39th. Regts to Ft Jackson, except

one company, to be left at Ft Montgomery. Their places, for the present, will be supplied by a company of artillery & one of Infantry ordered from New-Orleans. That part of the 39th. now in the neighbourhood of Knoxville I have directed to be marched to Deposit. These forces, thus situated, by being united with those at Ft Hawkins will, in the event of a renewal of hostilities be sufficient to restore matters to quietness; & perhaps (which is still better) may contribute much to keep them in that state. As to Ft Claibourne you will make any disposition concerning it you may think proper.³

I enclose you a copy of my general order on assuming the command of the Division of the South, by which you will perceive the District, which has been assigned to you as well as the place which has been fixed upon for your quarters—in both of which, I believe, your views will be met.⁴

Knowing the causes which have retarded your movements & appreciating the motives which have induced you to make the application I feel a pleasure in prolonging your furlough to two months, in the state of Tennessee, beyond the period pointed out in the order by which you left New-Orleans.⁵ In the meantime however you will keep your eye to the south & west; & in the event of renewed hostilities you must expect an immediate order. I am very respectfully &c

Andrew Jackson
Maj Genl. Commdg
D. of the South

P.S. I also enclose you a copy of the organization of the army on the peace establishment⁶

LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16).

1. See Gaines to AJ, June 20. The enclosures were duplicates of Gaines's letters to AJ of May and June, the originals having been sent to Washington in expectation of AJ's visit to that city.

2. See AJ to Alexander J. Dallas, June 10.

3. Orders not found.

4. See order by Robert Butler, June 12. Gaines, who requested a station "bordering upon the floridas" (see Gaines to AJ, June 20), was assigned command in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the southeastern portion of the Mississippi Territory, with headquarters in Augusta, Georgia.

5. On June 20, Gaines had requested a furlough, since he had been unable, because of his inspection tour, to take the one granted him on March 17.

6. Jackson probably enclosed a copy of Daniel Parker's general order of May 17 (DLC-68).

From Samuel Carswell

in confidence

Philada. June 26. 1815

Dear sir

Your favor of the 12th. of Sepr. 1814, is received and the contents is duly noted;¹ I am sorry to find that you have not had it in your power to drive out of Louisiana all the adherents to the British Government, as well as those that were in arms against you, for a domestic enemy is much more injurious to the Country than foreign; The vote of thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana, is received in Pennsylvania with disgust;² But it is not expected your officers will accept of it;³ The reason your letter was not acknowledged before this time, was, that it was out of my power to calculate any point to meet you at. The present is to request your age which will confer a particular favor on Your ob. Hble. Sert

Saml Carswell

ALS, DLC (18). Carswell (c1765–1822), a Philadelphia merchant and sometime alderman, had commercial dealings with AJ.

1. Not found.

2. The Louisiana legislature approved a resolution dated February 2, "That the thanks of the general assembly shall be presented in the name of the state to our brave brother soldiers from Tennessee, Kentucky and the Mississippi Territory, and their gallant leaders, generals Coffee, Carrol, Thomas, Adair, and Colonel Hinds, for the brilliant share they have had in the defence of this country, and the happy harmony they have maintained with the inhabitants and militia of this state" (*Acts Passed at the First Session of the Second Legislature of the State of Louisiana*, 1815, p. 70). AJ and his supporters perceived the omission of Jackson's name as an intentional insult, an interpretation supported by the emphasis on "harmony" in the resolution and by the Senate's refusal to concur with a February 6 House resolution to present a sword to AJ.

3. Governor Claiborne conveyed the resolution to the five officers on February 25 and 26. All responded, Coffee reminding Claiborne (March 4) that "we should be guilty of great injustice, as well to merit as to our own feelings, if we withheld from the commander-in-chief, to whose wisdom and exertions we are so much indebted for our successes, the expression of our highest admiration and applause." See Latour, Appendix, pp. lxxv-lxxxii.

To Ninian Edwards and to William Clark

Head quarters D. of the South.

Nashville June 27th. 1815

Sir,

The Indians, on your frontier still hold a menacing attitude of hostility towards the United States. Peace, tranquility and perfect security must be afforded to your frontier. I am just advised that to secure this with-

out a resort to arms, the President of the United States has appointed commissioners to treat with those Tribes bordering on our north west.¹

Confidence is not entertained that peace will result from the friendly course adopted by the President of the United States nor can it be expected untill they are made to smart by our arms, and taught to disregard the *talks* of bad men, agents of British mercenaries To crush these ruthless Mauraders and give peace and safety to the frontier is the present object of the President of the United States in case the proposals of Peace, now offered should be rejected by these deluded wretches. And for this purpose I am authorised to call for an auxiliary force from the Militia of the States or Territories, composing my Division; as you will see in the extract of a letter from the Department of War of date 12th. Instant herewith enclosed.² I have to request you to keep me well advised of the Disposition of the Indians on your frontier. If it should be hostile advise me immediately, and in the mean-time organise for active service the Militia of your Territory, and hold them ready to march at a moments warning. Please advise me of their strength. I have the honor to be with due respect your obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson
Majr. Genl. Comdg.
D. of the South

LC, DLC (62). Edwards (1775–1833) and Clark (1770–1838) were governors of Illinois and Missouri territories.

1. See Alexander J. Dallas to AJ, June 12. William Henry Harrison, Duncan MacArthur (1772–1839), and John Graham (1774–1820) were appointed commissioners to negotiate with Indians of Ohio and the Indiana and Michigan territories. Clark and Edwards were already serving as members of a commission negotiating with Indians on the Mississippi River.

2. For AJ's instructions, see Dallas to AJ, June 12.

From Daniel Bissell

St. Louis, M. T.
July 2nd. 1815

Sir

Government having appointed Commissoners to treat with the Indians of the Mississippi and its vicinnity and have invited the different *Tribes* or *nations* to send Deputies to a council at Portage Du Souix, the 6h July¹ it is presumed a great number will attend when I consider it an object of great moment, as do the Commissoners (see the enclosed note from there secretary) to preserve good order and to impress them at the same time with an Idea of our strength and importance as a nation.² I have therefore taken the necessary steps to concentrate my force as much as circumstances

will permit and to make such disposition of the means under my controule as best to effect the object and give security to the frontier. I have found it adviseable and have called on the Governors of Missourie and Illinois Territories, for a major and two companies of millitia (viz) a major and one company from Missourie and one company from Illinois, and have reduced the Garrison at Belle Fontain to a mear safe Guard, principally In-valeads and with the force from that place, I have maned two of the largest Gun Boats, (the *Governor Clark* and *Commodore Perry*) which are well officered and equiped and already at the Portage.³ Colo. [John] Miller of the 3rd. Infantry is there with about 275 Regulars which he brought on; this officer I have ordered to take Command of the Troops at that place, and any that may arrive.⁴ Governor Clark and myself returned from the Portage last evening, having visited that place, to fix on the Encampment &c., and the Govenor has fixed on the place for his Concil House, which I have directed Colo. Miller to have prepared, the Indians already begin to come in, we found some few there, on our arrival, and about twenty canoe Loads arrived when we were there, from what little I have noticed of the deportment of the Indians since I arrived, I think they appear to attach much consequence to themselves, and hold the americans in great contempt as warriors, little better than squaws, however the circumstance of the Brittish having avacuated Prarire du Shein, and Burnt there works, has apparently changed the tone of some of them, and not unlikely all may subscribe to such a treaty as we wish,⁵ yet I do not beleive we shall have peace long with them, or that those Indians will ever respect us as a nation, untill they are well chastised—I am exstremly awkwardly situated, having much to do and but little to do with, I have neither Quartermaster nor funds for the Department, and know not where I am to git any; the pay master (major [Thompson] Douglass) is absent in Kentuckey for funds for to pay off the Troops, many of which have not been paid, for more than a year, and the few U.S. Troops which I have seen are litterally naked, a part of Captn. [Walter] Wilkinson Compy 24th Infy. have been about two years in service and have not drawn a particle of Clothing there is not an officer of the present peace establishment, that was in this quarter, when I arrived;⁶ I am therefore compelled to continue those on duty, who are dropped from the Rolls of the Army, as also the men for during the war, as no arraignment as yet has been made by the Inspectors Dept. (to my knowledge) for there Discharge and settlement, in fact I feel as if every man we can put on duty at this time quite to little, my call on the Govenors would have been greater, but it is distressing at this season, to call the farmer from his fields. What we may want in numbers, I will endeavour to make up for vigilence, no confidence can as yet be placed in those treacherous beings the Indians, in fact they are far from being satisfied.

The state of Colo. [William] Russells health when I releived him was exstremely delicate, he is now at Kaskaskas exstremely ill, quite *mentally*

deranged, his bad health (I presume) prevented his giving me the necessary information respecting the situation of the District &c. &c., therefore I must report to you as I become acquainted.⁷ I find there is the remains of two companies of the 7th. Infantry which belongs to the Troops at Belle Fontain, Viz late [Thornton A.] *Poses* and [Zachary] *Taylor's* companies,⁸ nine of those men are at Vincennes, and in all about 50 or 55 for 5 years there are also 3 of the 5th. Infy. and about 13 of the 1st. Infantry in this District, they would all form a good company.⁹ I have the Honor to be With great respect sir your obt. servt.

Signed D^L. Bissell Br. Gen

Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-59). Bissell (d. 1833) was a career soldier, having been appointed a cadet in 1791. During the War of 1812 he rose to the rank of brigadier general and commanded troops on the northern frontier. By the May 17 order organizing the peacetime army, he was made colonel of the 1st Infantry, with a brevet rank of brigadier, and ordered to St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

1. The site of a Spanish fort erected in 1799, Portage des Sioux was located on the Mississippi River about ten miles above its junction with the Missouri.

2. Robert Wash (1790–1856; William and Mary 1808), later judge of the Missouri Supreme Court, informed Bissell of the July 6 meeting called by the commissioners and requested “a considerable military force” (see Wash to Bissell, June 24, DNA-RG 107, M221-59).

3. Fort Belle Fontaine had been established in 1805 on the south bank of the Missouri River four miles above its junction with the Mississippi. The post served as military headquarters for the area.

4. Miller (1781–1846), formerly of the 17th Infantry, commanded the reorganized 3rd, then in the West to erect a fort at Prairie du Chien.

5. The British had captured the post at Prairie du Chien in July 1814. They evacuated and burned the fort in May 1815.

6. Neither Douglass nor Wilkinson was retained in the peacetime army, both being officially discharged June 15.

7. Russell (1758–1825), who had served in the revolutionary army and in the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures, commanded the 7th Infantry during the war, but was dropped from the peacetime army.

8. Posey (c1788–1817), a son of General Thomas Posey, served as a lieutenant colonel in the 7th Infantry. He also was dropped from the peacetime army. Taylor (1784–1850), a captain with the 7th Infantry, declined an appointment in the reorganized peacetime army.

9. The troops were scheduled for dispersal. The old 5th Regiment was to be consolidated into the new 8th; the old 1st into the new 3rd; and the old 7th into the new 1st.

To Edward Livingston

Nashville July 5th. 1815

Dr Sir

your very friendly letter of the 11th. of June is to hand, the organization of the army and a prospect of an Indian war in the n west has delayed my Journey to the city¹—Indeed my health is not restored; I have frequent returns of the old complaint and here I must remain until I get the Troops

to there points of destination, and know the result of the pending treaty with the northwestern Indians—

The organization of the army has kept me constantly employed, my friend Reid has been in bad health, he is engaged in aranging and collecting the materials, necessary for a history of the creek war, he tarried with me a week selecting the necessary papers, and as soon as he aranges them, he has promised that he will furnish you with a copy²—It will take him some time—he writes of date the 3rd. Inst. that he is unwell, but every moment his health permits is engaged in the arrangement.³

I shall by next mail enclose to your son a letter of Introduction to the President of the U. States,⁴ it will afford me much pleasure to serve him upon all occasions, and as it respects yourself I have to add that you have only to point out how I can be serviceable to you.

Indeed it was thought that you were engaged in aid of Mr Latour—but as that is not the fact, it would give a number of my friends great pleasure to see such a production from your pen.⁵ Doctor [David] Ramsey of Charleston had (as I am lately advised) undertaken to write this history at the request of Colo. Haynes. his untimely end has prevented it⁶—and as for myself—I know of no pen that could do the subject more Justice than yours—It is certainly the most unpleasant task for a man to become his own Biographer, I long since gave my friend Reid the narrative of my life as far as I could, he was to have furnished it to you long since⁷—it will be however incorporated with the materials he is now collecting, and if he has not, when he furnishes you with the others, that will of course accompany them—

Present my good wishes to all my friends and compatriots of the city—and my best saluations to your family—and believe me to be with great respect and Esteem yr friend

Andrew Jackson

P.S. as soon as I can, I will proceed to the city, of which I will apprise you—It will give me great pleasure to meet you there—I have not lost sight of the impeachment—and an alteration in your Judiciary—⁸ A.J.

ALS, NjP (mAJs). Published in Bassett, 6:455–56.

1. Letter not found.

2. Reid wrote his wife on June 22, “The general, today, removes his papers to his own house, whither I shall accompany him” (DLC-Reid Papers). He also wrote Livingston on June 23, “I am now at the general’s, endeavouring to collect the most correct information respecting himself & his atchievements. . . . As to his *papers*, I am diving into four chests full, not very well arranged; & expect to ‘bring up’ something of value” (NjP-Livingston Papers).

3. Letter not found.

4. See AJ to Lewis Livingston, July 5.

5. On March 21 Arsène Lacarrière Latour had published a prospectus in New Orleans *Friend of the Laws* for his *Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814–15* (Philadelphia: John Conrad and Co., 1816).

6. In early March, Arthur P. Hayne had written his brother Robert Y. to enlist Ramsay (1749–1815) to write a life of AJ with materials furnished by Reid. Ramsay agreed, but the project was cut short when he was shot on May 6 and died two days later. See Robert Y. Hayne to Reid, March 9; Ramsay's inquiries re AJ, April 12; Ramsay to Arthur P. Hayne, April 20; and A. P. Hayne to Reid, April 23, May 5 and 8, all in DLC-Reid Papers.

7. Reid's sketch, sent to Livingston on April 22, has not been found.

8. Jackson was referring to his efforts to promote the impeachment of Judge Dominick A. Hall.

To Alexander James Dallas

Nashville. 11th. July 1815

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st. & 24th. ultimo with their enclosures.¹

By my general order of the 3d. Inst. heretofore forwarded to you, & my letter to Genl Gaines of the 24th. ult. a copy of which I now send you, you will be advised of the disposition I have deemed it expedient to make of the troops within my Division.²

By *that* which has been made of the 24th. & 39th. Regiments, I am persuaded the machinations of Col Nichols will be defeated.³

I cannot believe that any considerable *body* of the Creeks have the least intention to return to hostilities; & the few who have yeilded themselves to improper influences ought, if they continue to manifest an evil disposition, to be brought, at once, to a proper sense of duty. The Seminoles, on whose friendship the least calculations are to be made, will hardly have the audacity to resort to arms, without great encouragement & support from some other power.

I regret very much the delay of the Commissioners in runing the Creek boundary line. Upon this subject I beg leave to transmit you a letter just received from Majr Strother.⁴ To remove any apprehension or danger in the execution of their task I have sent Capt Donelson with his company of rangers to serve as a guard to the commissioners If Genl. Coffee could be made to fill the place, from which it seems Col. Kershaw has retired, I am well satisfied the business would be soon adjusted.⁵ I have the Honor to be very respectfully sir Yr. mst. obt St.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.
D. of the south—

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). The LS has routine summary docketing and an ANS endorsement by George Graham: "These letters have been answered and a copy of the letter to Genl. Winchester enclosed—GG."

1. See Dallas to AJ, June 21, and Graham to AJ, June 24.

2. See the general order by Robert Butler, July 3, which was enclosed in AJ to Dallas, July 3; and, above, AJ to Edmund P. Gaines, June 24.

3. AJ had vacillated in his orders regarding the movements of the 24th and 39th regiments. On June 24, he had written Gaines that he had ordered the bulk of those regiments to Fort Deposit to assist in quelling any opposition to the survey of the Creek treaty line. On June 28, however, in response to reports of possible Indian hostilities in the northwest, he had ordered the troops to Fort Massac. Upon receipt from the war department of more complete information about the troops under his command, he transferred the 24th and 39th regiments from the new 8th Regiment to the new 7th Regiment, retaining them in the southeast and reinforcing the northwest from troops at Pittsburgh. The general order of July 3 directed the 24th and 39th regiments to Fort Hawkins.

4. See above, John Strother to AJ, June 23.

5. Order to John Donelson not found. Benjamin Hawkins was appointed to replace Kershaw on the Creek boundary commission.

The attempt to survey the Creek cession made at Fort Jackson became complicated by continued protest of friendly Creeks against the treaty and by conflicting Creek and Cherokee claims in the area. Jackson, aware of the Cherokee interests, had invited them as observers at the treaty negotiations. On the evening of July 8, 1814, Cherokee chiefs apparently reached agreement with William McIntosh, a Creek chief with a Cherokee wife, to divide the tribal lands by a line "beginning at a point where Vann's store formerly stood, on the waters of the Ockmulgee river . . . and from thence continued to the Coosa river, crossing the same at the place where the present military road crosses said river, and drawn from thence in a straight line, and crossing a fork of the Black-warrior river a little below the old town burnt by General Coffee; and in the same direction continued until it shall intersect the Chickasaw lands: thence leading to the Flat rock, or old corner boundary," thereby conceding to the Cherokees a significant portion of land claimed by the United States in the Treaty of Fort Jackson. On July 9, however, other Creek chiefs led by Big Warrior, who hoped that continued protest of Jackson's failure to honor the promises made in Pinckney's letter would enable the friendly Creeks to retain their lands, repudiated the agreement. After a stormy session the tribes compromised by accepting an alternative instrument, witnessed by Jackson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Return J. Meigs, which stated that the Creeks were unwilling "to make a definitive settlement" but had no objection to the Cherokees settling "on lands which they might deem to be clearly within their boundaries."

In the summer of 1815 both Creeks and Cherokees reacted to preparations for running the treaty line with a reluctance to cooperate and a reassertion of their 1814 positions. When the tribes met at Tuckabatchie in September to discuss the issue, Big Warrior's forceful restatement of his opposition to the treaty was accompanied by a refusal to entertain Cherokee proposals for Creek support of their claims. Thereafter, the rumors

that Creeks would resist by force the survey line proved alarmist, but the Cherokee strategy following Tuckabatchie plagued Jackson through much of 1816, because the delegation they dispatched to Washington in December successfully negotiated a March 1816 treaty whereby the government recognized their claims in the area.

From John Donelson

Fort Strother
July 23d. 1815

Dear Sir

When I wrote you on the 9th. of the present instant I calculated that we would commence runing the Creek boundary line on the 19th.,¹ but it is now the 23d. and we have not commenced yet, we will I suppose in the corse of two or three days commence meandering the Coosee river from this place to Fort Jackson.² The commissioners have defered runing the upper line untill the grat talk which is to be held at Tuck'a'batch'ee in thirty or forty days from this time, between the four different Indian tribes (viz) Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Chocktaws.³ The Creeks & Cherokees have been here for several days talking with the commissioners respecting their claimes in which they differ widely. The Creeks say that the Cherokees own no lands below the mouth of the Highwassee. The Cherokees describe the same bounds to the commissioners which they did to you at Fort Jackson in August last and say that you gave them an instrument of writing for all the lands in the bounds which they describe and appear to hinge upon that as their best claim; but they have not as yet shown the writing to the commissioners, they say that they will bring it forward at the talk at the Tuckabatchees.⁴ I have inclosed you a copy of letter from the Creek chiefs to the commissioners on the 21st. of this instant, which I think contains the truth respecting their claim or I hope at least that it does; If so the commissioners will contend with the Cherokees for the last Inch.⁵ My respects to Aunt Jackson and my friends. I am your affectionate friend

John Donelson jr. Capt.
U.S. M. Rangers

ALS, DLC (19).

1. Letter not found.

2. The survey party left Fort Strother, July 26.

3. A council of the four Indian nations was scheduled to meet at Tuckabatchie on September 9.

4. Here, as elsewhere, Cherokee references to the written instrument signed at Fort Jackson appear to refer ambiguously both to the putative agreement of August 8 and to the compromise document signed August 9.

5. The letter of July 21 (DLC-19) stated that the Creeks had "lent" to the Cherokees the land "from the mouth of Highwassee river over to Coossee river and down that river to the mouth of Hullutka creek (now Wills' creek)—Thence up Hullutka and across to the mouth of Poughchejah creek [Thompson's Creek] of Tennessee river, the same creek where Jack Thompson lived, and above the Deposit."

Secretary of War Dallas and President Madison awaited Jackson's reply to Dallas's April 12 letter (above) with concern. When copies of Jackson's address to the court (above) reached Washington in mid-May, Dallas expressed hope that it would be "practicable . . . to manifest a just respect for the Constitution and laws, without wounding the pride, or feelings, of General Jackson, provided his answer to the Department is temperate and apologetical" (Dallas to Madison, May 20, DLC-Madison Papers). Jackson's May 23 response (also above) did not, however, satisfy the administration, and Dallas again faced the prickly task of writing Jackson. He had not completed the letter when he left Washington in mid-July, and his rough draft was not submitted for Madison's approval until August 1, just as he was about to leave the war department. Nonetheless, the date on the letter sent to Jackson was not changed from July 1, when Dallas probably started composing it.

From Alexander James Dallas

Department of War
1. of July 1815.
[cAugust 1, 1815]

Sir,

Your Letter of the 23d. of May, and the printed paper enclosed in it, were submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States, at the time they were received;¹ and you would have been much sooner answered, in conformity to his instructions, if the intention which you announced of visiting Washington, had not induced me to hope for the opportunity of giving, as well as of obtaining, all the necessary explanations in a personal interview.² Convinced, indeed, of the patriotic motives which actuated your conduct at New-Orleans, the President would willingly abstain from any further remarks upon the subject, were he not apprehensive, that the principle of your example, and the reason of his silence, might be hereafter misunderstood, or misrepresented.

It must be admitted, that the occurrences, stated to you in my letter of the 12h. of April, were of a nature to merit the attention of Government and even to involve the President of the United States (who is bound to take care that the Laws be faithfully executed) in a high constitutional responsibility.³ It was essential, therefore, that those occurrences should

be made known to him: And although it would have been more satisfactory, on every account, if the communication had proceeded directly from yourself, the President can see no cause to censure those public officers, who, without departing from a just respect for your character and services, have regarded it as a duty, to transmit to him an uncontroverted statement of facts. No secret intelligence has been conveyed, nor has any man appeared as your accuser; and, whatever may be the sources of information, you will not, I am confident, deem it personally offensive, or injurious, that an enquiry should be made into circumstances, which have led to an extraordinary exercise of military authority.

The President has seen with satisfaction, Sir, that your justification of the measures, particularly contemplated, rests exclusively upon the ground of "a necessity, not doubtful, but apparent from the circumstances of the case"; and that when you call them "measures of necessity," you mean measures, "without which the country must have been conquered, and the Constitution lost." The position thus taken is candid and explicit: just, as it respects your own responsibility; and safe, as it respects the liberties of the nation. The military power is clearly defined, and carefully limited, by the Constitution and laws of the United States; but the experience of the best regulated Governments teaches us, that exigencies may sometimes arise, when (as you have emphatically observed) "Constitutional forms must be suspended, for the permanent preservation of Constitutional rights."⁴ If, therefore, a crisis of that nature existed at New-Orleans, the President could feel no disposition to condemn the measures, that were adopted as indispensable, to rescue the Country from impending danger; nor does he even deem it material, at this time, to enter into a critical examination of the evidence, which is adduced to prove the existence of the crisis. Some difference of opinion will naturally occur, on such occasions, as to the extent, or the duration, of the alledged necessity; but where no difference of opinion can occur, as to the purity, or the sincerity, of the motive to action; where the exigency was great, and where the triumph has been compleat; the judgment of a responsible and distinguished officer merits implicit confidence.

But the case of necessity which creates it's own Law, must not be confounded with the ordinary case of military service, prescribed and governed by the established law of the land. In the United States there exists no authority to declare and impose martial law, beyond the positive sanction of the Acts of Congress. To enforce the discipline and to ensure the safety, of his garrison, or his camp, an American Commander possesses indeed, high and necessary powers; but all his powers are compatible with the rights of the citizens, and the independence of the judicial authority. If, therefore, he undertake to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, to restrain the liberty of the Press, to inflict military punishments, upon citizens who are not military men, and generally to supercede the functions of the civil magistrate, he may be justified by the law of necessity, while he has the

merit of saving his country, but he cannot resort to the established law of the land, for the means of vindication.

Having thus briefly stated the President's general view of this interesting subject, I renew with pleasure the assurances of his confidence and esteem. Indeed, you have found in his late Acts, relative to the military peace establishment, the best proofs of respect for your character, and of his recognition of your services.⁵ I am, very respectfully Sir, Yr. mo: obed: Sert.

A. J. Dallas

ALS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Published in *United States Telegraph*, November 3, 1828, and in Bassett, 2:211–13. ALS endorsed by Reid, "Received 1st Sept 1815"; and in a different hand, "From A. J. Dallas, in answer to Genl. Jackson's, concerning the complaints that had been lodged with the President for the Genls. conduct in enforcing martial Law. 1 July 1815." A note appended to the LC reads: "The foregoing letter, written at Philadelphia, was delivered for record, August 16, 1815."

1. See above.

2. On May 16, AJ had informed Dallas of his intention to visit Washington "so soon as the accounts of the different departments of my Dist are closed, and a proper disposition made of the Indian goods."

3. See above.

4. The quotations in this paragraph come from AJ's answer to the court, enclosed in his May 23 letter to Dallas.

5. Madison had appointed AJ commander of the Southern Division of the peacetime army.

To [Richard] Brown

Nashville august 10th. 1815

Friend & Brother

I have this moment recd. by the hand of Mr McCoy your letter of the 6th. Instant—¹

I am sorry any dispute should arise between you and the Creeks respecting the boundary of your land—fearing this was the reason why I wrote you and the other chiefs to attend the treaty at Fort Jackson, in hopes your chiefs and the chiefs of the creek nation could settle upon your lines & boundaries before the signing of the treaty, that it might have been stated therein—Colo Meiggs and yourself were very anxious to have your boundaries settled, before the conclusion of the treaty—Major McIntosh and the other chiefs of the creek nation would not enter into the discussion and final adjustment of the boundary with you untill they had finished the treaty with me—I was therefore that Justice might be done compelled, in the treaty with the creeks to call for the cherokee line, where it was agreed on by all to cross the coosee river at the ten Islands and then with it to the chickasaw boundary &c &c after I had concluded the treaty with the creeks you and Colo. Meiggs again attempted to have the boundaries

between the cherokees and creeks settled—In which I was sorry to find, that some warmth was likely to arise between you & Major McIntosh—but finally you came to the conclusion stipulated in an article to which I am a witness with Colo. Hawkins Colo Miggs & others²—a copy of which I would send you but it is in the possession of Major Jno. Reid at Franklin and Mr McCoy says there is a copy in the hands of Colo. Lowry and another in the hands of Colo. Meiggs, which he can get with greater convenience, than to go by Franklin³—Notwithstanding this agreement was entered into after the treaty with the creeks, it will be viewed by the commissioners as the evidence of the claim then set up by the cherokees, and if supported by the evidence of the old men of your nation, and the old men of the creek nation, will be confirmed by the commissioners⁴—It will at all times give me pleasure, to aid in procuring Justice to you and your nation, the part you & your warriors took with me against the hostile creeks will always ensure you my friendship & that of the united states—I hope my friend Capt Hutchings has handed you the sword I sent you by him⁵—you must wear it for my sake and a token of the friendship your father the President of the united states, has for you & your nation I am your friend & brother

Andrew Jackson

ALS copy, DLC (19). Addressed above the salutation to “Colo. John Brown,” but endorsed, “Copy to Colo Richard Brown Cherokee—august 10th 1815.” Richard Brown was the chief Cherokee negotiator during the 1814 Fort Jackson boundary discussion.

1. Not found. McCoy was probably Alexander McCoy (c1785–1837), who served as Cherokee interpreter during subsequent negotiations regarding the Creek lands and as clerk to the council of the Cherokee nation, 1818–35.

2. For discussion of the article, see above, John Donelson to AJ, July 23.

3. Return J. Meigs reported on August 8 that he had given his copy to John Lowry, who misplaced it.

4. Similarly on August 14 AJ wrote Benjamin Hawkins that, if Creek claims could be supported by the testimony of the old chiefs “the commissioners will not hesitate to run the line agreeable thereto.”

5. The sword was probably one of three that Charles Cassedy had been instructed on August 10, 1814, to purchase to honor service at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

From John Pitchlynn

Choctaw Nation
August 20th. 1815

Dear Sir,

Ageeable to appointment I met the chiefs & warriors of this nation on the 11th. Inst. at Shekulluck where there was a great body of Indns. assembled together in council.¹

The Big Warrior one of the principle head men of the creek nation had sent 4 of his men to this district with a Flag, white Beads & Tobacco, but

the men being afraid to come into the nation, sent the flag & white beads by a choctaw hunter that they came a cross on the frontiers [*he*] sent a talk by them, the object of the talk was to get the Choctaws to meet them at a talk to be held at Taco'pa'cha for the purpose of asking their aid to assist them to put a stop to the cutting of the boundary line, and that the Big Warrior had called in all the hostile creek Indns. & say that the line shall not be run.²

I advice the council not to pay any respect to such talks, as the creeks had involved themselves into difficulty and wished to draw all other tribes into difficulty. I likewise adviced them not to permit the Creeks to come in with such talks if they did that the U.S. would begin to loose the confidence & good faith that they formerly reposed in them, & that their father the President of the U.S. would be angry at them for throwing away his talk which he had delivered to them.

The Chiefs & Leading men declared to me that the talk they had revd. from their great father the President would never be throwd away & should not look up to any nation for protection but the U.S. and that they never would suffer any more talk of that nature to be delivered to them, if they did the messengers would stand in danger of rough treatment

As our agent is not in the nation I have taken the liberty to inform you the proceedings of the council at our last meeting I have the honor to be Very Respectfully yr. mo ob sert.

Jno. Pitchlynn

ALS, DLC (19).

1. Shekulluck was a Choctaw site near present-day Shuqualak, Mississippi.

2. Pitchlynn was probably referring to the council of tribes scheduled for Tuckabatchee in September. See above, John Donelson to AJ, July 23.

To Mathew Carey

Nashville august 28th 1815

Sir

your highly esteemed present (the olive Branch & the Naval history of the u states) were handed me by Mr Childress merchant of this place; for which I beg you to accept my thanks—¹

The "Olive Branch" by unveiling the eyes of many who have been long *hudwinked* by the misrepresentations of folly & falshood, must have a most salutary effect in allaying that factious spirit which threatens so much evil to our happy government.

I take the liberty to enclose you Proposals by Major John Reid of the u. states army for publishing by subscription, a full & correct "history of the late war in the south" and to ask your patronage to this work.² Major Reid accompanied me as aid de camp during the whole campaign in the

· August 1815 ·

creek nation & in Louisiana; & possesses all the materials for a true Narrative of the events as the occurred: while his literary attainments are such as will enable him to work those materials into the proper form.

Will you have the goodness to present the Proposals to the public, and advise me of your opinion as to the success with which they will be probably attended in your city.

It is wished that the subscription be kept open untill further advices are forwarded.

Should you think it advisable to have the Proposals in some paper in your city you will please cause it to be done and draw upon Major Reid through me for the amount which shall be remitted to you.

The Major has undertaken this work at the earnest solicitations of the best Patriots of our country, who believing such a history necessary have thought him better qualified by his talents and opportunities to do it Justice than any other person.

I have no doubt the public will be gratified with his performance.

As he designs to have the book printed in Philadelphia or Baltimore he would be glad to know whether you will undertake it, and upon what terms.³ I have the honor to be very respectfully your mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PHi (4-1175); Draft in John Reid's hand, DLC (71). ALS is endorsed, "Recd Sept 10 Asd Sept 13." Carey (1760-1839) was a Philadelphia writer and publisher.

1. Mathew Carey, *The Olive Branch: or, Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic. A Serious Appeal on the Necessity of Mutual Forgiveness and Harmony*, and Thomas Clark, *Naval History of the United States, from the commencement of the revolutionary war to the present time* (Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1814). Volume 1 of Clark's work, in the Hermitage library, bears the inscription, "Presented as a mark of esteem & respect to Gen. Jackson by the Publisher."

2. The prospectus for Reid's work, bearing testimonials of AJ and others, was published in the *Nashville Whig*, September 5. He offered "an octavo volume of about 400 pages" with "a correct engraving of the General" to "be delivered to subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS." The volume was scheduled for publication in the spring of 1816.

3. Carey's response has not been found. AJ also wrote Samuel Smith (1752-1839) in Baltimore (August 28) regarding "patronage" for Reid's work. Jackson's papers include other discussions of publication terms, including a proposed contract with William W. Woodward, but Carey published the Reid-Eaton biography of AJ when it finally appeared in 1817. See also Arthur P. Hayne to AJ, September 16; John B. DeBree to AJ, November 23; Woodward to Reid, November 22, DLC (19).

To William Harris Crawford

Head quarters D of the S.
Nashville Sept 4th. 1815

Sir

I beg leave to draw your attention to the enclosed correspondence between Genl Bissell & Colo. Miller, on the subject of the latter "*abandon-*

ing the post of Portage Du Seux” and leaving the commissioners & that frontier without protection.¹

you will find from the letter of Genl Bissell to me of the 5th. ult (which I think proper to enclose) that my order to Colo. Miller had not reached him before his departure.²

Colo Miller being ordered on special duty by the Secretary of war, I did not suppose he would have left that point unprotected without your instructions, and that too as it appears in open violation of the orders of Brevet Genl Bissell who as he (B Genl Bissell) states was on detachment by special order of the Honble. Secretary of war³—all which is referred for the decision and order of the Secretary of war.

These two gentlemen are at Issue on points that tend to destroy all subordination, without which an army is worse than a *Mob*; I hope measures will be adopted, that will put to rest disputes of this kind in future—

you will please advise me, if any what order you are pleased to take upon this subject.⁴

By advices from Capt Hutchings it appears he has delivered the goods, to the agents of the cherokees, chiksaws & choctaws allotted to them.⁵ No agent attending for the creeks he has transported their part to Fort Strother and is awaiting the attendance of the chiefs for the purpose of delivering them—as soon as he reports to me, it shall be forwarded to the proper department. I am sir with due respect yr most. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg
D. of the South

ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, MHi (4-1182). Crawford (1772–1834) was appointed secretary of war on August 1 and took up his duties August 8.

1. Previous to army reorganization John Miller had been ordered to St. Louis with a detachment of the 17th and 19th infantries, which were to garrison Prairie du Chien. The reorganization order of May 17, which placed the Missouri and Illinois territories within the Southern Division, assigned both Miller and his troops to the new 3rd Regiment, in the Northern Division, whereupon Jacob J. Brown directed Miller to Detroit, an order that Miller followed, ignoring Daniel Bissell's order to remain at Portage des Sioux. The enclosed correspondence (Miller to Bissell, July 23, 25, 29, and Bissell to Miller, July 25, 27, 30, DNA-RG 107, M222-15 and -17) discussed Miller's intention to obey Brown's order.

2. On July 25 Robert Butler had ordered Miller to replace Bissell in command of troops in the Illinois and Missouri territories. For the enclosure, see Bissell to AJ, August 5.

3. In fact, the war department had informed Brown that Miller's troops should not be moved until a suitable replacement force had arrived. Brown later wrote, "It never occurred to me that Col Miller would for a moment even think of marching with his command from the Southern Division of the Army without the order of Genl Jackson, or of the officer that Genl Jackson had placed over him." See George Graham to Brown, June 7, DLC (18), and Brown to Crawford, November 18, DNA-RG 107 (M221-60). For Miller's defense, see Miller to Crawford, December 5, DNA-RG 107 (M221-70).

4. For the reply, see Graham to AJ, September 27. See also James Madison to Graham, September 25, DNA-RG 107 (M222-17).

5. See John Hutchings to AJ, August 7. Hutchings had been charged with distribution of the Indian goods shipped to Huntsville.

To Creek Chiefs

Head Quarters D. of the South
Nashville Sept. 4th 1815

Friends and Brothers

You know me to be your friend, you remember when your nation listened to the advice of bad men, and became crazy by the prophices of your, wicked prophets raised by the machinations of Great Britain and Spain. By the orders of your father the President of the united states I marched an army into your nation to protect those who remembered his talk, and held him fast by the hand in friendship—

Friends and Brothers—you remember I destroyed your enemies, put those wicked prophets to death and to flight, and by the Capitulation & Treaty at Fort Jackson gave peace to your nation.

Friends and Brothers listen a few wicked and bad men who saved them selves by flight flew to Pensacola trusting to the Govenors promised protection and boasted strength and Joined his standard and that of the British—Listen, I told them and told you that the army of Spain and Britain could not protect those fugitives from the arm of our Vengence

Brothers Listen I told you I would follow those bad men into the Town of Pensacola, and destroy them, and their allies the British, and all those that attempted to protect them—

Brothers Listen did I not tell you the truth, did I not enter Pensacola, and at my approach did not Colo Nicholls and Capt. Woodbine like cowards fly to their shipping and leave the Indians to perish or save them selves by flight—*Listen*, many of them did perish and were led away Captives in view of the British fleet from the Town of Penesacola, and who was afraid to put foot on land to save the Indians from destruction, knowing they, them selves would be destroyed—

Brothers Listen, did I not send my men and warriours through all their Country Took and destroyed upwards of two hundred of the Hostile Indians and did the British dare to land any men to protect them. Listen, did not the British after exciting them to war, after promising them protection flee like cowards and leave the Indians to perish, and is there any of your nation after all this so crazy as to Listen to their wicked talks again—

Friends & Brothers I hear with sorrow that some of your people has been listening to the wicked Talks of Colo Nicholls again, and that he has directed you to oppose the running of the line agreeable to the Treaty of Fort Jackson—¹

Brothers Listen, did I not feed you by the orders of your father the President of the u. states and save you and your nation from starving. have I not by the orders of your father the President sent goods into the nation, to cloath you and your naked women and children.

Brothers Listen did I ever tell you a lie. Listen I now tell you that line must and will be run, and the least opposition brings down instant destruction on the heads of the opposers. Brothers Listen—my men are ready to crush all the enemies of the u. states—there four listen not to the lying Talks of Colo Nicholls he has once led part of your nation to destruction—he has promised them protection, & when ever they are attacked, he will again fly and save himself, and leave them to be destroyed—Brothers Listen If you attend to the lying talk of Colo Nicholls you will bring down upon you innavoidable ruin—Brothers Listen hold your father the Presidents talk fast, he is your friend, he never tells you lies, he can and will protect you.

Friends & Brothers I send you a true Talk you know I have never deceived or told you lies, and I now tell you if [you] listen to bad Talks of wicked men such as Nicholls you will bring immediate destruction on your selves—the line will be run I have ordered my men to be ready, all opposition to running the line will be put down—

Friends & Brothers—Justice will be done by the President of the, u. states to all his red children, he will protect his friends and punish his enemies—Listen, the eyes and ears of your father the President is always open to your just complaints—he will hear and redress them—But the moment you listen to wicked men—lay aside his talk, become the enemy of the u. states my warriors will be in the midst of you to protect our friends and destroy our enemies—

Friends & Brothers I have heard your talks through your friend Capt Hutchings who is also my friend, and answer that the Prisoners will be restored that is in the hands of the Chocktaws and Cherokees and Chickesaws, as soon as your nation is able to feede them and a written request is forwarded by the Chiefs of your nation in council for them²—I am your friend and Brother

signed. Andrew Jackson
Majr Genl. Comdg.
D of the South

Copy, DLC (19). Published in Bassett, 2:216–17.

1. See Benjamin Hawkins to AJ, July 17; Edward Nicolls to Hawkins, June 12, DLC (18); and above, John Pitchlynn to AJ, August 20.

2. Article 5 of the Treaty of Fort Jackson had specified that “the United States will cause to be immediately restored to the formerly hostile Creeks . . . all the prisoners taken from them during the war.” No written record of the Creek complaints to John Hutchings has been found.

To Alexander James Dallas

Head Quarters D. of the South
Nashville 5. Sepr. 1815.

Sir

By the last mail I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st. July in answer to mine of the 23d. May.¹

I am alive to the goodness of the president in doing me the justice to believe that my conduct at New-Orleans was governed only by motives of patriotism.

Nothing is more foreign to my wishes than that he should become involved in any responsibility on account of my proceedings; & I have always intended to lay those proceedings, at a proper day, before him & the world.

As furnishing a good opportunity for this, I had looked forward to an investigation which I designed to have instituted into the conduct of Judge Hall; in which, all that can be urged against my own conduct, may be expected to appear, free from the suspicion of tenderness or suppression.²

With my general measures I have, from time to time, kept the department of war advised.

A direct & more particular statement of my proceedings, with the causes which produced them would, before now, have been made to the president, had my health permitted, or the nature of my engagements allowed me leisure for attending to the subject as I wished.

I shall be far Sir from thinking it "personally offensive or injurious, that an enquiry should be made into the circumstances which occasioned that exercise of military authority," which extraordinary as it was, I felt myself bound to assume; & shall acquiesce, with the utmost satisfaction, in any mode of enquiry which the president may think the most effectual for guarding against the "misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the principle of my example or of the reason of his silence."³

I have been prevented by illness from which I am not yet recovered, & by my engagements, from visiting the seat of Government as soon as I had contemplated; but I expect to set out thither in a few weeks, & hope, after my arrival there, to be able to give such explanation of my conduct as may be satisfactory. At present it will not be expected that I should attempt to support the existence of the "necessity" on which I rely, or discuss its effects. I will just here remark however, that if "necessity creates its own law" the powers of the commander who shapes his course to it may sometimes not be strictly "compatible with,["] what may be esteemed "the rights of the Citizen or the independance of the judiciary." It is easy to imagine a crisis in which the precepts of the Judicial power must not run into his camp & derange his preparations—in which neither writs of

habeas corpus nor of subpoena must be permitted to withdraw his centinels from their posts or his men from the Lines; & every man, acquainted in the least with military matters, must be sensible how many causes may render it necessary to extend the limits of his camp.

It is very true that “no authority exists in the U States to declare or impose martial law beyond the possitive acts of Congress” & this I look upon as a wise (omission, for the same cause that no authority is) precaution; but an occassion may nevertheless occur of such pressing emergency as will render such a measure indispensable, & as will admit of no delay; & then the officer who takes upon himself such high authority must do it at his own risk & on his own responsibility, both to government & individuals, & must rely for his justification, on the Necessity which influences his conduct. As furnishing a presumptive proof at least, of that which regulated mine I beg leave at this time, to enclose you, “the judgment of responsible & distinguished officers” who acted with me.⁴ I have the honor to be very respectfully Sir Yr. mst. obt. st

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.
D. of the South

LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC and Draft by Reid, DLC (62, 20); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (mAJs). Published in *United States Telegraph*, November 3, 1828. AJ addressed this letter to Dallas, although he knew that William H. Crawford had succeeded Dallas as secretary of war. Upon its delivery to the war department, chief clerk George Graham (1772–1830), in the absence of both Dallas and Crawford, forwarded the letter to President Madison. Madison instructed Graham to show it to Dallas upon his return to Washington. See James Madison to Graham, September 25, DNA-RG 107 (M222-17).

1. See above, AJ to Dallas, May 23, and Dallas to AJ, July 1 [cAugust 1].

2. On the same day AJ wrote Edward Livingston, “From a late letter recd. I find it will be all important to have the report of the proceedings had against me by Judge Hall—My friend Duncan promised to furnish me with this report long since, and my departure for the seat of Government has in some measure been delayed to receive it. . . . will you have the goodness to have it forwarded by next mail if it has been compleated.”

3. The phrases quoted here and below are from Dallas to AJ, July 1 [cAugust 1].

4. See above, Daniel T. Patterson to AJ, April 3. Other enclosures likely included Thomas Beale et al. to AJ, March 31; Livingston to AJ, March 27; Abner L. Duncan to AJ, March 27; and David B. Morgan to AJ, March 28.

To Edmund Pendleton Gaines

Head Quarters D. South
Nashville Sept. 30: 1815

Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12. Inst. enclosing sundry extracts from the letters of Colo. Hawkins—¹

I cannot believe the Indians with all the excitement that can be offered

will have the temerity to do any acts of Hostility. Still sir, you are right to be prepared, promptly to put it down, and the movement of the 4th Reg. and the call for the militia to be held in readiness are proper acts of precaution.²

There is no doubt but if the Indians proceed to any acts of hostility or opposition to the running of the line, it will be from the excitement of the British officer [William] Hambly³—On the event of hostility or opposition to the running of the line, you must be ready to quell it, the line must be run—and on the event of war with the Indians, every whiteman or negroe found in arms with the enemy must be put to the sword. I am sir respectfully yr. mo. obt. st.

signed Andrew Jackson

LS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); LC, DLC (62).

1. See Gaines to AJ, September 12. The enclosed extracts reported an expectation that Indians would resist by force the attempt to survey the Creek treaty line.

2. Gaines had ordered the 4th Regiment to Augusta and had requested that Georgia Governor Peter Early (1773–1817) hold 2,000 militia in readiness to check hostile Indian movements.

3. An employee of the trading firm of John Forbes & Co., Hambly had been appointed a first lieutenant and head interpreter by Edward Nicolls, who left Hambly in charge at Apalachicola when he departed for England. Benjamin Hawkins quoted Hambly as saying that the British would soon return with aid for the Indians.

From William Carroll

Nashville Oct. 4th. 1815

Dear Sir,

I recd. by yesterday's mail a letter from the war department on the subject of Genl. Roberts's trial¹—The president has declined acting on them, in consequence of a representation made by the Members of Congress from West Tennessee: and has forwarded them to the Adj. Genl. of Tennessee directing that the Governor of this State take such measures as he may think proper—Such conduct is unaccountable, as the President is the only competent Authority to act in the case—and if the representation of the members of congress had a tendency to influence his mind in favor of Genl. Roberts—why not discharge his duty and remit the sentence—The Governor cannot act: he has no authority; and I am informed that he intends returning the proceedings. will you please endeavour to have the subject acted upon—The fate of the Genl. ought to be known: his feelings have been long in suspense.

During my late absence I had the pleasure of seeing many of the leading characters of the states of Ky. Ohio and Penna. most of whom are solicitous that you should become a candidate for the next President²—I was asked by many whether you would permit your name to be used or not but never having heard any thing from your self on the subject I was unable

to give any answer. Mr. [Henry] Baldwin of Pittsg. a Lawyer of profound talents and great respectability is your friend, and is very solicitous on the subject: he informed me that he had no doubt of your success; that he had heard from many of the Eastern States who were favorably disposed towards you³—When you have determined on the subject—I should (if consistent) be glad to know your views—

Mr. [James] Ross of Pittsg.—a Lawyer of eminent Talents with whom you are no doubt acquainted—as I was informed, is highly displeased at the conduct of Judge Hall against you⁴—He will be at Washington city this winter and would no doubt engage against the Judge, should you have determined to impeach him—

The citizens of Pittsg. are extreemly anxious that you should return that way; that an opportunity may be afforded them of expressing their gratitude to you for the signal services you have rendered your country—

That you may enjoy health and happiness during your absence is the wish of Yr. friend

Wm. Carroll

ALS, DLC (19). Published in Bassett, 2:217–18 (extract).

1. Carroll had urged the war department to reach a determination regarding the proceedings of Isaac Roberts's court-martial. See Carroll to Alexander J. Dallas, July 30, DNA-RG 107 (M221-60); and George Graham to Carroll, September 15, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8).

2. For similar reports regarding support for AJ in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, see Andrew Hynes to AJ, October 24, and Anthony Butler to AJ, November 7.

3. Baldwin (1780–1844), soon to be elected to Congress, was appointed to the Supreme Court by AJ in 1830.

4. Ross (1762–1847) was a former senator and three-time Federalist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania.

From Edmund Pendleton Gaines

Head Quarters, Eastern Section—

Division of the South—

Augusta. Ga. Octobr. 8th 1815

General,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information a copy of a letter from his Excellency Governor [Peter] Early, dated the 5th inst. in reply to mine of the 12th ultimo, a copy of which is also enclosed, together with the copy and extract of letters, which I have just now received from the Honble William Barnett one of the United States Commissioners for running the Boundary line under the treaty of fort Jackson—No 1 to 3.¹

By these communications it appears that the Chiefs and Warriors of what we had considered to be the friendly part of the Creek nation *have refused to abide by the treaty*.²

Although Colonel Barnett is of opinion that these Indians “will not at-

tempt opposition by force”; Yet whilst the Chiefs and Warriors of this part of the nation, “refuse to abide by the treaty,” and the Seminoles continue to menace, as they have done, our Commissioners, and guards, on the Line; it seems, in my judgment, proper to order the 2000 Georgia Troops to assemble at Fort Hawkins as soon as practicable; and that I should take immediate measures to obtain from the States of South Carolina and Tennessee three thousand more, which added to the 4th & 7th Infantry (about 700 effectives each) will make a total of six thousand men—This force will enable me, under any circumstances that may be likely to arise, *to establish a permanent Boundary Line*; and at the same time to give to the Seminola Indians that wholesome correction, by which alone, as long experience proves, savage enemies can ever be made friendly or harmless.

The perilous situation in which an attack upon the 7th Regiment would probably place that Corps, suggests the propriety of my ordering the 2000 Georgia Militia to Fort Hawkins, to support the regular troops; and I have determined, under all circumstances, should the next mail bring no information calculated to change the present appearance of affairs in that quarter, to call upon the Governor of South Carolina for 2000, & the Governor of Tennessee for 1000 men—to repair to Fort Hawkins as early in next month as possible.³

I beg you will be pleased to favor me with your views and instructions upon this subject, as soon as you may find it to be convenient.⁴

Enclosed you will find copies of my latest Instructions to Col. [James] McDonald, numbered 4 & 5.⁵ Most Respectfully, Your obdt servt.

Edmund P. Gaines,
Major Genl commg

LS, DLC (19).

1. See Gaines to Early, September 12; Early to Gaines, October 5; Barnett to Early, September 21; and Barnett to Gaines, September 26, all DLC (19).

2. On October 9, Return J. Meigs, who was present, reported to AJ the address of Big Warrior to the boundary commissioners: “he said the treaty was no talk, that it was no treaty, that he was threatened and compelled to sign it—at the same time he said that you had saved his life & the lives of his people meaning of the friendly party. He refused to appoint any of his Chiefs to go with the Commissioners on the line according to custom in such business.”

3. On October 14 Gaines wrote AJ that he had decided to postpone the calls for South Carolina and Tennessee troops, pending AJ’s orders or active Indian hostilities. He did, however, request that the governors hold militia in readiness.

4. AJ, traveling to Washington, did not respond until November 22, five days after he received the letter.

5. McDonald (d. 1830) commanded the 7th Infantry, stationed in the Creek nation. Gaines first ordered that McDonald fortify and await reinforcements in the event of Indian hostilities and later authorised him to employ friendly Indians against any hostile party. See Gaines to McDonald, September 11 and October 3, DLC (19).

To Robert Butler

Knoxville Octbr. 18th. 1815—

Dr Colo.

I reached this place on yesterday, I was met by a number of the most respectable citizens conducted to the city, and pressed to await here & Dine with them today—I was compelled to yield to this request—notwithstanding, the delay is distressing to me—and you know how loathsome this parade is to my feelings—

On my arrival I recd. the package you enclosed to me—I have wrote to Mr Graham & noted the contents of his letter—it is truly strange that such a construction could be put upon my letter¹—you will herewith receive enclosed the reference from the war office to me [of] Doctor [Harry C.] Bradfords case & the Report of B. Major [William] Bradford—with my memoranda thereon for your order,² It is certainly right promptly to discharge all those reported fit subjects for discharge or unfit for service, and who from there state of debility there is no probability of becoming fit for service—respectfully yrs. &c.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.
D of the S.

ALS, DLC (19).

1. See AJ to George Graham, October 18, and Graham to AJ, September 27. AJ was referring to his September 12 letter to Graham, which suggested that Butler be appointed to a line commission if the adjutant general's office were to be discontinued by Congress. Graham's September 27 response indicated that Butler would be transferred, leaving a vacancy in AJ's staff to "be filled by a gentleman to whom the government is committed." Both AJ and Butler hastened to inform Graham that Butler did not wish to resign as adjutant general unless the office were discontinued. See also Butler to Graham, October 16, DNA-RG 107 (M221-60).

2. Harry C. Bradford had been a surgeon's mate in the 24th Infantry prior to his resignation, which took effect April 14. AJ's memorandum on his case has not been found, but a fragment of Butler's reply to Bradford survives (DLC-75). Butler denied Bradford's unidentified request because his resignation had been accepted. William Bradford (d. 1826), a brevet major in the rifle regiment, commanded the garrison at Newport, Kentucky. He submitted to Butler a troop return, dated September 27 (DLC-68), which categorized his forces as "fit for full service," "fit for garrison duty," and "fit subjects for discharge." Butler forwarded it, inquiring "what order will the Major General give on this report," and AJ endorsed the report with his reply that those fit for discharge should be discharged, but the others should be retained for the protection of the depot.

From Robert Butler

Nashville 2nd November 1815.

Dr. General.

I have been sending over the whole country to procure a workman to repair your Ginn and mill and have been disappointed as yet. [Peter] Bass would not give any thing for your raw hides to justify a barter, we are under a promise from the Turner in this neighborhood in a few days and should he disappoint, I will follow your directions and purchase—¹

Your negroes are all well except two small ones with the whooping cough and they not bad. John Knox is (I think) on his deathbed.

Your wench as usual commenced open war and they have been brought to order by *Hickory oil*. I lament that your present oversee'er cannot write, as your cotton is put in the house without any summary of weight being taken, and I fear your hands does not do their duty. I intend to weigh one night to see the amount each hand has picked—

Colo. [Robert] Hays has picked out 14000 lbs weighed as it came out of the patch—Colo. Stockley [Donelson Hays] will be off for the city in a few days² Mr. Hutchings will give you the news of the races and of which I know nothing—

Mrs. Butler is in fine health and moves as stately as a German Princess—

All well and desire much to Mrs. Jackson and Andrew—

My best respects are presented to Majr. Reid. and accept the greeting of your friend and humble st.

Robert Butler

ALS, DLC (19).

1. Bass (c1769–1829) operated a large tannery in Nashville before emigrating to Missouri in 1816.

2. Stockley D. Hays left for Washington on November 6 to settle quartermaster accounts.

From Thomas Adams Smith

St. Louis November 5th. 1815.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you, that in ascending the Mississippi to the Demoine, I was met, by the principal chiefs of the Hostile Indians, who sued for peace on any terms. Their not attending the council at Portage De Sioux, and accepting the terms, offered them by the government, in common with the other tribes they attribute to the advice of disaffected white persons among them. I agreed to suspend Hostilities untill the pleasure of the President could be known on the condition that they would

confine themselves to the country North of Polecat River,¹ to which point I conceived it important to extend our settlements; because it will be the means of securing the permanent, tranquility of this frontier and will be a moderate punishment for their perfidy. For peace on these conditions they appeared grateful—They were, however, explicitly informed that I had no authority to treat with them, and would be governed in my future movements by the orders I should receive relative to them. I have the Honor to be Sir with High Respect your obedient servant

LC, MoHi (4-1222). Smith (1781–1844) was colonel of the rifle regiment. In August AJ had assigned him command of federal troops in the Illinois and Missouri territories.

1. Officially the Skunk River.

Jackson left Nashville on October 8 and arrived in Washington on November 16. Along the route through East Tennessee and the valley of Virginia, he was honored with dinners and receptions. In the letter below, John Reid described some of their social activities in Washington.

John Reid to Elizabeth Reid

George Town 18th. Nov. 1815

My Dear Betsy,

We reached this, day before yesterday, in the evening—having travelled all day in a cold rain. During the shower which fell the morning after we left Lynchburg, I was “*snug in quarters*” at Edmund Winstons;¹ The General went on to Amherst court-house.

Yesterday we visited the President & his lady, the secretary of state & his lady, the secretary of the Treasury & his lady, & the secretary of war & his lady;² & were “*not a bit afraid*” Now from your country-education, you may suppose we visited, respectively, these husbands & wives in the same apartment. By no means. First we enter the *Lord’s* apartment—making a bow as we enter, & another, as you may guess, when we leave the room. The “Lord” follows us to the door, & makes another low bow (all in the awkwardest style) just about the time our backs are turning upon him. We, of course, turn about two quarters round, which occasions in turn a very awkward position both of the body & mouth, while we are making our second bow & taking our second adieu. Then we enter a passage which leads directly to the door that opens upon the street, with hearts “brim full” of joy at our deliverance. All of a sudden this pleasing sensation is chilled by a “great big” footman who comes hurrying after us, enquiring “will you not see the lady? she expects & desires your presence in her parlour.” So we turn immediately back, & are conducted up stairs to the lady’s parlour, where we either find her

“gently reclining” on a couch; or the apartment empty, until she makes her appearance, “full triged” from the dressing room. A few very “civil things” are said by her & the General; & then we again retire with our *double bows*. This is the routine of “*high Life*” Now this, undoubtedly, is the kindest, the most polite, & the best natured circle in the world. I’ll give you a proof. While we were at the President’s he turned to me & observed with the most smiling countenance “I hope Mrs Reid is with you in the city; I have a great *desire* to see her.” I replied “she is left on the way; but would undoubtedly have come, had she known how ‘warm a side’ you had for her.” This was said, (altho said good humouredly) in such a way, that methought he immediately became two inches lower—his hair became curly, & the red, both of his nostrils & eyelids appeared. The truth is he was perplexed by the appearance of Genl. Jackson, who, whenever the conversation “flaged” was looking, with a melancholy air *[ou]t* at the window, on the ruins of our publick buildings.

The President was well dressed in black, silk stockings, & powdered—the other officers much more plain—I was glad at this as when I went to dress out to meet them, I found my “fine” shirts gone. I happened, however, to be spared a clean one; & that answered every purpose. Affectionately Adeiu

John Reid

P.S. Have our horses attended to & fattened, my expences here can’t be less than forty dollars a week! Most monstrous!! What must the General’s be? our stay can’t be long.
JR

ALS, DLC (mAJs).

1. Not further identified.

2. Dolley Payne Todd Madison (1768–1849) married James in 1794; Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (c1763–1830) married James in 1786; Arabella Smith Dallas (c1763–1839) married Alexander J. in 1780; and Susanna Gerardin Crawford married William H. in 1804.

From George Croghan

Head quarters 8th. Dept.
New Orleans
20th. November 1815

Dr. Sir

I spoke to you in a letter of September of the general suffering throughout this Dept. from the want of pay.¹ I must again mention the same subject, not with a hope of being *immediately* relieved of our distressing & still growing embarrassments (for the last *appropriations* are I doubt not long since disbursed) but with a view of enlisting your best exertions

towards bringing the subject of the *payment* of the army before congress so soon as it shall convene.²

I assure you, I feel for my country when I see the indignities & shameful impositions that are daily practised upon its officers, who to save themselves from the clutches of a constable, are forced to make the most humiliating excuses, or to sacrifice everything save their honors, to the payment of debts contracted under positive assurances or at least full expectations of shortly receiving their arrears of pay from goverment.

There are here sir a set of d——d Harpies who are preying upon the very vitals of the army: a set whose trade it is to raise the hue & cry of the creditors, that they may *relieve* the unfortunate debtor, by *liberally* assuming the payment of his debt, for the very *trifling* premium of 6 or 10 pr. cent pr. *month* Extortion of this kind is my [by] no means rare. Those wretches are *fattening* on the distresses of the army—Two instances are now before me: one of an officer, who to keep clear of jail, sold his accounts for 18 months pay at a discount of 45 pr. cent. How humiliating is it to the proud feelings of an honourable officer, to be reduced to the extremity of hawking his accounts against *this goverment* about the streets, offering them to the highest bidder, to satisfy the claim of some scoundrels who fifty times a day would insult him by dunn[ing] him in the open street.

Our standing is so high here sir, that were an officer to ask *credit* for a *b[l]essing* to save him from purgatory, he would meet the mortification of a positive refusal I have the honr. to be sir with sents. of highest Respect yr. obt. Hume. sert.

G Croghan Lt Col.
Comdg. 8th. Dept.

Photocopy of ALS, T (4-1248). Croghan (1791–1849), lieutenant colonel in the reorganized 1st Infantry, had assumed command at New Orleans in September.

1. Letter not found.

2. AJ responded by transmitting Croghan's letter to the secretary of war and urging him to "remedy the evil as early as possible" (see AJ to William H. Crawford, December 18). Congress passed a bill on December 21 appropriating \$5,617,000 for the pay of army and militia officers during the late war and making additional appropriations for clothing and subsistence.

To Edmund Pendleton Gaines

Washington City 22nd. Nov. 1815

Sir.

Your letter of the 26th. Ult. with its enclosures, reached me this evening. On my arrival here (16th. Inst.) I found several other packages from you.¹

Notwithstanding I still believe, as I have always believed, that there is but little danger of renewed hostilities by the Creeks, I entirely approve the precautionary measures you have adopted. It is not true, as some of the "heads of department" seem to think, that the great error in our Indian expeditions, is the calling out too many men at once: the error is in not providing sufficiently for them beforehand.

I was greatly pleased to be informed that you had been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Genl. Sevier; and as I have been also informed that a commission has been made out and forwarded you for Genl Coffee, in the event of the inability of Col. Hawkins to act; I have no longer any doubt that the Line will be speedily run, & all murmurings and disturbances quieted in that quarter.²

I received a very friendly letter from the Big Warrior of date 28th. Ult. but he is certainly a man of great duplicity.³

Majr. [Samuel] Champlain is, for special reasons, permitted to remain a short time in Charlestown; and required to report at Nashville by the 10th. Feby.⁴

I have also just recd. your letter of 26th. Ult. accompanying a condensed report of the state and condition of certain military posts within the limit of your Command: which I shall lay before the Secy. of war.⁵ I have the honor to be very respectfully Yr. Obt. St.

(signed) Andrew Jackson
Maj. Genl. Comdg.
D. of the South

LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:239 (extract dated November 26).

1. See Gaines to AJ, October 3, 8, 14, 26, 31; November 2, 4.

2. The work of the Creek boundary commission, already delayed by the resignation of John Kershaw and the death of the chief surveyor, John Strother, was halted again by the death on September 24 of John Sevier and the illness of Benjamin Hawkins, who had been appointed to Kershaw's place. To prevent further delay George Graham forwarded with the letter appointing Gaines a commission to be given John Coffee if Hawkins were unable to serve. See Graham to AJ, October 25, and Gaines to AJ, November 4.

3. Not found.

4. Champlain (d. 1863; U.S. Military Academy 1807), a major serving as deputy quartermaster general for the Division of the South, had been granted permission to delay reporting to Nashville so that he could testify at a trial arising out of a duel in which he served as second.

5. See Gaines to AJ, October 26.

To John Coffee

City of W. Decbr. 4th. 1815

Dr. Genl

I have this moment recd your letter of the 15th. ult. observed & noted the contents, which will be duly attended to—¹

The letter alluded to by Colo. Butler is the appointment of yourself

provisionally a commissioner to run the boundary lines agreeable to the treaty with the creeks—that is in case Colo. Hawkins is incapable or unwilling—& Genl Gains is entrusted to inform you of this by express—²

The Idle rumor of F Jackson being taken is untrue—³

Our young friend Lemuel [Donelson] has had a severe attack of the prevailing disease here, which terminated in a pleurisy—he is out of danger—& recovering verry fast—Mrs. J. has been unwell & so has our son—but all well & recovering at present, the variety of climate here owing to very sudden changes, is not very favourable to myself—⁴

I have been received every where with the greatest attention—My stay will be but short here—finding that the administrators of the Govr are perfectly contented with *all* my conduct before Neworleans—I will leave my enemies to groan under there disappointed malice and attend to my duty—⁵

I will write you more fully in a few days, present me affectionately to Mrs. C. & except for yourself my best wishes.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi (4-1272).

1. Not found.

2. See above, AJ to Edmund P. Gaines, November 22.

3. The *Nashville Whig*, November 7, printed a report that Fort Jackson had been burnt by Creek Indians. On November 16, George M. Deaderick wrote that AJ's "red friends" visiting Nashville "laughed at" the rumors.

4. Both AJ and Rachel were well enough to attend a ball in AJ's honor on December 7; however, his health rapidly deteriorated and, by December 11, he was reported too ill to leave his room. On December 16 John Reid wrote his wife, "The general's life has been almost dispaired of, but he is now recovering" (DLC-Reid Papers). According to Reid, the problem was an infection of AJ's arm.

5. Upon his arrival in Washington, AJ solicited an interview with Dallas to justify his conduct in New Orleans to the President. According to Reid, who was present at the interview on November 21, "Dallas replied, that the president, as well as all the heads of departments, were so sensible of the great, the inestimable services he had rendered his country, & the wisdom of the measures he had pursued for this purpose, that they neither required nor wished any further explanation. The general then observed that he had come *fully prepared* to give one that should be satisfactory, but that he was willing to sacrifice his 'individual wishes' to what might be thought, the 'general good'; and desired him to consult the President on the subject, to whose opinion he promised to conform" (Reid to Coffee, November 21, THi-Dyas Collection). See also AJ to Amos Kendall, June 18, 1842.

To William Harris Crawford

Washington City. 17 Decr. 1815

Sir.

I shall not be considered troublesome when I again claim the attention of the department of war to the situation of the Divission which has been assigned me. The considerations which render it important that there

should be placed within it, as soon as possible, all the means intended for its defence, I need not suggest. Reports & communications in your office will shew the deficiencies which exist.

The exposed situation of Mobile requires the earliest attention; & points to the necessity of auxiliary batteries at Ft Bowyer. On this subject I have heretofore communicated my thoughts.

Petites Coquille too is a most important point as it commands the entrance into lake Ponchartrain; & the fortifications which have been commenced there, ought to be completed without delay.

The establishment of those auxilliary batteries at Ft St Phillips which I have heretofore recommended, merits the most particular consideration.¹

All of these works ought to be placed at once under the immediate superintendence of some skillful engineer.

So soon as the runing of the Indian line will allow it, a chain of posts should, I am persuaded, be extended from Mobile to the Georgia Line—one of which should be at the point where the E. Florida line crosses the Escambia—another where it crosses the Choctawhatchee—& a third where it crosses the Apalachicola. I suggest these now, as the best scites which my knowledge of the Country enables me to point out; but it is not improbable, when the country comes to be better explored, more eligible positions may be discovered. This chain, however, I doubt not, will be sufficient for our present views, by preventing the operation of foreign influence upon the natives, & by offering a strong inducement for the speedy settlement of that section of the country by our own citizens; both of which I conceive to be considerations deserving the most serious attention of the government.

As closely connected with the defence of the most important part of my Division, I must take this occassion to recommend the propriety of facilitating the intercourse with that district of country which on any great emergency, must supply the means for this defence. A road leading from Nashville (which is the proper point it should commence at) to New-Orleans, may be conducted over much better ground than that which is at present travelled, with a saving of more than 300 miles. A passage thus shortening the distance for the transportation as well of supplies as of men from the country which, on such an occassion, must furnish both, may be of incalculable consequence in our future operations. Let me add also as a consideration deserving great weight that this road will scarcely touch upon land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished² The designation however, of this road, should be entrusted only to some one in whose honor & honesty the government has the highest confidence. The opening of it may be of very little expence. I have the honor to be with great respect Sir Yr. mst obt st

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg.
D. of the South—

LS in John Reid's hand, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Published in Bassett, 2:222-23 (extract from LC).

1. See AJ to Alexander J. Dallas, June 10, and AJ to James Monroe, April 28.

2. The military road, from Nashville to New Orleans, was built between 1817 and 1820.

To Robert Butler

(private)
Dr Sir

Linchburgh V. Decbr. 31rst. 1815

We left the city on the 24th. and reached this place this evening—We have experienced a few days of bad weather—the ground covered with snow—tomorrow we move on for Nashville, where we will arrive as early as our horses & the season will permit, our horses are thin & the depth of snow, is very fatiguing to them—I hope to reach you by the 25 or 30th. proximo—I shall not attempt, to give you a detailed account of the passing scenes at Washington—suffice it for the present to observe, that I had the pleasure of seeing all the great men at the city, was friendly greeted by all—and was obliged to flee the proffered hospitality of the surrounding cities to restore my health & preserve life—I therefore am retracing my steps to avoid the various pressing invitations—Before I reach you the fate of the bill enlarging the staff of the peace Establishment will be known—on the event of it passing you will be continued in your present appointment—if not, I have the promise of the Sec of war that you shall have an appointment in the line—you will observe there is one vacancy not filled—¹

I am directed to have both Genl Bissel & Colo. R[obert Carter] Nicholas arrested—on charges to be drew up from the papers furnished²—If the Judge advocate is not on at Nashville—order him on without delay—I wish you to have a roster made out of all the officers in my Division & where stationed, and the number of men, of the different corps, where cantoned or garrisoned—This I wish you to have prepared on my arrival—I shall have to visit Fort Bowyer & New Orleans shortly, on my route to Mobile will have to explore the Southern limits and choose a site for a garrison at or near the Escambia & another at the Choctaw Hatchee—on this route you will have to accompany me—

I wish you to say to my overseer, that I am on my return—and will expect that my houses will be prepared in such away as will prevent the northern blast from entering—say further to him—to have as much hemp broke as will make a sufficient quantity of Bailing to Bale my cotton & set the wenchers to spin it—Give our compliments to Miss Jane Caffery & say to her that we will want something good to eat & drink on our arrival—& to Dunwodie to have my young horses in good order—as I shall want as many as will carry me to Mobile—I hope my old friend the Duke will be able for the field—³

I shall want my Cotton for marktett on my arival, say to the overseer to have the ginn started—

Make Mrs. J. compliments with my own to the Colo. his lady & family,⁴ and to all our relations & friends & for you & yours accept our best wishes. I am respectfully yr mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC (20). Published in Bassett, 2:223 (extract).

1. The president's December 5 message to Congress had recommended the retention of existing staff officers in the peacetime army. On December 27, the secretary of war recommended to the House committee on military affairs that the general staff of the new army should include one adjutant general for each division, a recommendation followed in the "Act for Organizing the General Staff, and making further provision for the Army of the United States," approved April 24, 1816. (*Annals of Congress*, 14th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 13, 898–99, 1851–54.)

2. Nicholas (d. 1836), colonel of the 8th Infantry, had served in the army since 1808. His 1814 request for the hand of General Daniel Bissell's daughter Mary had provoked an insulting response from Bissell, sparking a war of insults. Nicholas denounced Bissell in a public letter, an anonymous letter to the war department, and a September 1815 letter to AJ. After Butler forwarded Nicholas's letter to AJ, AJ referred it to the war department for orders regarding possible investigation, and Nicholas and Bissell were subsequently court-martialed. In the trial, held in Nashville from August 19 to September 16, 1816, Bissell was charged with a variety of crimes including misappropriating public property, aiding Aaron Burr, and gambling in quarters, but found guilty only of abusing Nicholas. Nicholas's trial, which followed immediately, included charges of cowardice, neglect of duty, and personal uncleanness, but with the exception of one minor specification, he too was convicted only of charges stemming from his abuse of Bissell. See Nicholas to AJ, September 24, 1815; Butler to AJ, October 16, 1815; Nicholas to Bissell, February 1 (DLC-8) and October 31 (DLC-13), 1814; Bissell to Nicholas, November 15, 1814 (DLC-14); AJ to Nicholas and to Bissell, February 3, 1816; and Bissell and Nicholas court-martial records, DNA-RG 153.

3. Caffery (c1801–1819), AJ's niece, was at the Hermitage with her mother, Mary Donelson Caffery. The Duke had been AJ's war horse during the Creek campaigns.

4. AJ was referring to the Robert Hays family.

Appendix



TRANSCRIPTIONS PREPARED BY JESÚS F. DE LA TEJA

From Mateo González Manrique

Panzacola. 21 de Julio de 1814

He recibo la carta de V.E. de 12 del corriente, oportunamente contestare á sus por menores.

Dios gue á V.E muchos años

Mateo Gonzz. Manrique

LS, DLC (11).

From Mateo González Manrique

Panzacola 26. de Julio de 1814.

Mui Sor. mio:

Hé recibido el papel que V.E. se há servido dirigirme por el Capitan John Gordon su fecha 12. del corriente, desde su Quartel General de Fuerte Jackson.

La tardanza que V.E. habrá notado no há sido otra que la perplexidad en que me hé visto sobre si devolveria el indicado papel sin contestacion, á imitacion de lo que hizo el General Flournoy de orden del Presidente Madison, ó responderia francamente á los dos puntos que contiene; la atencion urbanidad, y consideraciones que me merecen la persona de V.E. y su empleo me hán decidido á tomar el partido mas generoso y propio del caracter español, no considerando que merece imitacion aquella disposicion original del Presidente.

Los avisos que V.E. há recibido son tan infundados, como se lo presume, siendo constante que por ningun hecho positivo ni dudoso podrán ocasionar desagradables consecuencias por parte de este Gobierno como manifestaré seguidamente.

Dos son los avisos que han dado á V.E., el uno; que los Yndios enemigos de los Estados Unidos, y en Paz con la España, han buzcado y obtenido un asilo ageno de justicia dentro de nuestro Territorio, donde están mantenidos por orden del Gobierno de Panzacola, por consiguiente quiere V.E. que inmediatamente arreste á Francis y McQueen, y qualesquiera otros Xefes de los Yndios Creeks, y se los remita para castigarlos.

Estos Xefes no estando en la actualidad en esta Plaza, seria imposible acceder á semejante solicitud, aun en el caso que olvidandose la España de los principios de humanidad conque siempre há abrigado las naciones Yndias limitrofes á estas posesiones, y los tratados celebrados con dichos Yndios Creeks quando tomamos esta Florida, iguales á los Establecidos con los Yngleses, quisiese contemporizar con los deseos de V.E., tan opuestos á la sencilla hospitalidad que unicamte. nos han merecido estos Yndios en el actual miserable estado en que se hallan; y aun quando dichos Xefes estuviesen actualmente en esta Plaza, nunca podria la España olvidar el derecho de gentes, de que tiene dadas bastantes pruebas á los Estados Unidos con no haberles reclamado los traidores insurgentes incendiarios, y hasta asesinos de sus Xefes, como Gutierrez, Toledo, y otros muchos que abriga y mantiene el Gobierno americano, que han hostilizado, promovido la revolucion, y atizado el fuego de la discordia en las Provincias Ynternas del Reyno de Mexico.

El otro aviso dado á V.E. es el de que, al oficial que manda la Fragata de S.M.B. Orfeus se le há permitido desembarcar en territorio nuestro 25,000 fuciles, y 300 barriles de municiones con el manifesto designio de habilitar á los Creeks para renovar una sanguinaria guerra contra los Estados Unidos.

Yó quisiera saber ¿en que se fundará V.E. para decir que el Rio Apalachicola és posesion nuestra? El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos (por cuyas ordenes supongo obra V.E.) no puede ignorar el tratado existente entre la Gran Bretaña é Yndios Creeks, quando la España tomo posesion de esta Florida, ni tampoco que aquel mismo tratado es el que actualmente existe entre la España y dichos Yndios.

Fixe V.E. una mirada sobre Barataria y hallará que en aquel territorio de los Estados Unidos se abrigan, y mantienen unos Piratas con el manifesto designio de hostilizar por mar a los buques del comercio español, con tanto escandalo que se han vendido dentro de la Luisiana los cargamientos de aquellos barcos apresados, como se há verificado con la Fragata Pastora y otros buques; lo que basta para que V.E. este bien persuadido que la España siempre conforme con los principios de buena inteligencia y armonia y á la religiosidad que en todos tiempos, y con todas las naciones há sabido observar sus Tratados, no alterará su conducta, hasta llegado el ultimo extremo (que es de esperar no se verifique) quando los motivos que lo pudieran sugerir son tan infundados.

El cumplimiento de mi deber, no disminuye el deseo de complacer en

quanto juzgue pueda contribuir al particular obsequio de V.E. Su atento Servidor.

Dios gue. á V.E. muchos años.

Mateo Gonzz. Manrique

LS, DLC (11).

From Mateo González Manrique

Panzacola 6 de Noviembre de 1814

Exmo. Señor

La pregunta de V.E en su papel de hoy sobre los canoñazos tirados al que me anuncia como Parlamentario, me sorprende, pues solo se sirven de estos entre Naciones que están en guerra, en cuyo caso no nos hallamos, y por lo mismo nunca pudo persuadirse de nuestra parte que se presentó como tál el destacamento que V.E. dice se acercó al Fuerte.

En quanto á las proposiciones que V.E. me indica devia hacerme el oficial Parlamentario, de ninguna manera son admisibles, y por tanto puede V.E. evinsar semejantes mensajes, pues estoy resuelto á rechazar por la fuerza quantas tentativas haga V.E. haciendole responsable de la Sangre que se derrame en querrer llevar V.E. á efecto su demanda infundada.

Dios guarde á V.E. muchos años

Mateo Gonzz. Manrique

LS, DLC (13).

From Mateo González Manrique

Panzacola 7 de Noviembre de 1814

Exmo. Señor.

Recibi por el mayor Peire la de V.E. de 6 del presente en que manifiesta los motivos que le han obligado á asercarse con sus tropas á esta Plaza, concluyendo con proponerme le entregue las Fortalezas y munisiones de guerra, lo que sera para lo futuro un motivo de amistosa negociacion entre ambos gobiernos.

Por lo que respecta á las hostilidades, que en quebrantamiento de la neutralidad, han cometido las Fuerzas Britanicas desde esta Plaza, ha sido sin conocimiento ni consitimiento mio, y por haber los comandantes de dichas fuerzas exigido se les diera posesion de las fortalezas lo que les he reusado, se han embarcado las pocas tropas de tierra que tenian y han retirado ya los Yndios que con ellos tenian. Esta franca exposicion es con la

mira de satisfacer á V.E. y hacerle ver que nunca he pretendido quebrantar la neutrad existente entre nuestras naciones respectivas y que á este fin se dirijen todas mis dispociones.

En quanto á la propocion de V.E. en entregarle las Fortalezas, no me permite mi dever el adherir á ello, y asi el derramamiento de Sangre que se haga¹ en lugar por estar satisfechos con mi respuesta los reparos de V.E. Dios gue á V.E. muchos años

Mateo Gonzz. Manrique

LS, DLC (13).

1. The following clause, taken from the LS copy, was omitted at this point: "quererlo V.E. executar a la fuerza recaera sobre V.E. cuyo caso espero no tendra."

Calendar, 1814–1815



1814

- Jan 1 From Levi W. Manor. LS, DLC (8). Requests discharge.
- Jan 1 Order to Nathan R. Davis to assist Isaac Roberts in apprehending mutineers and deserters. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 2 To Willie Blount. 4
- Jan 2 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Orders him to take command of troops at Huntsville and march them to Fort Strother.
- Jan 2 To the Volunteers in Madison County, Mississippi Territory. LS, DLC (8). Welcomes enlistees.
- Jan 2 To Thomas Pinckney. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (3-0780). Requests additional troops.
- Jan 2 From Joseph Anthony. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on supplies at Fort Deposit.
- Jan 2 From John Floyd. ALS, DLC (8). Reports that lack of supplies has delayed his rendezvous with AJ.
- Jan 2 From James Reid. ALS, DLC (8). Reports difficulties occasioned by lack of a forage master at Fort Deposit.
- Jan 2 From Anthony J. Turner and Charles Robertson Sevier. ALS, DLC (8). Request permission to return troops to Tennessee for discharge.
- Jan 2 Order to William McCandless to deliver dispatches to Thomas Pinckney at Milledgeville, Georgia, and return with Pinckney's reply. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 3 To Pathkiller. LC, DLC (61). Urges him to rendezvous with AJ's troops.
- Jan 3 To James Reid. LC, DLC (61). Approves plans for protecting supplies at Fort Deposit and informs him of orders for additional protection.
- Jan 3 To William Snodgrass. LC, DLC (61). Reports arrival of cattle and urges him to maintain the defense of Fort Armstrong.
- Jan [3] To Willie Blount (enclosures: Thomas Pinckney to Blount and to John Williams, Dec 23, 1813, DLC-8). LC dated Jan 4, DLC (61). Reports that troop departures hazard the protection of supplies at Forts Armstrong and Deposit and requests immediate reinforcements.
- Jan 3 From William McCall. ALS with ANS by AJ, DLC (8). States that troops of the 2nd Brigade plan to return to Tennessee.
- Jan 3 Order to Charles Robertson Sevier, William Lillard, and William Bradley to inspect cattle delivered from Fort Armstrong. DS by John Reid, DLC (66); LC, DLC (61).

- Jan 3 From Charles Robertson Sevier, William Lillard, and William Bradley. LS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Report on cattle inspection.
- Jan 3 Order to 2nd Brigade to remain at Fort Strother and to deliver public arms to the quartermaster. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 4 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (8). Reports that Thomas Pinckney has ordered reinforcements from Tennessee; complains of waste at Fort Deposit.
- Jan 4 To Robert Hays. 6
- Jan 4 From William Bradley. LC, DLC (61). *Cincinnati Commercial*, Jan 8, 1881. Reports William M. Kirby of John Gordon's company absent from his post.
- Jan 4 From William Bradley. ALS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:433. Reports James Gray of Isaac Roberts's brigade absent from his post.
- Jan 4 From George Cox. ALS, DLC (8). Regrets that rheumatism prevents his rejoining the campaign.
- Jan 4 From William Hawes. ALS, DLC (8). Requests instructions concerning disposition of flour and cornmeal at Fort Deposit.
- Jan 4 Order to James W. Sittler to arrest William M. Kirby, with statement by Sittler of Kirby's refusal to surrender sword. DS, DLC (66); LC, DLC (61). *Cincinnati Commercial*, Jan 8, 1881.
- Jan 4 Order to James W. Sittler to direct the parade of John Gordon's company of spies and to arrest Kirby, with report by Sittler. LC, DLC (61). *Cincinnati Commercial*, Jan 8, 1881.
- Jan 4 From William M. Kirby (enclosures: Certificates of Gilbert D. Taylor et al. on Kirby's conduct). LC, DLC (61). Petitions for a pardon.
- Jan 4 From Robert Moore. ALS, DLC (8). Denounces desertions by Tennessee Volunteers.
- Jan 4 Orders for the arrest and court-martial of William E. Aikman. DS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 4 Memorandum re arrest of William M. Kirby, with statements by AJ and James W. Sittler. ADS, DLC (8). Bassett, 1:433-34.
- Jan 5 To William M. Kirby. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:434-35. Pardons him.
- Jan 5 To the 2nd Regiment, East Tennessee militia. LC, DLC (61). Reid and Eaton, pp. 113-16. Urges twenty days' additional service beyond January 14 for troops in William Lillard's regiment.
- Jan 5 To Charles Robertson Sevier. LC, DLC (61). Directs him to Tennessee to raise volunteers.
- Jan 5 To William Snodgrass. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to remain at Fort Armstrong until additional troops arrive.
- Jan 5 To John Knibb Wynne. ALS draft, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Directs him to enjoin Isaac Roberts's brigade to return to Fort Strother or, failing, to accompany them to Tennessee.
- Jan 5 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (8). Discusses his correspondence with AJ and denies that concern for popularity influenced his decisions re discharge of troops.
- Jan 5 From Robert McCalpin. ALS, DLC (8). Relays report of John Lowry on movements and strength of the Creeks.

- Jan 5 Order to Anthony J. Turner to raise six-months' volunteers. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 5 Order by John Reid to William Russell to procure corn along the Cahaba River. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 6 To Isaac Roberts. LC, DLC (61). Directs him to assemble and send to headquarters recruits willing to remain in service.
- Jan 6 *To Hugh Lawson White.* 9
- Jan 6 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on recruiting efforts among Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.
- Jan 6 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (8). Transmits extract of report on engagement with the Creeks at the Holy Ground in December 1813.
- Jan 7 To Willie Blount. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:437-38. Reports on failure to secure reenlistments from Roberts's brigade; expresses disappointment in Tennessee's support of the war.
- Jan 7 To John Lowry. LC, DLC (61). Urges him to kill Creek spies found in the Cherokee nation.
- Jan 7 To Robert McCalpin. LC, DLC (61). Calls for vigilance in defending Fort Armstrong.
- Jan 7 To Pathkiller. LC, DLC (61). Urges unification with AJ's troops before January 11 for a new campaign.
- Jan 7 To John Williams. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:438 (extract). Thanks him for his recruiting efforts.
- Jan 7 From John Coffee (enclosure: Order to brigade, Jan 6). ALS, DLC (8). Reports on preparations to rendezvous his cavalry brigade and Madison County Volunteers with AJ.
- Jan 7 From John Coffee (enclosure: Charges against Nicholas T. Perkins, Jan 7, DLC-8). ALS and ALS copy, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Requests arrest of Perkins and William Y. Higgins.
- Jan 7 From William Hawes. ALS, DLC (8). Requests reinforcements for Fort Deposit.
- Jan 7 From William Lillard. LC, DLC (61). Reports that only three men in his regiment are willing to remain beyond January 14.
- Jan 7 Order to William T. Gillenwater to guard a supply boat grounded on shoals. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 8 To William Lillard. ALS draft, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Orders Lillard's regiment to Knoxville for John Cocke's orders.
- Jan 8 To John Lowry. LC, DLC (61). Confirms authorization to purge the Cherokee camp of Creek spies.
- Jan 8 From Clement Nash Read. ALS, DLC (8). Requests appointment of Greene P. Fore and himself as surgeons to Coffee's brigade.
- Jan 9 From James Allen. ALS, DLC (8). Explains delay in the rendezvous of Chickasaws with AJ.
- Jan 9 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (8). Offers to raise additional volunteers in Madison County, Mississippi Territory.
- Jan 9 From John Brown (1779-1843). ALS, DLC (8). Discusses recruitment problems in Kingston.
- Jan 9 From James Mitchell. ALS, DLC (8). Discusses the purchase of breadstuffs from Barclay H. McGhee.
- Jan 9 *From Thomas Pinckney.* 12

- Jan 9 From David Everhard Walker. ALS, DLC (8). Praises AJ's generalship and discusses Hermitage affairs.
- Jan 9 Order to James W. Sittler to secure returns of troops for rations. ADS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 10 From George and James Colbert. ALS, DLC (8). Relate that the Chickasaws' rendezvous with AJ has been delayed because the war department suggested that their aid was not wanted.
- Jan 10 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosures: Pinckney to Willie Blount, Jan 10, DLC-8). LS, DLC (8); ALS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56); LC, ScHi (3-0790). Reports efforts to augment AJ's forces.
- Jan 10 Order to Archibald Potter to issue weapons to friendly Creeks. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 11 To William Carroll and Gideon Blackburn. LC, DLC (61). Requests explanation for delay of troops.
- Jan 11 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (8). Explains reasons for delay in reaching Fort Strother; reports strength of his forces.
- Jan 11 From James Mitchell. ALS, DLC (8). Reports shipment of breadstuffs and discusses dealings with Barclay H. McGhee.
- Jan 11 From Rufus Morgan. ALS, DLC (8). Justifies arrest and seizure of the property of William Ratcliff, a Cherokee suspected of collaboration with hostile Creeks.
- Jan 11 From James Reid. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on supplies at Fort Deposit and announces his imminent departure to recruit.
- Jan 11 Order for a military burial for Yancey B. Ham. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 11 Order to Archibald Potter to issue additional arms to friendly Creek chiefs. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 12 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823). ALS, DLC (8). Reports that Cherokee warriors are preparing to join AJ.
- Jan 13 To John Brahan. LC, DLC (61). Accepts his offer to raise troops.
- Jan 13 To George Cox. LC, DLC (61). Regrets that Cox will be unable to join the campaign.
- Jan 13 To Peter Perkins. LC, DLC (61). Orders part of the Madison County militia be ordered to guard supplies.
- [Jan 13] To Tennessee Volunteers. LC, DLC (61). Explains tactics of Indian fighting.
- Jan 13 From John Armstrong. LS and Copy, DLC (8); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Relates that John Williams and recruits of the 39th U.S. Infantry Regiment have been ordered to join AJ.
- Jan 13 Receipt from George Fields for payment for services as river pilot. DS, DLC (61).
- Jan 14 To William R. Hess. LC, DLC (61). Details procedures for purchasing, measuring, and accounting for corn at Fort Deposit.
- Jan 14 To David Walker. LC, DLC (61). Accepts offer to raise a unit of Kentuckians; discusses difficulty in launching the campaign.
- Jan 14 From James Baxter. ALS, DLC (8). Bassett, 1:435 (extract). Discusses problems with contractors and rumors about the pardon of William M. Kirby.
- Jan 14 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (8). Introduces Jacob Prewett of Madison County, Mississippi Territory.

- Jan 14 From John Coffee (enclosures: William Y. Higgins to Coffee and Statement of Higgins, Jan 13, DLC-8). ALS and ALS copy, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Requests that charges against Higgins be dismissed.
- Jan 14 From [Peter Perkins]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Mentions that some of the "Old Volunteers" are returning to AJ's camp; reports action on an order received re prisoners.
- Jan 14 From Richard Sparks. ALS, DLC (8). States that he is leaving Fort Hampton for New Orleans with a small detachment.
- Jan 14 From Hugh Lawson White. ALS, DLC (8). Bassett, 1:440–42. Defends Rufus Morgan's actions in arresting William Ratcliff and seizing property.
- Jan 15 To John Williams. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:442–43. Requests 100 men from his regiment to guard Fort Strother.
- Jan 15 From John Coffee (enclosure: Nicholas T. Perkins to Coffee, Jan 14, DLC-8). LS with AJ endorsement concurring and ALS copy, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Requests that charges against Perkins be dismissed.
- Jan 15 From "A Member of Congress." Printed extract from the *Carthage Gazette*, DLC (8). States that the citizens of Tennessee who caused AJ's troops to desert him will be disclosed.
- Jan 15 Order to Howell Tatum to take command at Fort Strother until relieved by John Williams's 39th Regiment. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 16 From John Cocke. LS, DLC (8). Announces that 2,000 troops at Camp Williams will shortly rendezvous with AJ; defends the arrest of William Ratcliff.
- Jan 16 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. (enclosure: Order of dismissal to Cherokees, cDec 18, 1813). ALS, DLC (8). Regrets dismissal of most Cherokees in December; states that Fort Armstrong is now guarded mainly by Cherokees.
- Jan 16 From William Snodgrass. ALS, DLC (8). Details actions to secure Fort Armstrong and to find a supply route to AJ.
- Jan 16 From William White. ALS, DLC (8). Reports that illness delayed his return to the army; mentions that militia returning to Tennessee are attacking AJ.
- Jan 17 To the Tennessee Troops in Mississippi Territory. Copy, Tom Henderson (3-0792). Establishes order of march from Fort Strother into Creek territory.
- Jan 19 From David Campbell (1753–1832). ALS, DLC (8). Implores AJ to ignore the attacks circulating in Tennessee.
- [Jan 20] From [John Cocke]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses the George Doherty-Nathaniel Taylor command problem.
- Jan 21 From John Brown (1779–1843). ALS, DLC (8). States that he will depart East Tennessee shortly with mounted infantry.
- Jan 21 From John Chiles. ALS, DLC (8). Reports that he is en route from East Tennessee with six-months' volunteers.
- Jan 22 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (8). Reports that he will depart for Fort Hampton to join part of his regiment and march them to AJ's army.
- Jan 23 From Willie Blount (enclosures: Blount to Thomas Johnson, Jan 3

- and 23). ALS and ALS copy, DLC (8). Transmits order to Johnson to organize and equip 2,500 men of the 2nd Division militia for service.
- Jan 23 From Willie Blount (enclosures: Thomas Flournoy to Blount, Dec 27, 1813; John Armstrong to Flournoy, Oct 29, 1813). ALS, DLC (8). Transmits documents re rendezvous with the 1st Division, Tennessee militia.
- Jan 23 From William Hawes. ALS, DLC (8). Offers to raise a company and return to Fort Strother.
- Jan 24 From Josephus H. Conn. ALS, DLC (8). Informs AJ of strong criticism in Sumner County.
- Jan 24 From John Floyd. ALS, DLC (8). Requests AJ to coordinate with his advance on Hoithlewaule; mentions that the hostile Creek Peter McQueen has returned from Pensacola with ammunition.
- Jan 25 From Willie Blount (enclosure: Thomas Pinckney to AJ, Dec 24, 1813). ALS, DLC (8). Discusses plans for reinforcing and supplying AJ's army.
- Jan 26 From William Berkeley Lewis. 15
- Jan 26 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (8). Reports a Creek attack upon John Pitchlynn and his party and the strong loyalty of the Choctaws.
- Jan 26 From James Mitchell. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on efforts in East Tennessee to procure food for the army.
- Jan 26 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (8); LC, ScHi (3-0796); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:443-44 (extract). Reports John Floyd's intended attack on Hoithlewaule; states that he will be able to furnish AJ with supplies on the Tallapoosa River.
- Jan 26 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (8); LC, ScHi (3-0798); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Discusses plan for improving communications between his and AJ's headquarters.
- Jan 26 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$755. DS by proxy, DLC (8).
- Jan 27 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to secure tools for boatbuilding and gun repair. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 27 Orders arresting Nicholas T. Perkins and John Stump. LC, DLC (61).
- Jan 27-30 Proceedings in the courts-martial of Nicholas T. Perkins and John Stump on charges of disobedience, cowardice, and abandonment of posts. Copies, DNA-RG 153 (3-0800), THi (mAJs), DLC (8 and 61). *Nashville Whig*, Feb 24.
- Jan 28 To Rachel Jackson. 17
- Jan 28 From George Washington Campbell. Abstract, Weymouth T. Jordan, *George Washington Campbell of Tennessee, Western Statesman* (Tallahassee, 1955), p. 109 (3-0819). Discusses congressional legislation providing bounties for enlistments.
- [Jan 28] To William Cocke. ALS draft, DLC (8); Copy, Cromwell Tidwell (3-0820). Washington *National Intelligencer*, May 12. Commends Cocke for heroism in the Battle of Enitachopko; requests his return to East Tennessee to speed reinforcements and provisions.
- Jan 28 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (8); Copy, Cromwell Tidwell

- (mAJs). Thanks AJ for commendation and agrees to return to East Tennessee to push forward reinforcements.
- Jan 28 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (8). Reports plans for organizing militia regiment at Camp Blount.
- Jan 28 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to prepare military burial for John B. Quarles. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 29 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (61). Instructs him to expedite boatbuilding and stockpiling of supplies.
- Jan 29 To Willie Blount. LC, DLC (61). *Nashville Whig*, Feb 8. Reports on the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko and requests reinforcements.
- Jan 29 To John Floyd. LS, DLC (3-0822); LC, DLC (61). Inquires about Floyd's operations at Hoithlewaule and reports that he expects immediate reinforcements and supplies.
- Jan 29 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-13). Bassett, 1:447-54. Gives detailed report of the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko.
- Jan 29 To Thomas Pinckney. LS draft, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Reports that he will dismiss the sixty-day enlistees as soon as they build boats; complains of John Cocke's delay in bringing reinforcements.
- Jan 29 From Nathan R. Davis. ALS, DLC (66). Lists men in his militia company willing to return to service.
- Jan 29 Order to William Y. Higgins to complete the courts-martial of Nicholas T. Perkins and John Stump as quickly as possible. LC, DLC (62).
- [Jan 29] To William Berkeley Lewis. Photocopy of ALS, T (3-0824). *Nashville Banner Magazine*, Sept 6, 1936. Reports on Battle of Emuckfau and complains about the delay of reinforcements.
- [Jan 29] Order for the discharge of Samuel B. McKnight and the three-months' militia volunteers of his company. ADS fragment, DLC (8).
- Jan 30 To Richard Keith Call. Typed copy, FHi (3-0827). Bassett, 1:454. Commends his service at the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko and grants him a furlough.
- Jan 30 To John Coffee. LS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). *Nashville Whig*, Feb 8. Orders discharge of troops serving in the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko.
- Jan 30 To John Floyd. ALS draft, DLC (8). Informs him of Indians who participated in recent battles.
- Jan 30 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (mAJs). Orders payment of Wigton King for express riding.
- Jan 30 From Isaac Roberts. ALS, DLC (8); Copy, T (3-0828). *American Historical Magazine*, 7(1902):352-54. Reports his return to Fort Strother and requests pardon and discharge for his brigade.
- Jan 31 To John Armstrong (enclosure: AJ to Thomas Pinckney, Jan 29). LS, T (3-0832); LC, DLC (61); Copy, DLC (8). Transmits report of the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko.
- Jan 31 To James Baxter. AL draft, DLC (8). Advises him on marching East Tennessee recruits to Fort Strother.

- Jan 31 To Willie Blount. ANS, T (3-0833). Encloses copy of January 31 order commending staff and requests its publication.
- Jan 31 To John Brown (1779–1843). LC, DLC (61). Orders him to halt his East Tennessee mounted volunteers near the state boundary for orders.
- Jan 31 To John Chiles. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to supply and arm his company and await further orders.
- Jan 31 To John Cocke. LS, T (3-0838); LC, DLC (61). Orders him to arm troops and explains order to release William Ratcliff.
- Jan 31 To Stockley Donelson Hays. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to procure draft horses for artillery.
- Jan 31 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Isaac Roberts to AJ, Jan 30). LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Advises that reinforcements from Tennessee are poorly armed; reports verdicts in courts-martial of Nicholas T. Perkins and John Stump.
- Jan 31 To Isaac Roberts. LS, T (3-0841); LC, DLC (62). *American Historical Magazine*, 7(1902):355–56. Commends the sixty-day volunteers and orders Roberts to march them to Fayetteville for discharge.
- Jan 31 From Joseph Anthony. ALS, DLC (8). Requests furlough.
- Jan 31 From Chulio. LS by proxy (John Ross), DLC (8). Reports his arrival with warriors at Fort Strother.
- Jan 31 From Thomas C. Clarke. LS by proxy, DLC (8). Announces arrival at Fort Armstrong with 300 East Tennesseans.
- Jan 31 From Alexander D. McKamey. ALS, DLC (8). Reports difficulty in persuading his West Tennessee militia company to advance after Isaac Roberts's brigade deserted.
- Jan 31 From John Reid. ALS, DLC (8). Endorses request by Ephraim H. Foster to be released from duties as AJ's secretary.
- Jan 31 From Samuel J. Ridley. ALS, DLC (8). Requests a discharge.
- Jan 31 From William Snodgrass. ALS, DLC (8). Reports arrival of East Tennessee troops at Fort Armstrong.
- Jan 31 From John Stump. ALS, DLC (8). Requests review of his court-martial.
- [Jan 31] From Nathaniel Taylor. ALS fragment, ICHi (3-0845). Asks who is to command the brigade from East Tennessee.
- Jan 31 Order granting John Campbell permission to return home for discharge. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 31 Order authorizing the artillery company of David Samuel Deaderick to return to Tennessee. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 31 Order granting twenty-day furlough to John Gordon and his company of spies. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 31 Order announcing the appointment of Joel Parrish as private secretary. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 31 Orders granting Edmund D. Gregory, James S. Neely, Joseph Miller, Peter W. Teed, Joseph Derickson, and John S. Sigler permission to return home for discharge. LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 31 General order commending staff for services at Emuckfau and Enitachopko. ADS draft, DLC (8); LC, DLC (62).
- Jan 31 Order pardoning the deserters in Isaac Roberts's brigade, with the

	exception of Captains Samuel B. Patton, James Harris, James H. Pickens, and Pleasant Nelson. LC, DLC (62).	
Jan	Agreement with John Fields as overseer at the Hermitage. Copy, DLC (8). Bassett, 1:431–32.	
Feb 1	To <i>Eli Hammond</i> .	22
Feb 1	To <i>Rachel Jackson</i> .	23
Feb 1	To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (62). Orders guard to Fort Deposit and repair of road to Fort Strother.	
Feb 1	To Rufus Morgan. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:442. Reaffirms decision that the arrest of William Ratcliff was unwarranted.	
Feb 1	From Archibald Potter. ADS, ICHi (3-0848). Reports on ammunition at Fort Strother.	
Feb 1	From James Reid. ALS, DLC (8). Reports the arrival of a newly raised militia company to guard Fort Deposit.	
Feb 1	Order to John Baskerville to ready his cavalry company. AD draft, DLC (8); LC, DLC (62).	
Feb 1	Order commending services of Thomas Fearn and authorizing discharge. LC, DLC (62).	
Feb 1	Order to Gideon Morgan, Jr., to permit Cherokee Indians to return home. DS, DLC (62).	
Feb 1	Receipt from E. Foster for \$5. DS, DLC (61).	
Feb 2	To John Brown (1779–1843). LC, DLC (62). Orders him to Ross's Landing until active operations commence.	
Feb 2	To John Cocke. LC, DLC (61). Instructs him to settle the George Doherty-Nathaniel Taylor command issue.	
Feb 2	To Barclay H. McGhee. LC, DLC (61). Instructs him to reimburse William Snodgrass for supplies.	
Feb 2	To William Snodgrass. LC, DLC (61). Instructs him to remain at Fort Armstrong until a field command is found.	
Feb 2	To Nathaniel Taylor. LC, DLC (61). States that John Cocke must decide the command of the East Tennessee brigade.	
Feb 2	To Abel Willis. LC, DLC (61). Commends loyalty and grants his company a discharge.	
Feb 2	From Richard Brown. LS by proxy, DLC (8). Inquires about spring campaigns so that Cherokees can plan their corn planting.	
Feb 2	From Isaac Brownlow. ALS, DLC (8). Requests certificate on flour taken from his boat.	
Feb 2	From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (8). Reports march of his brigade toward Fort Strother.	
Feb 2	From E. F. Spoor. ALS, DLC (8). Reports arrival at Canoe Creek.	
Feb 2	Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to procure hospital stores for Huntsville and Fort Deposit. LC, DLC (62).	
Feb 3	To George Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Expresses satisfaction that Doherty has reached Ross's Landing and that the command dispute has been resolved in Doherty's favor.	
Feb 3	To John McKee. LC, DLC (61). Discusses mobilization of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and complains of desertion and lack of supplies.	
Feb 3	From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (8). Requests orders for the compa-	

- nies at Camp Blount and reports that Peter Perkins wishes to raise a regiment in Madison County, Mississippi Territory.
- [Feb 3] Order for the courts-martial of James Harris et al. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 153 (3-0863).
- Feb 3 From *Samuel B. Patton, James Harris, and James H. Pickens.* 25
- Feb 4 From John Brown (1779–1843). Copy, PHi (3-0851). Announces arrival at Fort Deposit with mounted infantry.
- Feb 4 To John Brown (1779–1843). LC, DLC (61). Acknowledges his arrival.
- Feb 4 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61). Requests cooperation from John Williams to end the Creek war.
- Feb 4 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:456–58. Acknowledges letters of January 26 and details plans for resuming the war.
- Feb 4 To Isaac Roberts. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to testify at the courts-martial of James Harris et al. at Fort Strother.
- Feb 4 To the Tennessee Militia, 2nd Division Detached Units. AD draft, THi (3-0852); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (8). Bassett, 1:486–88. Appeals to their zeal to conquer the Creeks and rehabilitate the reputation of Tennessee troops; lists rules of discipline.
- Feb 4 From John Williams (enclosure: Thomas Pinckney to Williams, Dec 23, 1813, DLC-8). LC, DLC (61). Requests guidance on conflicting orders from Thomas Pinckney and Thomas Flournoy.
- Feb 4 To John Williams. LC, DLC (61). Advises Williams to remain at Fort Strother until AJ hears from Pinckney.
- Feb 4 From John Armstrong. LS, DLC (8); Presscopy of LS, PHi (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copy, DNA-RG 233 (3-0850). *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:785. States that Willie Blount has been ordered to reinforce AJ's command.
- Feb 4 From John Floyd. ALS, DLC (8). Discusses status of Georgia troops.
- Feb 4 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (8). Reports arrival at Huntsville with about 1,700 West Tennessee militia.
- Feb 4 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (8). Offers to rejoin the campaign.
- Feb 4 Order to William Carroll to train Thomas Johnson's recruits. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 4 Order to Archibald Potter to procure a horse for dispatch riding. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 5 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (62). Urges him to complete boats and secure wagons.
- Feb 5 To William Carroll. LC, DLC (61). Directs movement of supplies and troops for a campaign starting February 20.
- Feb 5 To Stockley Donelson Hays. LC, DLC (62). Urges expedition in the movement of wagons, powder, and lead to Fort Strother.
- Feb 5 From John Brown (1779–1843). ALS, DLC (8). Informs of the retrograde of his troops for lack of forage.
- Feb 5 From Thomas C. Clarke. LS by proxy, DLC (8). Announces arrival at Fort Armstrong.
- Feb 5 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on Cherokee allies and Thomas C. Clarke's troops.

- Feb 5 From Thomas Pinckney. ALS, DLC (8); LC, ScHi (3-0856). Bassett, 1:458–59 (extract). Reports John Floyd's retreat to Fort Mitchell.
- Feb 5 From David Smith. ALS, DLC (8). Reports arrival at Huntsville.
- Feb 5 Order restricting wagons to essential supplies. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 6 To Pope & Brahan. LC, DLC (61). Urges shipment of rations to Fort Strother.
- Feb 7 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on efforts to procure food supplies near Ross's Landing.
- Feb 8 To Willie Blount. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:456 (extract). Complains about short-term enlistments and the delay of supplies; urges him not to accept the resignation of Isaac Roberts.
- Feb 8 To William Carroll. 27
- Feb 8 To John Coffee (enclosure: John Armstrong to AJ, Dec 28, 1813). ALS, DLC (8); LC, DLC (61). Offers command of the old volunteers and an East Tennessee regiment when his health improves.
- Feb 8 To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (61). Discusses rules for appointing a brigade staff.
- Feb 8 To Charles Kavanaugh. LC, DLC (62). Orders encampment near Fayetteville.
- Feb 8 To Peter Perkins. LC, DLC (61). Regrets that he lacks authority to accept Perkins's offer to raise a regiment.
- Feb 8 To John Reid. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:430–31. Discusses intended movement and requests Reid's return.
- Feb 8 From William Grainger Blount (enclosures: John Armstrong to Willie Blount, Jan 3 and 11). ALS, DLC (8). Transmits war department letters.
- Feb 8 Order to Eli Hammond to take charge of the pack horses at Fort Deposit. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 8 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to ready ammunition and boats. LC, DLC (62).
- [Feb 8] Order to William Berkeley Lewis to pay claim of William Keith. ADS, William Dearborn (mAJs).
- Feb 9 To Garrett Lane. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to receipt for horses at Fort Deposit and to return his soldiers to Tennessee for discharge.
- Feb 9 To James Tatum. LC, DLC (62). Urges movement of supplies to Fort Strother.
- Feb 9 To James Tatum. LC, DLC (62). Discusses transportation of supplies.
- Feb 9 To John Williams. LC, DLC (61 and 62); Copy, DNA-RG 153 (3-0863). Appoints him judge advocate for the courts-martial of James Harris et al.
- Feb 9 From Samuel A. Allen. ALS, DLC (8). Requests captain's commission.
- Feb 9 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (8). Requests specific order regarding units of the East Tennessee militia at Fort Deposit.
- Feb 9 From William Carroll. LS, DLC (8). Describes efforts to train Thomas Johnson's brigade.
- Feb 9 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on efforts to procure wagons and transport supplies.

- Feb 9 From Thomas Eldridge. ALS, DLC (8). Reports that shortage of corn precludes advance.
- Feb 9 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (8). Discusses efforts to secure ammunition and tools in Huntsville.
- Feb 9 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (8). Reports conversation with William Carroll re supplies.
- Feb 9 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (8). Reports on transport of supplies to Fort Strother.
- Feb 9 From William King. ALS, DLC (66). Transmits morning report.
- Feb 9 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on efforts to organize and supply Cherokee allies.
- Feb 9 From Thomas Pinckney. LS and Copy with ANS endorsement by AJ emphasizing Pinckney's praise of John Coffee, DLC (8); LC, Schi (3-0859). Praises AJ's victories at Emuckfau and Enitachopko; describes orders for reinforcement of the Georgia and Mississippi Territory forces.
- Feb 9 From Daniel Rawlings. ALS, DLC (8). Offers to sell rations directly at Fort Deposit.
- Feb 9 Announcement of stud season of Pacolet. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, March 2 (3-0858).
- Feb 9 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$1,000. DS by proxy, DLC (8).
- Feb 9 Orders to Stockley Donelson Hays to report punctually on and to expedite the shipment of boatbuilding tools and supplies. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 10 To John Floyd. LC, DLC (61). Discusses problems with ill-trained troops and inadequate supplies.
- Feb 10 *From Rachel Jackson.* 28
- Feb 10 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Thomas Flournoy to Pinckney, Dec 27, 1813, DLC-8). LS, DLC (8); LC, Schi (3-0864). Orders John Williams's regiment to AJ's command.
- Feb 10 From John Williams. ALS, ICHI (3-0866). Requests court-martial of David Edmonds, a deserter.
- Feb 10 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to furnish muslin and tow for use of the hospital. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 10 Order by Robert Searcy for the court-martial of David Edmonds. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 11 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (61). Urges shipment of supplies to Fort Armstrong.
- Feb 11 To John Bradley. LC, DLC (62). Orders road from Fort Deposit to Fort Strother repaired.
- Feb 11 To George Doherty (enclosure: AJ to James Doherty, Feb 11). LC, DLC (61). Orders delivery of Edmund Hunt to the 39th Regiment.
- Feb 11 To James Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to release Hunt from imprisonment for transfer to the 39th Regiment.
- Feb 11 To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (62). Repeats order of February 1.
- Feb 11 To William King et al. LC, DLC (62). Orders their companies to report to John Bradley for road repair.

- Feb 11 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on training the militia and arrangements to transport supplies from Huntsville.
- Feb 11 From Robert Grierson. ALS, DLC (8). Solicits intervention to recover forty-six slaves seized while he sought asylum with the Cherokees.
- Feb 11 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on efforts to procure supplies in Huntsville.
- Feb 11–12 From Joshua Haskell. LS, DLC (8). Reports further on supply procurement.
- Feb 11 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (8). Reports troop strength and staff appointments.
- Feb 11 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). ALS, DLC (8). Advises on organization of the Cherokees under Richard Brown, John Lowry, and John Walker.
- Feb 11 From Thomas Williamson. ALS, DLC (8). Reports on recruitment.
- Feb 11 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to forward supplies to Fort Strother. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 12 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:461–62. Discusses recruitment, supplies, and Edmund Hunt.
- Feb 12 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on rations prospects.
- Feb 12 From John Crawford. ALS, DLC (9). Reports that he will assist in drilling troops at Fort Deposit.
- Feb 12 *From John Overton.* 29
- Feb 12 Order for the courts-martial of John T. Robertson et al. (with transcript of proceedings). LC, DLC (61).
- Feb 13 To John Bradley. LC, DLC (61). Directs him to forward supplies for the 39th Regiment.
- Feb 13 To Joshua Haskell. LC, DLC (62). Orders procurement of Indian cattle to supplement contractors' deficiency.
- Feb 13 To Rachel Jackson. AL fragment, MH-H (3-0867). Remarks on his improved health; gives instructions for Truxton's stud season.
- Feb 13 From John Brown (1779–1843; enclosure: Regimental return, Feb 13, DLC-66). ALS, DLC (9). Reports on his command.
- Feb 13 Order to Thomas Eldridge to return pack horses to Fort Deposit and accept discharge of his company. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 14 To Samuel A. Allen. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to guard pack horses from Fort Deposit to Fort Strother.
- Feb 14 To George Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Instructs on discipline of troops at Ross's Landing.
- Feb 14 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on troop training.
- Feb 14 From William Carroll (enclosure: John Armstrong to AJ, Jan 13). ALS, DLC (9). Forwards letter.
- Feb 14 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supply situation at Huntsville.
- Feb 14 From Charles Kavanaugh. ALS, DLC (9). Reports success in procuring wagons and teams.
- Feb 15 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, NN (3-0870). *New York Public Library Bulletin*, 4(1900):156–57. Expresses outrage at the

- president's willingness to accept the interpretation of the deserting volunteers as to their term of service.
- Feb 15 From John Bradley and John Crawford. ALS by Crawford, DLC (9). Reports difficulties at Fort Deposit in procurement of arms for East Tennessee troops and in securing cooperation from West Tennessee troops on road repair.
- Feb 15 From John Brown (1779–1843). ALS, DLC (9). Advises that his troops will move up the Flint River for supplies.
- Feb 15 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Advises that he will leave Fort Deposit to meet Ferdinand L. Claiborne at Natchez.
- Feb 15 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (9). Reports progress in filling supplies at Huntsville and inquires if AJ has been appointed major general in U.S. Army.
- Feb 15 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supply and transportation efforts in Nashville and Huntsville.
- Feb 15 From Thomas Johnson (enclosures: Johnson to Richard C. Napier, Feb 5, 7, and 14). ALS, DLC (9). Reports that Napier's regiment has been sent to Fort Deposit and discusses preparations of his brigade for the campaign.
- Feb 15 From George Smith. LC, DLC (62). Requests appointment of a substitute for Thomas Gray on the Harris et al. courts-martial.
- Feb 15 Order by Robert Searcy appointing Larkin Ferrell to the courts-martial. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 15–18 Proceedings in the courts-martial of James Harris, Samuel B. Patton, James H. Pickens, and Pleasant Nelson. Copy, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs).
- Feb 16 To Joshua Haskell. LC, DLC (62). Orders additional ammunition to Fort Strother.
- Feb 16 To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (61). Orders discharge of troops without arms.
- Feb 16 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:462–64. Discusses plans for attack at Horseshoe Bend.
- Feb 16 From William Carroll. LS, DLC (9). Discusses supplies and the discipline of West Tennessee troops.
- Feb 16 From Thomas C. Clarke. LS by proxy, DLC (9). Reports on Creeks near Fort Armstrong.
- Feb 16 From Cuthbert Hudson. ALS, DLC (9). Offers to deliver several Dickson County militiamen suspected of desertion.
- Feb 16 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (9). Reports engagement of wagons in Rutherford County.
- Feb 16 From James W. Sittler. ALS, ICHi (3-0874). Announces that he will assist in training the new volunteers at Huntsville.
- Feb 16 Order re load and passage time for supply wagons. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 17 To John Brown (1779–1843). LC, DLC (61). Orders destruction of Creek villages along the Cahaba River.
- Feb 17 To William Carroll. 30
- Feb 17 To Thomas C. Clarke. LC, DLC (61). Requests information on boatbuilding at Fort Armstrong.

- Feb 17 To William Cocke. LC, DLC (61); Facsimile extract of LS, Charles Hamilton, Catalog 41. Washington *National Intelligencer*, May 12. Thanks Cocke for his services.
- Feb 17 To John Coffee. 32
- Feb 17 To John Gordon. LC, DLC (61). Requests him to advance to Ditto's Landing or Fort Deposit by February 25.
- Feb 17 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:464. Reports Pinckney's approval of AJ's actions, despite criticisms made by volunteers.
- Feb 17 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (9). Requests \$1,500 for expresses, Indian spies, and hospital stores.
- Feb 17 To William McIntosh. LC, DLC (61). Requests assignment of warriors to locate Creek encampments along the Tallapoosa River.
- Feb 17 To Gideon Morgan, Jr. LC, DLC (61). Requests that Cherokees at Fort Armstrong be readied for a campaign.
- Feb 17 To Richard C. Napier. LC, DLC (62). Directs him to furnish wagon guards at Fort Deposit.
- Feb 17 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:464-66. Acknowledges Pinckney's letters of February 9 and 10; discusses the impending campaign.
- Feb 17 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Explains delay in sending cordage.
- Feb 17 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on recruitment in Nashville and his anticipated return to active duty.
- Feb 17 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Barclay H. McGhee to Pinckney, Feb 6, DLC-8). LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0880); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:466-68. Expresses concern that AJ's 6,000 troops will deplete his supplies and urges link with forces under Homer V. Milton.
- Feb 17 From Thomas Pinckney. LC, DNA-RG 98 (3-0876). Transmits war department order (not found).
- Feb 17 From John Shelby. ALS, DLC (9). Reports inadequate hospitals and medical stores at Fort Deposit and Huntsville; mentions verbal attacks on AJ.
- Feb 17 From Benjamin Taylor. ALS, DLC (9). Explains Ward & Taylor's problems in supplying the army.
- [Feb 17] From [Pope & Brahan]. AL fragment by Pope, DLC (75). Mentions John Pryor Hickman.
- Feb 17 Order to Isaac Roberts to remain at Fort Strother until the Harris et al. courts-martial discharge him. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 17 Order to John Thomas (Tenn.) to proceed on a scouting mission. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 18 To Richard Brown. LC, DLC (61). Requests warriors to join John Brown's mission down the Cahaba River.
- Feb 18 To Eli Hammond. LC, DLC (62). Orders his unit to join John Brown's regiment at Fort Deposit.
- Feb 18 To Pathkiller et al. LC, DLC (61). Urges return of slaves to Robert Grierson pending investigation of conflicting claims.

- Feb 18 To Pope & Brahan. LC, DLC (61). Requests shipment of salt to preserve pork.
- Feb 18 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Informs AJ of impressment of wagons and efforts to procure additional lead.
- Feb 18 From John Chiles. ALS, DLC (9). Reports the readiness of his forces.
- Feb 18 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (9). Reports efforts to procure cattle and cordage.
- Feb 18 From James Mitchell. ALS, DLC (9). Announces the sale of army contract to Pope & Brahan.
- Feb 18 Order to Robert Henry Dyer (or in his absence, John Brown, 1779–1843) to command a scouting expedition along the Cahaba and Coosa rivers. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 19 To Joshua Haskell. LC, DLC (61). Requests report on supplies.
- Feb 19 To Stockley Donelson Hays. LC, DLC (61). Demands report on supplies at Huntsville.
- Feb 19 To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (62). Orders all officers to their posts except upon certified disability.
- Feb 19 To Isaac Roberts. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 1:468. Orders his arrest and confinement to Fort Strother.
- Feb 19 From John Brown (1779–1843). ALS, DLC (9). Reports location of his encampment.
- Feb 19 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supplies.
- Feb 19 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Reports progress in arming his troops.
- Feb 19 From Thomas Johnson (enclosures: Orders to Robert Steel, Feb 7, 15). ALS, DLC (9). Lists purchases of arms in Huntsville.
- Feb 19 Order to James Harris et al. to testify at the court-martial of Isaac Roberts. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 19 Order to Richard B. Walthall to expedite shipment of supplies from Huntsville. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 19 Order to John Williams and Robert Searcy to take depositions in the case of Isaac Roberts. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 19 Order convening Isaac Roberts's court-martial at Camp Johnson on February 23. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs).
- Feb 20 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Requests confirmation of order to discharge Madison County troops.
- Feb 20 From Thomas C. Clarke. LS, DLC (9). Reports on boatbuilding at Fort Armstrong.
- Feb 20 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (9). Reports shipment of powder and stationery.
- Feb 20 From Charles Kavanaugh. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on available transportation.
- Feb 20 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Benjamin Hawkins to Pinckney, Feb 12, DLC-9). LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0881); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Orders that Edmund Hunt be entrusted to John Williams's regiment until he is restored to the 7th Regiment for trial; reports on the position of units within the army.

- Feb 20 From John Strother (d. 1815). ALS, DLC (9). Resigns as topographer.
- Feb 20 Order to Isaac Roberts by Robert Searcy to proceed to Camp Johnson for court-martial. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 20 George Walker to Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (9). Thanks her for sharing AJ's letter of January 28; reports sentiment for AJ's appointment as commander of the northern army.
- Feb 21 To Rachel Jackson. 34
- Feb 21 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, NN (3-0886). Parton, 1:502-503. Informs him of a draft and discusses troops and supplies.
- Feb 21 To Gideon Morgan, Jr. LC, DLC (61). Asks that he provision the Cherokee warriors at Ross's Landing.
- Feb 21 From Thomas C. Clarke. LS, DLC (9). States that Gideon Morgan was not at Fort Armstrong; relays message from James Baxter about food supplies.
- Feb 21 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses progress in procuring supplies.
- Feb 22 To John Bradley. LC, DLC (62). Asks reasons for delay of pack horses.
- Feb 22 To David Irwin. LC, DLC (61). Orders arrest of John Yandell for seditious and mutinous statements.
- Feb 22 To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (61). Commends progress in training his brigade; advises that the campaign will resume about March 1.
- Feb 22 To James Tatum. LC, DLC (61). Requests report on delay of road repair, movement of pack horses, and Yandell's statements.
- Feb 22 From James Baxter. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:474 (extract). Reports that John Cocke's arrival has caused dissension among the troops at Camp Ross.
- Feb 22 From [John Brown, 1779-1843]. AL, DLC (9). Reports on arrangements for scouting expedition.
- Feb 22 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses troop training and supplies.
- Feb 22 From Thomas C. Clarke. LS, DLC (9). Reports on munitions at Fort Armstrong.
- Feb 22 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Announces plans to return to East Tennessee to expedite shipment of supplies.
- Feb 22 From [George Doherty]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports progress in disciplining and supplying East Tennessee troops.
- Feb 22 From Joshua Haskell (enclosures: Stockley D. Hays to Haskell, Feb 15; Benjamin Cash to Haskell, Feb 17). ALS, DLC (9). Discusses delay of supplies from Huntsville.
- Feb 22 From Thomas Johnson (enclosures: Johnson to Peter Perkins, Feb 20; Perkins to Johnson, Feb 20). LS, DLC (9). Reports on efforts to procure arms.
- Feb 22 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on preparedness of Cherokee warriors.
- Feb 22 Order to Eli Hammond to explain failure to take command of the pack horses. LC, DLC (62).

- Feb 22 Order (not issued) transferring the court-martial of Isaac Roberts from Camp Johnson to Fort Strother. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs).
- Feb 22 George Walker to Robert Hays. ALS, ICHi (3-0889). Praises AJ's military leadership.
- Feb 23 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (61). Urges shipment of supplies; discusses Isaac Roberts's court-martial.
- Feb 23 To John Bradley. LC, DLC (61). Orders the arrest of John Yandell.
- Feb 23 To William Carroll. LC, DLC (61). Approves orders to impress wagons.
- Feb 23 To Thomas C. Clarke. LC, DLC (61). Commends progress in building boats.
- Feb 23 To Robert Henry Dyer or John Brown (1779–1843). LC, DLC (61). Provides further instructions for scouting expedition.
- Feb 23 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:468–69. Discusses personal business and letters for William B. Lewis.
- Feb 23 From Archibald Potter. LC, DLC (61). Resigns as deputy quartermaster general.
- Feb 23 To Archibald Potter. LC, DLC (61). Accepts resignation.
- Feb 23 To John Strother (d. 1815). LC, DLC (61). Accepts resignation.
- Feb 23 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (9). Reports that foodstuffs will be available by the end of the month.
- Feb 23 From Eli Hammond. ALS, DLC (9). Explains failure to take charge of supply horses.
- Feb 23 From Richard B. Walthall. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supplies from Huntsville.
- Feb 23 Order to John Hutchings to report on transportation and supplies. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 23 Order to Robert Searcy to close Archibald Potter's accounts. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 23 Order to John Williams to detail a prison guard. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 23 Order to receive into custody John Wood, charged with mutiny. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 23–28 Proceedings in the court-martial of Isaac Roberts. Copy, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs).
- Feb 24 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Explains Eli Hammond's delay in taking charge of pack horses.
- Feb 24 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on trial of Isaac Roberts.
- Feb 24 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on efforts to procure foodstuffs.
- Feb 25 From Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on delays in road repair from Fort Deposit.
- Feb 25 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses procurement of beef and wagons and his failure to write.
- Feb 25 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Reports conclusion of testimony in the trial of Isaac Roberts.
- Feb 25 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Introduces Jack Smith, who desires a staff appointment.

- Feb 25 From Alexander D. McKamey. LC, DLC (62). Drops complaint against Lewis Allen.
- Feb 25 Order appointing Howell Tatum topographical engineer. LC, DLC (62).
- Feb 26 To Gideon Morgan, Jr. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to Fort Strother to command Cherokee warriors.
- Feb 26 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Proceedings in the courts-martial of Harris, Patton, Pickens, and Nelson, Feb 15–18). LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:469–70 (extract). Estimates his effective force at about 3,000; reports that high waters have delayed the movement of supplies; and discusses Isaac Roberts's trial.
- Feb 26 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). States that the evidence presented in Isaac Roberts's court-martial proves guilt.
- Feb 26 From George Doherty. ALS fragment, ICHi (mAJs). Discusses his letter of February 22.
- Feb 26 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (9). Reports delay in mobilizing Choctaw and Chickasaw warriors; urges that if AJ invades Pensacola, as rumored, he spare the home of John Innerarity.
- Feb 26 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0892); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:470–71. Advises on a supply route and on tactics for the campaign.
- Feb 26 From David Smith. ALS, DLC (9). Reports that Charles Kavanaugh has refused to advance to Huntsville, and that Thomas Johnson's brigade appears well-disciplined.
- Feb 27 From James Brown (1779–1863). ALS, DLC (9). Sends for rations and powder.
- Feb 27 From James Brown (1779–1863). ALS, DLC (9). Requests confirmation of report that part of his unit is ordered to join a scouting party.
- Feb 27 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (9). Advises that the Cherokees are unwilling to retreat to Ross's Landing for supplies and insist on advancing.
- Feb 28 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (61). Discusses transportation of supplies to Fort Strother.
- Feb 28 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (61). Expresses outrage over John Cocke's activities.
- Feb 28 To William Carroll. LC, DLC (61). Bassett, 1:471–72. Orders supplies to Fort Strother.
- Feb 28 To George Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Orders brigade to Fort Strother.
- Feb 28 To George Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Denounces John Cocke's interference in the organization of Doherty's brigade.
- Feb 28 To Joshua Haskell. LC, DLC (61). Informs Haskell that impending movement will require action by suppliers.
- Feb 28 To Thomas Johnson. LC, DLC (62). Orders brigade to Fort Strother.
- Feb 28 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Reports plans to advance on March 9; discusses Edmund Hunt; and requests instructions on Creek prisoners at Hiwassee.
- Feb 28 From John Armstrong. ALS and Copy, DLC (9); Presscopy of ALS,

- Phi (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Congratulates AJ on the January campaign.
- Feb 28 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Reports the expectation of a guilty verdict for Isaac Roberts.
- Feb 28 From Joshua Haskell (enclosure: William B. Lewis to Haskell, Feb 25). ALS, DLC (9). Reports readiness of quartermaster's department for campaign.
- Feb 28 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (9). Reports from Fort Armstrong on completion of boats to transport supplies.
- Feb 28 Order by Robert Searcy to Richard C. Napier to complete repairs on road to Fort Deposit. LC, DLC (62).
- March 1 To James Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Advises that he has asked Pinckney for clarification of orders.
- March 1 To Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS draft, DLC (9). Chastises him for failure to ship supplies.
- March 1 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses supplies and discipline at Fort Deposit; reports arrest of John Yandell.
- March 1 From Richard Brown. LS by proxy, DLC (9). Requests compensation for impressed Cherokee livestock.
- March 1 From John Hutchings. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on arms and supplies from Huntsville.
- March 1 From James W. Sittler. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses supplies and the discipline of the militia at Huntsville.
- March 1 From John Strother (d. 1815). ALS, DLC (9). Reports again that he is returning to Middle Tennessee on private business.
- March 2 To James Baxter. LC, DLC (61). Discusses problems with government contractor Barclay H. McGhee.
- March 2 To George Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to Fort Strother and insists that all mutiny must be quelled.
- March 2 To Thomas Pinckney. 35
- March 2 From George Doherty. 37
- March 2 From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (9). Defends efforts to supply AJ.
- March 2 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Forwards sword from Governor Blount for Cherokee chief Richard Brown.
- March 2 From D. Ragland. ALS, DLC (9). Inquires about bacon allowance.
- March 2 From John Strother (d. 1815). ALS, DLC (9). Recommends Leroy May as surveyor.
- March 2 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$1,000. DS by proxy, DLC (9).
- March 2 Order by Robert Searcy re troop formation and action in case of night attack. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs); Copies, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:472–73.
- March 3 To John Bradley. LC, DLC (62). Instructs him on bacon allowance and discusses problems of transporting supplies.
- March 3 To John Smith. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to Huntsville to purchase meat.
- March 3 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Requests permission to increase corn ration for wagon horses.

- March 3 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses problems in shipping flour to Fort Strother.
- March 3 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses ferrying of wagons across river.
- March 3 From Thomas Johnson (enclosure: Brigade orders, March 2, 3). ALS, DLC (9). Reports that his brigade will join AJ shortly.
- March 3 From James W. Sittler. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on troops en route to Fort Strother.
- March 3 Order to Isaac Roberts to return home to await verdict of the president on his court-martial. DS by William Carroll on behalf of AJ, DNA-RG 94 (mAJ's).
- March 3 Order authorizing John Smith to purchase meat. ADS, DNA-RG 233 (3-0895); LC, DLC (62).
- March 4 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, CSmH (3-0897). *Huntington Library Bulletin*, 3(1933):115-16. Discusses his health, Harman Hays, and Indian orphans Lyncoya and Theodore.
- March 4 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (61); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:474-75 (extract). Discusses scouting reports and plans to establish supply base.
- March 4 Certification of Harman Hays re AJ's alleged intoxication at Fort Strother. ADS, DLC (9).
- March 4 Order for issuance of rations to Cherokees. DS, DLC (66).
- March 5 From Joseph Anthony. ALS, DLC (9); LC, DLC (61). Submits resignation.
- March 5 To Joseph Anthony. ALS draft, DLC (9). Accepts resignation and attests to his bravery.
- March 5 To Joseph Anthony. AL draft, DLC (9). Encloses order to paymaster to settle account.
- March 5 To William Carroll. LC, DLC (61). Orders proceedings of Isaac Roberts's court-martial sent to Washington.
- March 5 To John Chissolm. ALS draft dated March 4, DLC (9); Copy signed by Robert Searcy, DLC (9). Informs him of his arrest for neglect of duty.
- March 5 To Thomas Johnson. ALS draft, DLC (9). Orders troops with measles detained at Fort Deposit.
- March 5 To Thomas Johnson. ALS draft, DLC (9). Dismisses Roberts's court-martial.
- March 5 To William Berkeley Lewis. 39
- March 5 To John Nicoson. ALS draft, DLC (9). Orders him to guard wagons.
- March 5 To Isaac Roberts. ALS draft, DLC (9). Informs him that his court-martial proceedings will be forwarded to the president.
- March 5 To William Russell. Copy, DLC (9). Orders him to Fort Strother.
- March 5 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (9). Reports improved health.
- March 5 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses supply efforts in East Tennessee.
- March 5 From Bland Murry. ALS, DLC (9). Reports neglect of duty by John Chissolm.
- March 5 Order to John Bradley by Robert Searcy to testify at the court-martial of John Yandell. LC, DLC (62).

- March 5 Order to [Alpha Kingsley] to settle account of Joseph Anthony. ADS, DLC (9).
- [March 5] Certification of duties performed by Joseph Anthony. DS copy, THi (3-0898).
- March [6] To Thomas Pinckney. 41
- March 6 From George Doherty. ALS, DLC (9); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:475. Reports that 184 soldiers have deserted because of John Cocke's influence.
- March 6 From Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on troops at Fort Deposit.
- March 6 From James Reid. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses building of a ferry across Canoe Creek.
- March 7 To James Allen. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to Fort Strother.
- March 7 To Willie Blount (enclosure: George Doherty to AJ, March 2). LC, DLC (61). Demands the arrest of John Cocke for inciting mutiny and charges that Barclay H. McGhee has conspired to withhold supplies from the East Tennessee militia.
- March 7 To James Cowan. ALS draft, DLC (9). Orders him on scouting patrol.
- March 7 To Robert Henry Dyer. LC, DLC (62). Orders scouting patrol west of Ditto's Landing.
- March 7 To Leroy May. ALS draft, DLC (9). Accepts his resignation as assistant topographical engineer.
- March 7 From Lewis Allen. ALS, DLC (9). Resigns as master carpenter.
- March 7 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Reports his imminent departure for Fort Strother.
- March 7 Order for the furlough of Grant Taylor. ADS, DNA-RG 15 (3-0904).
- March 8 To Thomas Fearn. LC, DLC (61). Orders him to superintend Huntsville hospital.
- March 8 To David Moore. LC, DLC (61). Advises him of irregularity in account of surgeon's mate.
- March 8 To Nathaniel Taylor. LC, DLC (61). Responds to Taylor's complaint re the appointment of George Doherty.
- March 8 From Thomas C. Clarke (enclosure: E. F. Spoor to Clarke, March 7). LS by proxy, DLC (9). Inquires if he is to evacuate Fort Armstrong.
- March 8 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0907). Reports on Gilbert C. Russell's movement up the Alabama River and orders AJ to post a garrison at Hiwassee.
- March 8 Account with Pritchett & Shall for Edward G. W. Butler. AD, DLC (20). Runs to January 29, 1816.
- March 8 Maria P. McKean to Rachel Jackson. ALS fragment, Stanley F. Horn (3-0905). Discusses family and friends.
- March 9 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (9). Reports that heavy rains have delayed his march from Fort Deposit.
- March 9 Order to Larkin Ferrell to guard supply wagons. ADS, DLC (9). *Nashville Union and American*, Oct 12, 1872.

- March 10 To Willie Blount. 42
- March 10 To George Doherty. LC, DLC (61). Congratulates him for restoring order in his brigade; discusses transportation arrangements.
- March 10 To Thomas Johnson. ALS draft, DLC (9). Orders him to Fort Strother immediately.
- March 10 To Peter Perkins. ALS draft, DLC (9). Regrets that he cannot accept Perkins's 300 mounted men, since his quota is filled.
- March 10 To William Bayard Shields. LC, DLC (61). Requests a continuance of the Burr-Blennerhassett case since he is preparing another campaign against the Creeks.
- March 10 From William Carroll, James W. Sittler, and John Strother (d. 1815). ALS fragment, ICHI (mAJs). *Cincinnati Commercial*, Jan 8, 1881 (3-0909). Warn against accepting the services of an officer who had resigned from northwestern army.
- March 11 From John Hampton (enclosure: Morning report, March 11, DLC-66). ALS, DLC (9). Reports that George Doherty has placed him in command of Fort Armstrong; requests weapons.
- March 11 From Rachel Jackson. 44
- March 11 From Thomas Pinckney. 46
- March 11 Order for court-martial of John Wood. LC, DLC (62).
- March 11 Proceedings in court-martial of John Wood. DS fragment, ICHI (mAJs).
- March 12 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:478. States that he is sending home an Indian boy, Charley, and complains about John Cocke.
- March 12 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Denounces John Cocke's slanders.
- March 12 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supplies at Fort Deposit.
- March 12 Order approving death sentence in the court-martial of John Wood. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 1:479.
- March 12 Order to John Williams to receive and confine John Wood. ADS by Robert Searcy, DLC (66).
- March 13 From Willie Blount (enclosures: John Armstrong to Blount, Jan 3, 11, 31, Feb 8, all DLC-8). ALS, DLC (9). Congratulates AJ on recent victories and discusses terms of service for volunteers and militia.
- March 13 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Reports attack by a mob from William Russell's company.
- March 13 From John Bradley. ANS, DLC (9). Requests order for release of a soldier from William Russell's company.
- March 13 From Alpha Kingsley. ALS, DLC (9). Requests muster rolls for payment of the militia.
- March 13 From David Moore (enclosure: John Coffee to Moore, cOct 1813, DLC-59). ALS, DLC (9). Requests reimbursement for treating sick and wounded at Huntsville.
- March 13 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0913); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:479 (extract). Orders affidavits prepared for court-martial of John Cocke.

- March 13 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (9). Accuses William Compton of promoting desertion.
- March 13 Reports by John Pryor Hickman on flour supply at Fort Strother. ADS, DLC (66); LC, DLC (62).
- March 13 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to prepare for execution of John Wood. LC, DLC (62).
- March 13 Order to John Williams for an account of provisions in the 39th Regiment. LC, DLC (62).
- March 14 To John Bradley. Copy, DLC (9). Orders supplies to Fort Strother.
- March 14 To James Doherty. LC, DLC (61); Extract, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6). Orders march to New Orleans.
- March 14 To Thomas Johnson. ALS draft, DLC (9). Orders him to issue ammunition and rations.
- March 14–15 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: George Doherty to AJ, March 6). LC, DLC (61); Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:481 (extract). Reports on preparations for march to Horseshoe Bend.
- March 14 To John Williams. ALS draft, DLC (9). Orders him to establish a supply depot on the Coosa River.
- March 14 To John Wood. 48
- March 14 To John Yandell. LC, DLC (62). Denies permission to trade with civilians.
- March 14 From John Byler. ALS, DLC (9). Requests transfer of recruits to his company.
- March 14 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses supply arrangements.
- March 14 From George W. Still. ALS, DLC (9). Requests the reattachment of delinquent soldiers to the 17th Tennessee Regiment.
- March 14 Order appointing John A. Cheatham assistant topographical engineer. ADS by Reid, DLC (9); LC, DLC (62).
- March 14 Order to Stockley Donelson Hays to arrange funeral for David Robertson. ADS by Robert Searcy, DLC (9).
- March 14 Order to Thomas Johnson to replace soldiers detached for artillery duty. Copy, DLC (9).
- March 14 Order to provide a guard for Hiwassee garrison. LC, DLC (61).
- March 15 To John Lowry. ALS draft, DLC (9). Recommends return of slaves to Robert Grierson pending investigation.
- March 15 To Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). LC, DLC (61). Orders him to take charge of Hiwassee garrison.
- March 15 From John Brown (1779–1843). ALS, DLC (9). Reports plans for scouting the Cahaba, Black Warrior, and Coosa rivers.
- March 15 From William Compton (enclosure: Certification by John Nichol and Thomas Saunders, n.d., DLC-8). ALS, DLC (9). Discusses valuation of a team of horses.
- March 15 From Thomas Fearn. ALS, DLC (9). Inquires about supplies and procedures for Huntsville hospital.
- March 15 From Samuel Taylor. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses allegations against him in militia election.

- March 15 Order to Robert Steele to take command of Fort Strother. ADS, DLC (9); LC, DLC (62).
- March 16 To [Robert] Steele. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to provide a wagon guard from Fort Deposit.
- March 16 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Complains about the appointment of a new quartermaster at Fort Deposit.
- March 16 Statement by Hugh Kerr of bacon and beef at Fort Strother. LC, DLC (66).
- March 17 Order to John Coffee to assume command of cavalry. DS copy, DLC (9); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs); Copy, DLC (40).
- March 19 From Edward Gantt. ANS, DLC (9). Reports for duty as surgeon.
- March 19 From John Hampton. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses rations for Cherokees at Fort Armstrong.
- March 20 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:479-80 (extract). States that he will have John Cocke arrested and discusses raising volunteers.
- March 20 From James M. C. Montgomery. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:482 (extract). States that he and AJ were boyhood acquaintances and discusses military activities in Georgia.
- March 20 From Robert Steele. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on Fort Strother.
- March 21 To John Pryor Hickman. Copy, DLC (9). Reports arrival at Fort Williams and supply shortage.
- March 21 From Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:482-83. Discusses Lyncoya, Theodore, and her concern for AJ's safety.
- March 21 Order detaching Thomas Johnson for raid on Creek villages. ADS draft and Copy, DLC (9); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- March 21 Order by Robert Searcy announcing staff appointments. DS, DLC (9); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- March 22 To James Baxter. Copy, DLC (9). Urges shipment of supplies to Fort Williams.
- March 22 To John Hutchings. ALS, InU-Li (3-0914); Copy, DLC (9). Bassett, 6:431-32. Urges acquisition and shipment of supplies.
- March 22 To Thomas Johnson. ALS copy, DLC (9). Orders destruction of two Creek villages.
- March 22 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: John Williams to AJ, March 22). Draft by Reid, DLC (9); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:484. Reports transport problems to Fort Williams.
- March 22 To Pope & Brahan. Copy by Reid, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:484-86. Complains of supply shortage.
- March 22 To Pope & Brahan. Copy, DLC (9). Orders supplies to Fort Williams.
- March 22 To Robert Steele. Copy, DLC (9). Urges shipment of supplies from Fort Strother.
- March 22 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses purchase of flour.
- March 22 From George Doherty. ALS, DLC (9). Advises that a wagoner's horses have been taken for a scouting expedition.
- March 22 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses supply movements.

- March 22 From Benjamin D. Heriot. ALS, DLC (9). Bassett, 1:486. Reports on supplies at Mobile and on the strength of Gilbert C. Russell's regiment.
- March 22 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on arrival of supplies at Fort Strother.
- March 22 From Robert Steele. ANS, DLC (9). Forwards message from John Hampton.
- March 22 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (9); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Reports difficulties in descending the Coosa River.
- March 23 To James Baxter. Copy, DLC (9). Orders supplies forwarded.
- March 23 To Willie Blount. Copy fragment, DLC (9). Insists that Blount discharge returning troops and asks for reinforcements.
- March 23 To John Hampton. Draft in unknown hand, DLC (9). Orders supplies to Fort Strother.
- March 23 To *Thomas Pinckney*. 50
- March 23 To Robert Steele. Copy, DLC (9). Orders supplies.
- March 23 To Robert Steele. Copy, DLC (9). Orders preparations for transport of supplies.
- March 23 To [Murphey] Vaughn. Copy, DLC (9). Orders him to command supply boats from Fort Strother.
- March 23 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (71). Reports on efforts to obtain provisions in East Tennessee and to persuade deserters to return to their posts.
- March 23 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (9). Reports abandonment of hostile Indian villages east of Fort Williams.
- March 23 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0917); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Discusses arrangements to supply and reinforce AJ.
- March 23 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0921); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Commends AJ for renewing the campaign and approves his arrangements re Creek prisoners.
- March 23 Order to George Doherty re troops for a scouting expedition. AD draft by AJ signed by Robert Searcy, DLC (29).
- March 23 Order to Captain Sharp to convey sick and wounded to Fort Strother. Copy, DLC (9).
- March 23 Order of mobilization for expedition to Horseshoe Bend. ADS draft, DLC (9); LC by Robert Searcy, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- March 24 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on account with Henry Massingill, Jr.
- March 24 From Chulio. LS by proxy, DLC (9). Complains that friendly Creeks are plundering Cherokees.
- March 24 From Thomas D. Crabb. ALS, DLC (9). Reports attack on supply convoy near Fort Deposit.
- March 24 From Henry Massingill, Jr. ALS, DLC (9). Complains of improper payment for flour at Fort Deposit.
- March 24 From Bland Murry. ADS, DLC (9). Reports attack on supply convoy.
- March 25 From Homer Virgil Milton. ALS, DLC (9). Asks about AJ's location and movements.

- March 26 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, DLC (9). Commends AJ's military achievements and his order to arrest John Cocke.
- March 26 From Robert Steele. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supplies from Fort Strother.
- March 27 From Basil Shaw. ALS, DLC (9). Offers reinforcements.
- March 27 Report by James W. Sittler on casualties at Battle of Horseshoe Bend. AD, ICHi (3-0927); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-12). *Nashville Clarion*, May 10.
- March 28 To Thomas Pinckney. 52
- March 28 From John M. Armstrong & Co. and Read, Mitchell & Co. ALS, DLC (9). Request payment for bacon supplied Fort Deposit.
- March 28 From Brice M. Garner. ALS, DLC (9). Requests payment for meat supplied Fort Deposit.
- March 28 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (9); LC, ScHi (3-0931); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Confirms arrangements to supply and reinforce AJ; reports attack on Eufaula by Cherokees.
- March 28 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supply shipments.
- March 30 From James Baxter. ALS, DLC (9). Reports on supply shipment from Camp Ross.
- March 30 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS, DLC (9). Discusses difficulties in forwarding supplies.
- March 30 From William White. ALS, DLC (9). Resigns.
- March 30 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$750. DS by proxy, DLC (9).
- March 31 To Willie Blount. LS, THi (3-0937); Draft by Reid, DLC (10); Copy, A-Ar (mAJs); Typed copy, DNA-RG 94 (mAJs). Bassett, 1:489-92. Reports victory at Horseshoe Bend.
- March 31 Receipt from William Hume for tuition of Edward G. W. Butler. ADS, DLC (9).
- April 1 To James Baxter. Copy, DLC (9). Reports victory at Horseshoe Bend.
- April 1 To Rachel Jackson. 54
- April 1 To Peter Perkins. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, April 27 (3-0948). Discusses victory at Horseshoe Bend.
- April 1 To [Neil B. Rose]. ALS, OkTG (3-0949). Reports on battle at Horseshoe Bend.
- April 1 From John Coffee. 55
- April 1 From Thomas Johnson (enclosures: Johnson to Ewen Allison, March 25; Allison to Johnson, March 27). LS, DLC (9). Reports that East Tennessee troops violated orders during scouting expedition.
- April 1 From William Russell (1758-1825). ALS, DLC (9). Consents to Edmund Hunt's remaining with 39th Regiment.
- April 1 Order to Assistant Deputy Quartermaster Kemp to arrange a funeral for Daniel Barr. Copy, DLC (9).
- April 1 Orders to Jesse Bean, Copy, DLC (9); to John Gordon, DS, DLC (9); to William Russell, Copy, DLC (9); to Charles Robertson Sevier, DS copy, DNA-RG 94 (mAJs), and Copy, DLC (9); to George Smith, Copy, DLC (9), granting discharges.

- April 1 Order by Robert Searcy for the arrest of Thomas Carmichael Hindman. ADS, DLC (9).
- April 1 Order to contractor re meat rations. Copy, DLC (9).
- April 2 To John Armstrong. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-54); Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Reports victory at Horseshoe Bend.
- April 2 To John Armstrong. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-8). Reports purchase of provisions and a draft for the cost.
- April 2 To Willie Blount. LS, T (3-0951); Copy, DLC (10). Reports shortage of troops from East Tennessee to fill requisition.
- April 2 To James Cowan. Copy, DLC (10). Threatens court-martial for failure to obey orders.
- April 2 To David Smith. Copy, endorsed by AJ, DLC (10). Orders prisoner escort from Fort Williams to Huntsville.
- April 2 To Robert Steele. Copy, DLC (10). Orders guard for road between Fort Deposit and Fort Strother until James Cowan reports.
- April 2 *To Tennessee Troops in Mississippi Territory.* 57
- April 2 To William White. Copy, DLC (10). Orders payment of troops in Nashville.
- April 2 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Reiterates report of April 1 re disorderly East Tennessee troops.
- April 3 From William English Pillar. ALS, ICHi (3-0954). Sends tobacco and complains that Robert Steele has withheld brandy from the sick and wounded at Fort Strother.
- April 3 From James Reid. ALS, DLC (10). Requests discharge for his troops.
- April 3 Order to Gideon Morgan, Jr., to discharge and pay Cherokee warriors. ADS, DLC (10).
- April 3 Order by Robert Searcy conveying AJ's approval of the verdict in Thomas Carmichael Hindman's court-martial and his warning against officers striking enlisted men. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 4 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (10). Offers services of Pope & Brahan to supply AJ's forces.
- April 4 From Buckner Harwell, Jr. ALS, DLC (10). Requests inquiry into charges of mutiny and disobedience.
- April 4 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses supply shipments from Fort Strother.
- April 4 From David Smith. ALS, DLC (10). Bassett, 1:495. Reports that Cherokee and Creek allies took Creek prisoners from Fort Strother.
- April 4 From Robert Steele. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses supply shipments from Fort Strother.
- April 4 Order to the 1st Division, Tennessee Militia, for the arrest and punishment of those responsible for mutinous conduct. DS, DLC (10); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 5 To James Baxter. ALS copy, DLC (10). Orders periodic supply reports.
- April 5 To Homer Virgil Milton. Copy, DLC (10). Requests aid in attack on Hoithlewaule.
- April 5 To Thomas Pinckney. LS copy, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 107

- (M221-56). Bassett, 1:495-96 (extract). Reports advancing on Hoithlewaule and complains of a supply shortage.
- April 5 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: John Coffee to AJ, April 1). Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). *Nashville Whig*, May 25. Reports on battle at Horseshoe Bend.
- April 5 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses problems in forwarding supplies from Fort Deposit.
- April 5 From David Smith. ALS, DLC (10). Reports on bacon at Fort Deposit.
- April 5 From Guy Smith. ALS, DLC (10). Reports that he has no artillery horses.
- April 5 Order to Nathan R. Davis to guard wagons to Forts Strother and Deposit. ADS copy, DLC (10).
- April 5 Order to the Tennessee troops warning against mutiny and giving instructions for the march southward. DS, DLC (10); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 6 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, MH-H (3-0956). Discusses impending campaign and gifts for Andrew, Jr.
- April 6 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (10). Washington *National Intelligencer*, May 12. Reports supply shipment from East Tennessee.
- April 6 From John Hutchings. ALS, DLC (10). Reports on supplies at Fort Strother.
- April 6 Memorandum by John Coffee of debt due Searcy and Hickman for sugar and coffee received from AJ. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 7 To John Armstrong. Copy, DLC (66). Forwards invoice of \$1,500 for supplies.
- April 7 To Thomas Johnson. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 4 (3-0958). Orders that Creeks who have surrendered be allowed to pass northward unmolested.
- April 7 From John Bradley. ALS, DLC (10). Reports continued difficulty in forcing wagoners to leave Fort Deposit.
- April 7 From Rachel Jackson. 59
- April 7 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: John Armstrong to Pinckney, March 17, DLC-9). LS and LS copy, DLC (10); LC, Schi (3-0960); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:496-97. Discusses movements of various units and terms of surrender for Creeks.
- April 7 Order by Willie Blount for the arrest of John Cocke. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (mAJs).
- April 8 From Andrew Jackson, Jr. 60
- April 8 From Enoch Parsons. ALS, ICHi (3-0963). Denies that John Cocke and Barclay H. McGhee have conspired against AJ.
- April 8 Memoranda of payments to Indians. AD, DLC (61). Runs to April 26.
- April 9 From John E. Beck. 60
- April 9 From James Cowan. ALS, DLC (10). Reports inability to guard road, his company having disbanded.
- April 9 From Peter Perkins. ALS, DLC (10). Denounces James Fife for selling Creek prisoners.

- April 9 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (10). Reports supply shipment from Huntsville.
- April 11 From Barclay H. McGhee. ALS, DLC (10). Denies conspiring with John Cocke.
- April 12 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses supply shipments.
- April 12 From Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (10). Bassett, 1:499. Congratulates AJ on victory at Horseshoe Bend and mentions sickness among slaves.
- April 12 Receipt from John Newnan for payment for treating fractured arm in September 1813. ADS, DLC (10).
- April 13 To Thomas Pinckney. Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Reports destruction of Hoithlewaule and Colooma.
- April 13 From James Cosby. ALS, DLC (10). Requests discharge and pay as surgeon's mate.
- April 13 Promissory note to John H. Smith for \$1,000. DS by proxy, DLC (10).
- April 14 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, NjMoHP (3-0966). Discusses recent skirmishes.
- April 14 To Thomas Johnson. Copy, DLC (10). Reports that Creeks have fled and orders shipment of supplies.
- April 14–15 To Thomas Pinckney. 62
- April 14 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0968); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:501. States that he will demand unconditional surrender from the Creeks.
- April 15 Order for court-martial of William Black. DS by Robert Searcy, ICHi (mAJs).
- April 15 Order to John Coffee to send men to procure provisions at Fort Decatur. Copy, DLC (10); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 15 Order to the officer at Fort Decatur to furnish rations. Copy, DLC (10).
- April 16 To Gilbert Christian Russell. LS and Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Orders supplies to the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.
- April 16 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Reports the return of eleven deserters.
- April 16 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Reports on supply shipment.
- April 16 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0969); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:501–502. Proposes to meet at Fort Decatur on April 17.
- [cApril 16] From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (66). Sends list of deserters.
- [April 17] To Thomas Pinckney. Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Bassett, 1:502–503. Reports that Hickory Ground tribe has surrendered.
- April 17 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (10). Defends himself against charges of negligence.
- April 17 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Reports on sick and wounded at Fort Williams.
- April 17 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0971); Copy,

- DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Discusses arrangements for joining AJ and constructing roads.
- [April] 17 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS dated March 17, DLC (9). Reports on supply shipment.
- April 17 Order to Joseph Graham to send to Fort Decatur for supplies. ADS draft, DLC (10).
- [cApril 17] From William Weatherford. Copy, THi (mAJs); Copy fragment, DLC (mAJs); Photocopy of fragment, THer (mAJs). *Nashville Clarion*, May 3. Surrenders.
- [cApril 17] To William Weatherford. Copy fragment, DLC (mAJs). Accepts surrender.
- April 18 To Willie Blount. 64
- April 18 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (3-0974); ALS draft, DLC (10). Bassett, 1:504–505. Reports the surrender of Creek chiefs and capture of runaway slaves.
- April 18 To Thomas Pinckney. Copy, DLC (10). Bassett, 1:504. Complains about supply shortage and reports efforts to crush remaining Creek resistance.
- April 18 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0978). States that he will depart Fort Decatur on April 19 to meet AJ.
- April 18 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0980). Agrees to send supplies by raft and demands return of boatbuilding tools.
- April 18 From George Smith. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Reports destruction of Creek villages on Alabama River.
- [April 18] From Major William Martin. Copy, DLC (10). Discusses difficulties in descending river.
- April 18 Order to John H. Gibson for patrol on the west bank of the Alabama River. ADS, DLC (10).
- April [19] To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: George Smith to AJ, April 18). Copy dated April 18, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Sends Smith's report on destruction of Creek villages.
- April 19 To Thomas Pinckney. Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Reports return of boatbuilding tools and plan to meet Pinckney on April 20.
- April 19 From Richard Brown. LS by proxy (John Thompson), DLC (10). Discusses patrol from Fort Deposit by Cherokee scouts.
- April 19 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Reports that Creeks under Proctor will surrender at Fort Williams.
- April 20 From Thomas Johnson (enclosures: William Martin to Johnson, n.d.; Martin and A. H. Douglass to Johnson, n.d.; Johnson to Martin and Douglass, April 19). ALS, DLC (10). Reports on supply boats and on sick at Fort Williams.
- April 20 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (10). Reports arrival of beef and wagons at Huntsville.
- April 21 To Thomas Pinckney. Draft by Reid, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56). Bassett, 1:505. Recommends that John Williams recruit in Tennessee.
- April 21 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (10). Requests instructions re Cherokee scouting patrol.

- April 21 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses meat supplies.
- April 21 Order from Thomas Pinckney to march to Fort Williams. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs); Copies, DLC (10). Bassett, 1:506.
- April 22 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Reports on activities at Fort Williams.
- April 22 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0982); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-56); Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Bassett, 1:506. Instructs AJ to garrison forts between Tennessee and Fort Jackson and to discharge troops.
- April 23 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10). Discusses Indian movements near Fort Williams.
- April 23 Thomas Flournoy to [Ward & Taylor]. Copy, with AJ endorsement, DLC (66). Requisitions rations for the 7th Military District.
- April 24 To George Doherty. AL draft, DLC (10). Orders brigade to garrison Forts Williams, Strother, and Armstrong.
- April 24 From Walter Bourke. ALS, DLC (10). Requests inquiry on horses missing from Fort Jackson.
- April 24 From Major William Martin. ALS, DLC (10). Requests order concerning supply shipment.
- April 24 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Pinckney to Benjamin Hawkins, April 23, DLC-10). LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-0986); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Reports that three surrendering warriors were executed by friendly Creeks, contrary to AJ's promise.
- April 24 Order to James W. Sittler to transport provisions to Fort Williams. ADS, DLC (10).
- April 25 To John Armstrong. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-54); Copies and extracts, DNA-RG 233 (3-0988), DLC (10). Bassett, 1:506–508. Reports destruction of Creek villages and the surrender of leading Creek chiefs.
- April 25 To Willie Blount. LS, T (3-0993); LS copy, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-51). *Nashville Clarion*, May 10. Reviews orders for garrisoning outposts and discharging troops.
- April 25 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, CCamarSJ (3-0995). Discusses his imminent return home.
- April 25 To Thomas Pinckney. Copies, DLC (10) and DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Reports on implementation of orders for garrisoning forts and discharging troops.
- April 25 From Peter Perkins. ALS, DLC (10). Asks when AJ will arrive in Huntsville and requests custody of prisoners held by James Fife.
- April 25 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (10). Congratulates AJ on the campaign and discusses supply arrangements.
- April 25 Order to bring provisions to Fort Williams. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 25 Order to George Doherty re garrisoning forts and discharging troops. Copy, DLC (10).
- April 25 Order detaching Thomas Johnson and 600 men to raid Indian villages. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).

- April 25 Orders to the Brigade Majors, 2nd Division, Tennessee Militia, to issue casualty, discharge, transfer, and desertion reports. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs); Copy, DLC (10).
- April 25 Receipt from James Qualls for payment for services as interpreter. AD by AJ signed by Qualls, DLC (61).
- April 26 To Thomas Pinckney. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Advises that he has reported on missing horses and will take steps to protect surrendering Creeks.
- April 26 From Thomas Johnson. ALS, DLC (10). Requests transportation for an interpreter.
- April 26 Decision in [*AJ et al.*], *executors of William T. Lewis v. Joseph Green* (covenant). Copy, TNDa (3-0997).
- April 26 Receipt from Samuel Kelly for payment for services as interpreter. AD by AJ signed by Kelly, DLC (61).
- April 27 From Jonas Laughmiller. ALS, DLC (10). Petitions for release of two soldiers.
- April 27 Order to the Tennessee troops re march to Fort Strother. DS, ADS draft, and Copy, DLC (10); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- April 28 *To the Tennessee Troops in Mississippi Territory.* 65
- April 28 From Homer Virgil Milton. ALS, DLC (10). Reports on scouting patrols.
- May 1 To Willie Blount. Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Announces arrival at Fort Strother and expectation of reaching Fayetteville on May 9.
- May 1 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses desertion of Ota Cantrell and his mounted riflemen.
- May 1 Order to John Coffee to send John Brown's regiment to Kingston for discharge. DS, DLC (10); LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs).
- May 1 Order by Robert Searcy for the arrest and court-martial of Ota Cantrell. ADS, ICHi (mAJs).
- May 1 Memoranda of payments to James Fife, Chennabee, and other Indians for services as guides. AD, DLC (61); LC, DLC (64).
- [cMay 1] *From John Williams.* 68
- May 2 John Williams to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). Copy, DLC (10). Requests that the 39th Regiment be allowed to return to Tennessee before the "sickly season."
- May 2 Proceedings in the court-martial of Ota Cantrell. LC, Mrs. H. A. Brewer (mAJs); Copy, DLC (10).
- May 3 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (10). Acknowledges report on the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.
- May 3-4 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Order to furnish supplies to Indians, May 3, DLC-10). LS, DLC (10); LC, ScHi (3-1001, -1003). Approves AJ's plan for forts between Tennessee and Fort Jackson.
- May 3 From Benjamin Taylor. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses settlement of accounts with Leroy Pope.
- May 4 From Willie Blount (enclosures: Resolution of Mississippi Territory legislature, Jan 21, DLC-8; David Holmes to Blount, April 20, and Blount to Holmes, May 4). LS, DLC (10). *Nashville Whig*, June 7. Transmits resolution presenting sword to AJ.

- May 4 From Thomas Pinckney. LC, ScHi (3-1003). Authorizes use of Indians as expresses.
- May 4 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$1,000. DS by proxy, DLC (10).
- May 5 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (10). Orders AJ to discharge troops from both divisions of Tennessee militia because John Cocke is under arrest.
- May 5 From Willie Blount (enclosure: John Armstrong to Blount, April 15). LS, DLC (10). States that Thomas Pinckney has not communicated with him on the subject of new troops.
- May 5 *From Willie Blount.* 68
- May 5 Order to the contractors to supply food to the Cherokees under Richard Brown and Pathkiller. ADS copy, DLC (10).
- May 7 From Maria Pope. Printed, Huntsville *Madison Gazette*, May 10 (mAJs). Presents a stand of colors.
- May 7 To Maria Pope. Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Huntsville *Madison Gazette*, May 10. Thanks her for stand of colors and for caring for Lyncoya.
- [May 7] From [John Williams] Walker and Huntsville citizens. Printed, Huntsville *Madison Gazette*, May 10 (mAJs). Praise AJ's military feats.
- [May 7] To [John Williams] Walker and Huntsville citizens. Draft by Reid, DLC (10). Huntsville *Madison Gazette*, May 10. Thanks them for their congratulations.
- May 7 Order discharging John Gordon and his spies. ADS copy, DLC (10).
- May 8 *To John Armstrong.* 69
- May 8 To Willie Blount. Printed extract, King V. Hostick, Catalog 33, 1967 (3-1008). Reports ordering Captain Mason to guard public stores at Fort Deposit.
- May 8 To Joseph Graham. LS, Nc-Ar (3-1009). Sends horses seized by hostile Creeks.
- May 8 *To Rachel Jackson.* 70
- May 8 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Thomas Johnson to AJ, May 8). LS, DNA-RG 107 (3-1015); Copy, DLC (10). Reports on discharge of troops, destruction of Creek villages, and provisioning of friendly Indians.
- [May 8] To John Reid. ALS, DLC (71). Requests letter to the secretary of war announcing the end of the Creek war.
- May 8 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (10); Copy DNA-RG 107 (3-1017). Reports destruction of Creek towns.
- May 8 *From John Overton.* 71
- May 8 Order to contractors and quartermasters at Forts Deposit, Strother, and Williams to furnish rations and forage for express rider. ADS, Nc-Ar (3-1014).
- [cMay 8] From Maria Pope. AL, DLC (3-0999). Sends her address.
- May 10 *To Willie Blount.* 72
- May 10 To Willie Blount. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, June 7 (3-1022). Requests Blount to acknowledge the sword and resolution of January 21 from Mississippi legislature.

- May 10 To the Tennessee Volunteers. DS and Copy, DLC (10). Outlines discharge procedures.
- May 10 From John Coffee et al. DS, DLC (10). Express appreciation for AJ's commendations.
- May 10 Discharge for William English Pillar. DS, THi (3-1024).
- May 12 From Pope & Brahan. ALS by Brahan, DLC (10). Discuss the claim of O'Brien, a contractor, for flour delivered to Huntsville.
- May 14 From John Childress et al. Copy, DLC (10). *Nashville Whig*, May 17. Praise AJ's success in the Creek war.
- May 14 To John Childress et al. DS, DLC (10). *Nashville Whig*, May 17. Thanks them for acknowledgement of his services.
- May 14 From John Fisher et al. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 17 (3-1025). Praise AJ's services in the Creek war.
- May 14 From James Priestly and William Hume. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 17 (3-1026). Pay tribute to AJ's success in Creek war.
- May 14 Account of Felix Robertson for treatment of soldiers wounded in powder-magazine explosion. AD, TNJ (3-1027).
- May 15 From George Washington Campbell. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses AJ's role in the Creek war and efforts of Congress to finance the war.
- May 18 To Samuel Bunch (enclosures: Thomas Pinckney to AJ, May 3-4; Pinckney's order to furnish supplies to Indians, May 3). Copy, DLC (10). Orders provisions to distressed Creeks.
- May 18 To Pope & Brahan (enclosure: Pinckney's order to furnish supplies to Indians, May 3). ALS copy, DLC (10). Orders food supplied to Bunch and discusses O'Brien's claim.
- May 18 To John Williams. 73
- May 19 To Willie Blount. ALS copy, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Describes garrison of forts in Mississippi Territory.
- May 19 From Thomas Pinckney. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, June 7 (3-1037). Transmits letter of John Armstrong to Pinckney, April 20, acknowledging report on Battle of Horseshoe Bend.
- May 20 From Willie Blount. LS, DLC (10); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62), DNA-RG 233 (3-1038). *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:829. Authorizes 1,000 men of the 2nd Division of militia for six months' service at Mississippi Territory forts.
- May 20 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (10). Requests a clarification of his status and pay for military service.
- May 20 Account with J. C. Fremon for dancing lessons for Edward G. W. Butler, with Fremon's receipt. ADS, DLC (10).
- May 20 Account with James B. Houston for a bed and hardware. ADS, T (3-1040).
- May 20 Order to [William Berkeley Lewis] to apply proceeds from the sale of captured Creek property and Bob Cotalla's slaves to relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers. Copy, DLC (10). *Nashville Whig*, June 7.
- May 21 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (10). Outlines reasons for remaining in Murfreesboro to settle quartermaster accounts.
- May 22 From John Armstrong. 76

- May 22 From William Moore. ALS, DLC (10). Requests information on status of the old volunteers.
- May 23 To William Berkeley Lewis. LS and Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-12). Orders payment of transportation costs for officers in the Creek war and the Natchez expedition.
- May 24 To Vance Greer. ALS copy, DLC (10). Orders rations for 1,000 militiamen on garrison duty.
- May 24 To the 2nd Division, Tennessee Militia. DS and Broadside, DLC (10). Parton, 2:289–90. Orders officers to furnish 200 men from each brigade to garrison forts.
- May 24 *From John Armstrong.* 77
- May 24 Order to William Berkeley Lewis to forward medical supplies to Fort Strother. ADS, InHi (3-1065).
- May 26 To James Brown. ALS copy, DLC (10). Complains about his failure to pay officers and men for clothing.
- May 26 To Stockley Donelson Hays. Copy, DLC (10). Instructs him on advertisement of the sale of Bob Cotalla's slaves.
- May 26 To John Williams. LS, DLC (3-1066). Continues discussion of anticipated Creek treaty and outlines reasons for urging resettlement of Chickasaws.
- May 27 To Alpha Kingsley. Copy, DLC (10). Complains of paymaster agent's failure to pay the troops.
- May 27 To John Reid. ALS, NcD (3-1070). Invites Reid and family to the Hermitage.
- May 27 Certification of Thomas E. Wyatt's service as assistant adjutant general. ADS, DNA-RG 94 (3-1072).
- May 28 From John Armstrong. LS and Copies, DLC (10, 3-1074); Presscopy of LS, PHi (3-1079); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Bassett, 2:5. Offers appointment as major general since William Henry Harrison has resigned.
- May 28 From John Armstrong. Printed form with ms. insertions, DLC (10). Informs of his appointment as major general.
- May 29 From George Washington Campbell. ALS, DLC (10). Congratulates AJ on appointment.
- May 31 From John Armstrong (enclosure: William Estill et al. to Return J. Meigs [1740–1823], May 7, DLC-10). LS, DLC (10); Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M15-3); Extract, DNA-RG 233 (3-1080). *Washington National Intelligencer*, Jan 4, 1826. Urges consultation with Meigs on Cherokee interests in the Creek negotiations.
- June 1 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$754. DS, DLC (10).
- June 2 *From Matthew Lyon.* 78
- June 4 From Alpha Kingsley. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses pay for discharged troops.
- June 4 From John A. Rogers. ALS, DLC (10). Reports as assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- June 4 From George Walker. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses progress of the war and the rumor that AJ will command the northern armies.
- June 7 Decision in *AJ v. Thomas Harney* (debt). Copy, TNDa (3-1082).
- June 8 *To John Armstrong.* 79

- June 8 To John Reid. ALS, DLC (71). Invites Reid to the Hermitage to discuss military matters.
- June 8 From Richard Brown. 79
- June 8 Statement of AJ's pay and expense allowances for military service. AD, DNA-RG 94 (3-1089). Runs to December 1815.
- June 9 To Josiah Nichol. 80
- June 9 From Richard Brown. LS by proxy, DLC (10). Discusses compensation for Cherokee war losses.
- June 10 From Eli Hammond (enclosure: Charges against William P. Owen, June 5). ALS, DLC (10). Reports that Owen has been sent to Nashville for court-martial.
- June 11 From William Crockett. ALS, DLC (10). Requests commission.
- June 11 Account with Moses & Joseph Norvell for invitations, advertisements, and subscription to the *Nashville Whig*. ADS, DLC (18). With receipt dated July 1, 1815.
- June 13 To John Armstrong. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copies, DLC (10), DNA-RG 233 (3-0193). Bassett, 2:6-8. Responds to letter of May 24 ordering AJ to Fort Jackson; discusses plans to pacify renegade Creeks.
- June 13 To John Armstrong. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Requests permanent appointment of Robert Butler as adjutant.
- June 13 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Requests his presence at the upcoming Creek negotiations.
- June 13 To John Reid. ALS, DLC (71). Requests consultation on appointment as brigadier general.
- June 13 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (10). Declines staff appointment.
- June 14 Robert Butler to Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823). LC, DLC (62). Requests Meigs to meet AJ at Fort Strother to discuss Cherokee interests in the upcoming Creek negotiations.
- June 14 Account with Hynes & Fletcher for notions. ADS, DLC (19). Runs to August 4, 1815.
- June 15 Announcement of AJ's appointment as brigadier and brevet major general; orders reports directed to Adjutant General's office. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJ's). *Nashville Whig*, June 21.
- June 17 From John Chiles. ALS, DLC (10). Solicits appointment.
- June 18 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (10). Discusses transfer of command of the 7th Military District.
- June 19 From David Holmes. 82
- June 20 To John Armstrong. Facsimile of LS, Charles Hamilton Galleries Catalog, December 9, 1976, p. 43 (3-1098); Copies, DLC (10, 3-1099). Bassett, 2:9. Accepts appointment as major general.
- June 20 Announcement of appointment of AJ as major general. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJ's). *Nashville Whig*, June 21.
- June 20 Checks to J. C. Fremon for \$19.62½; William Berkeley Lewis for \$390.87½; William Lientz for \$20; Benjamin Porter for \$188.85. Printed forms with ms. insertions, DLC (10).
- June 20 Advertisement for owners to claim horses delivered to AJ in Creek Nation. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, June 28 (mAJ's).
- June 21 To the Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, marched to Natchez in the

- spring of 1813. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, June 21 (mAJs). Announces that a settlement for undrawn rations will be paid on application to the Nashville Bank.
- June 21 Checks to Joseph T. Alliston for \$6; James Condon for \$57.37½; Josiah Nichol for \$102.93; H[ickman] & Searcy for \$80.13; John H. Smith for \$400; self for \$150. Printed forms with ms. insertions, DLC (10).
- June 21 Receipt from Richard B. Owen for boarding Edward G. W. Butler during school session. ADS, DLC (9).
- June 22 From John Adair. ALS, DLC (11). Requests a commission for his nephew, William J. Adair, and discusses the progress of the war.
- June 22 From Harry Toulmin (enclosure: Extract of letter from Pensacola, June 8, DLC-10). ALS, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:9–10 (extract). Discusses British efforts to supply dissident Creeks with munitions.
- June 23 From Stephen Cantrell. ALS, DLC (11). Discusses AJ's account with Robert Sprigg for detention of runaway slaves.
- June 24 To William Berkeley Lewis. Printed, Bassett, 6:432 (3-1103). Discusses problems in raising and arming the quota of two thousand troops.
- June 24 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (11). Discusses John Cocke's court-martial.
- June 25 To John Armstrong. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Reports his preparations to leave for Fort Jackson.
- June 25 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, NjP (3-1110). Bassett, 6:433. Orders purchase of arms from discharged volunteers.
- June 25 To William Moore. ALS copy, DLC (11). Cancels subscription to the *Carthage Gazette*.
- June 25 From John Armstrong (enclosures: William Crawford et al. to Thomas Pinckney, May 16; Harry Toulmin to Homer V. Milton, May 11; Milton to Pinckney, May 20, all DLC-10; Oliver H. Spencer to John Armstrong, May 30, cover fragments, ICHi, mAJs). LS, DLC (11); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copies, DNA-RG 233 (3-1105), PHi (3-1108). Bassett, 2:11–12 (extract). Discounts reports of British activity at Gulf ports and relays the president's wishes for discharge of the militia in the Creek territory.
- June 25 From John Brown. ALS, DLC (11). Requests compensation for destroyed property.
- June 25 Check to James Jackson for \$149. Printed form with ms. insertions, DLC (11).
- June 26 To William M. Wynne. ADS, TNJ (3-1112). Appoints him surgeon.
- June 26 Check to Edmond and George Hewlett for \$120.50. ADS, DLC (11).
- June 27 To John Armstrong. 83
- June 27 From Mathew Arbuckle (enclosure: John De Barth Walbach to Arbuckle, March 26, DLC-9). ALS, DLC (11). Reports on recruiting at Washington, Mississippi Territory.
- June 27 Memorandum to Joel Childress re military uniforms. ADS by Robert Butler, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:13.
- June 27 Check to Bennett Smith for \$404.56. ADS, DLC (11).

- June 29 Receipt from Joel Childress for \$538, to be spent in Philadelphia for uniforms. ADS, DLC (11).
- June 30 From Daniel Williams, Jr. ALS, DLC (11). Requests commission.
- [c]July 1 From Benjamin Johnson. ANS, DLC (66). Encloses recruiting return and explains that ill health has hampered his efforts.
- July 2 From John Armstrong. LS and Copy, DLC (11); Presscopy of LS, PHi (3-1117); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Bassett, 2:14. Informs AJ that Thomas Flournoy was authorized to withdraw troops from Mobile.
- July 2 John Lowry to Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823) and AJ. ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6). Explains his reasons for not attending forthcoming meeting.
- July 5 John R. Bell to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). ALS, DLC (11). Requests that two officers be ordered to rejoin their regiment.
- July 5 *Thomas Hart Benton to Thomas Flournoy.* 84
- July 5 From William Grainger Blount. ALS, DLC (11). Relays report of the murder of the Jesse Johnston family in Humphreys County by Creeks.
- July 5 David McClellan to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). ALS, DLC (11). Discusses supplying and maintaining Fort Claiborne.
- July 6 From Thomas Johnson. LS, DLC (11). Discusses the Humphreys County murders.
- July 6 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). ALS, DLC (11). Discusses Cherokee-Creek boundary agreement of 1802.
- July 6 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$1,000. DS by proxy, DLC (11).
- July 7 From [Jeffrey] Robinson. ALS, DLC (11). Requests confirmation of appointment as assistant adjutant general.
- July 8 From Thomas Gales. ALS, DLC (11). Reports that he will remain in New Orleans as judge advocate awaiting AJ's orders.
- July 8 Case file in *Jackson v. Erwin*. ADS, AD, and Copies, T (mAJs, 9-0946). Runs to 1824.
- July 9 Richard Sparks to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). ALS, DLC (66). Transmits morning report for Fort Charlotte.
- July 9 From [Harry Toulmin]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses conflicts between settlers and Indians near Fort Stoddert.
- July 10 From Christian Limbaugh (enclosure: Return of Indians drawing rations at posts in the Creek nation, July 6, DLC-66). ALS, DLC (11). Transmits return.
- July 10 From William McClellan. ALS, DLC (11). Requests the transfer of the 7th Regiment from the Tchefuncta Navy Yard.
- July 10 Francis Newman to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). ALS, ICHi (3-1118). Transmits report from Petite Coquille.
- July 11 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:14–15 (extract). Requests attendance at Fort Jackson on August 1 for meeting with Creek chiefs; orders scouting expedition to Pensacola.
- July 11 From Willie Blount (enclosure: John Snodgrass to Blount, June 13, DLC-10). LS, DLC (11). Accepts AJ's resignation as major general of the 2nd Division, Tennessee militia.

- July 11 From [Joseph] Graham. ALS, DLC (11). Reports on garrisons at several forts.
- July 12 To Mateo González Manrique. 85
- July 12 From John Armstrong (enclosure: Circular letter to governors, July 4, DNA-RG 107, M6-7). LS and Copy, DLC (11); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7), DNA-RG 233 (3-1120). Bassett, 2:16. Authorizes call of specified militia into service in case of invasion.
- July 12 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (11). Informs AJ that he has filed the monthly return of troops at New Orleans.
- July 12 From John McClelland. ALS, DLC (11). Requests a speedy court-martial.
- July 12 From John Allen Watson. ALS, DLC (11). Resigns as assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- July 13 From Patrick H. Martin. ALS, DLC (11). Requests advice on orders to reassemble a court-martial in Nashville.
- July 14 To John Armstrong. 86
- July 14 From Thomas Eastin. ALS, DLC (11). Expresses concern over rumored British landings at Pensacola.
- [July 14] From William Peacock. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Requests furlough.
- July 15 From John Williams. 88
- July 16 To John Pryor Hickman. LC, DLC (62). Orders supplies and rations for Indians.
- July 16 To Rachel Jackson. 89
- July 16 John R. Bell to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). ALS, DLC (11). Sends regulations concerning food allowances for hospitals.
- July 16 From John Brockman. ALS, DLC (11). Resigns as U.S. storekeeper at Fort Jackson.
- July 17 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:16–17 (extract). Discusses the dilapidated state of Fort Jackson and rumors of Spaniards harboring hostile Creeks.
- July 17 From George Strother Gaines. ALS, DLC (11). Reports John McKee's acceptance of appointment as Choctaw agent.
- July 17 From Samuel C. Mabson (enclosure: Certificate of Elisha Scott, July 17). ALS, DLC (11). Requests furlough.
- July 17 From James White. ALS, DLC (11). Declines invitation to attend Creek negotiations and petitions for the return of Robert Grierson's property.
- July 17 From William M. Wynne. ALS, DLC (11). Reports on an orphaned Cherokee-Creek girl.
- July 18 To Harry Toulmin. LC, DLC (62). Discusses British and Indian activity in Spanish West Florida.
- July 18 From John Armstrong. 90
- July 18 From William Snodgrass. ALS, DLC (11). Reports arrest of deserters from George Doherty's camp.
- July 19 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62). Asks about measures taken in the 6th Military District for guarding certain posts.
- July 19 From Richard Atkinson. ALS, DLC (11). Informs AJ that the terms

- of service of North Carolina militia stationed in the Creek country will expire at the end of July.
- July 19 From George Henry Nixon. ALS, ICHi (3-1152). Reports on an engagement with hostile Creeks.
- July 19 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (11). Discusses plans for defense of forts in the 6th and 7th military districts.
- July 19 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (11). Reports lack of supplies and medical care at Fort St. Philip.
- July 20 To [William Berkeley Lewis]. ANS copy, TNJ (3-1158). Orders payment of account of Dr. William Ward.
- July 20 From Lewis M. Ayer. ALS, DLC (11). Resigns commission.
- July 20 From Evert Bogardus. ALS with AJ endorsement referring letter to Robert Butler, DLC (11). Discusses quartermaster's department at Mobile.
- July 20 From Richard Sparks (enclosures: Lewis M. Ayer to AJ, July 20; Pedro de Alba to Samuel Acre, July 16, DLC-5; Monthly return, list of officers, and return of quartermasters and hospital stores for June, July 20, all DLC-66). ALS with AJ endorsement directing reply urging preparedness, DLC (11). Reports on the garrison at New Orleans.
- July 20 Proceedings of Mobile citizens on defense of the city. ADS copy with AJ endorsement to provide protection and forward proceedings to the secretary of war, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:14 (extract).
- July 21 To *William Charles Cole Claiborne*. 91
- July 21 To David Holmes. LC, DLC (62); Copy, UkENL (mAJs). Bassett, 2:18-19 (extract). Orders readiness of the Mississippi Territory militia.
- July 21 From James Baxter. ALS, DLC (11). Reports on foodstuffs for relief of Indians.
- July 21 From A[nthony] Campbell. ALS, DLC (11). Relates suspicions that William Weatherford and James Tate are insincere in their commitment to peace.
- July 21 From A[nthony] Campbell. ALS, DLC (11). Relays report of George Nixon's engagement with Creeks.
- July 21 From *Mateo González Manrique*. 91
- July 21 From Harry Toulmin (enclosures: John Hinson to Toulmin, July 19; S. H. Garrow to Toulmin, July 19; extract of letter from Pensacola, July 12). ALS, DLC (11). Transmits information concerning British movements on Gulf Coast.
- July 22 To Willie Blount. LC, DLC (62). Discusses defense of the Tennessee frontier in response to the Humphreys County murders.
- July 22 To George Washington Campbell. LC, DLC (62). Requests news from Washington.
- July 22 To Thomas Flournoy. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges letters and invites him to call at Fort Jackson.
- July 22 To George Strother Gaines. LC, DLC (62). Discusses payment of postage and expresses.
- July 22 To William M. Wynne. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:19. Approves his supervision of an Indian orphan.

- July 22 John R. Bell to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). Printed form signed, DLC (11). Orders transfer of federal arms, when necessary, to militia.
- July 22 From Vicente Folch. LS, DLC (11). Requests aid in recovering two slaves in American territory.
- July 22 From Homer Virgil Milton. LS, DLC (11). Informs AJ of the expiration of service of troops at Fort Mitchell.
- July 22 John Phillips to Rachel Jackson. ANS, DLC (11). Requests delivery of three female slaves, April, May, and Sue, to John J. Henry.
- July 22 Robert Butler to John McKee. ALS draft, DLC (11). Orders readiness of Choctaw warriors.
- July 23 From William Carson. ALS, DLC (11). Urges retention of [Henry?] Saunders as quartermaster at Fort Deposit.
- July 23 Check to James Jackson for \$1,500. Printed form with ms. insertions, DLC (11).
- July 24 To Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). Reports a change in Homer V. Milton's recruiting orders.
- July 24 *To John Armstrong.* 92
- July 24 To Gilbert Christian Russell. LS, DLC (11); Copy, PHi (3-1166). Discusses James Wilkinson's charges against Russell.
- July 24 *From William Carroll.* 93
- July 24 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS, DLC (11). Describes efforts to relieve Indians at Fort Strother.
- July 24 From James Kennedy. ALS, ScU (3-1164). Reports on troops and supplies at Fort Mitchell.
- July 24 From James M. C. Montgomery. ALS, DLC (11). Asks plans for the fort at Peachtree.
- July 24 From James M. C. Montgomery. ALS, DLC (11). States that [George R.?] Gilmer needs reinforcements and supplies for his garrison.
- July 24 From Gilbert Christian Russell. AL fragment, DLC (75); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Requests a court of inquiry into Wilkinson's charges.
- [July 24] Gilbert Christian Russell to Charles Cassidy. ALS, DLC (11); Copy, PHi (mAJs). Corrects AJ's account of conversation with Russell.
- July 25 To John Armstrong. LS, PHi (3-1169); LC, DLC (62). Discusses charges against Gilbert C. Russell.
- July 25 To Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Gilbert C. Russell to AJ, July 24). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65); LC, DLC (62). Announces referral of the case of Gilbert C. Russell to the war department.
- July 25 To Gilbert Christian Russell. LC, DLC (62). Reports the referral of his case to the war department.
- July 25 Robert Butler to Homer Virgil Milton. Copy, DNA-RG 94 (M566-52). Orders return to command of his regiment.
- July 25 Account with McKiernan & Stout for carriage and repairs. ADS, DLC (68). Runs to September 27, 1815.
- July 26 To John Armstrong (enclosure: Proceedings of Mobile citizens, July 20). LS, PHi (3-1171); LC, DLC (62). Reports additional rumors about British activity in Spanish ports.

- July 26 To Josiah Blakeley. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges petition from citizens of Mobile.
- July 26 To Samuel Justice. LC, DNA-RG 98 (3-1172); Typed copy, DNA-RG 94 (3-1173). Commutes death sentence.
- July 26 To Richard Sparks. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges letter of July 20.
- July 26 From John R. Bell. DS, DLC (11). Sends secretary of war's order re prisoner exchange with the British.
- July 26 *From Mateo González Manrique.* 95
- July 27 To Samuel Champlain. LC, DLC (62). Discusses relief supplies for Indians.
- July 27 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Reports compliance with the war department's directive to abandon Mississippi Territory forts.
- July 27-28 From George Henry Nixon (enclosure: Report of strength, July 28, DLC-66). ALS, ICHi (3-1183). Reports on road to Pensacola; discusses discharge and pay of troops.
- July 28 From John R. Bell. DS, DLC (11). States guidelines for resolution of controversies over rank.
- July 28 From John R. Bell. LS, DLC (11); Copy, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Reports the resignation of Hays G. White.
- July 28 From Samuel C. Mabson. ALS, DLC (11). Requests furlough.
- July 28 From William H. Robertson and Charles Muir. LS, DLC (11); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Bassett, 2:21-22. Report on British and Spanish activity in Pensacola.
- July 29 From Richard Atkinson. ALS, DLC (11). Announces transfer of a deserter from the North Carolina militia to AJ.
- July 29 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DNA-RG 99 (3-1188). Endorses William Lord Robeson for paymaster of 3rd Regiment.
- July 29 Account with James Hanna for supplies. ADS, DLC (68). Runs to September 11, 1815.
- July 30 *To John Armstrong with enclosure.* 97
- July 30 From Edward Machen. ALS, DLC (11). Requests duplicate receipt for supplies.
- July 30 From Robert Stribling. ALS, DLC (11). Resigns as storekeeper at Fort Jackson.
- July 31 *To John Armstrong.* 99
- July 31 *To Rachel Jackson.* 101
- July 31 From Richard Atkinson. ALS, DLC (11). Informs AJ of the expiration of terms of service of militia at Fort Decatur.
- Aug 1 From John R. Bell. ALS, DLC (11). Requests orders for surgeons and mates to return to duty.
- Aug 1 From John H. Reed. ALS, DLC (11). Requests wine for sick at Mount Vernon, Mississippi Territory.
- Aug 2 *To John Pryor Hickman.* 102
- Aug 2 From Henry Crabb. ALS, DLC (11). Requests pay for services in the Creek campaign.
- Aug 2 From Daniel McGahey. ALS, DLC (11). Encloses the Robertson and Muir letter of July 28.

- Aug 2 Robert Butler to Richard Atkinson. LS copy, DLC (11). Reports that relief forces will arrive within a few days.
- Aug 3 To Thomas Hunter. LC, DLC (62). Orders capture of hostile Creek leaders.
- Aug 3 To John Smith. LC, DLC (62). Discusses order to capture Creek chiefs.
- Aug 3 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (11). Discusses fortifications and impending Creek negotiations.
- Aug 4 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62). States that the shortage of troops in Tennessee precludes manning all forts between Tennessee and Fort Jackson.
- Aug 4 From John R. Bell. ALS, DLC (11). Assigns W. B. Jenkins to the pay department.
- Aug 4 From John R. Bell. Printed form, DLC (11). Details orders regarding ordnance purchases.
- Aug 4 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823) et al. AN, DLC (11). Inform AJ of arrival at Fort Jackson for treaty negotiations.
- Aug 4 From James Upton. ALS, DLC (11). Requests instructions regarding deserters.
- Aug 5 To Willie Blount, William Charles Cole Claiborne, and David Holmes. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:23–24. Requests mobilization of troops requisitioned by the secretary of war.
- [Aug 5] *To the Cherokee and Creek Indians.* 103
- Aug 5 *To Rachel Jackson.* 104
- Aug 5 From Samuel Carswell. ALS, DLC (11). Discusses possible presidential candidates.
- Aug 6 To Willie Blount. ALS, NjMoHP (3-1230). Discusses Creek negotiations.
- Aug 6 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, THER (3-1232). Discusses Creek negotiations.
- Aug 6 To George Phillips. Typed copy, A-Ar (3-1235). Authorizes pay.
- [Aug 6] To Benjamin Hawkins. Copy, DLC (12). Asks if Big Warrior (Tustunnuggee Thlocco) has received an address challenging AJ's authority as negotiator; requires Hawkins to support his authority.
- Aug 6 From John R. Bell. DS, DLC (11). Establishes procedure for contractors' vouchers.
- [Aug 6] *Big Warrior to Benjamin Hawkins.* 106
- Aug 6 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: Report of Fullasepau and Noacoose Hoyo, Aug 5, DLC-11). ALS, DLC (11); LC, DLC (62); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63, M222-12). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:690–91. Transmits reports on British activities in Creek Nation.
- Aug 6 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (11). Requests furlough for his quartermaster sergeant.
- Aug 6 Observations by Benjamin Hawkins on Indian replies to AJ's address of August 5. AD, DLC (11); LC, DLC (62). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:691–93.
- [Aug 7] *To Big Warrior.* 109
- Aug 7 From Daniel McGahey. ALS, DLC (11). Requests help in securing payment for hire of his wagons and teams.

- Aug [7] From Richard Atkinson. ALS dated Aug 8, DLC (11). Announces departure for Forts Hull and Bainbridge.
- [Aug 8] To [James Madison]. LS, DNA-RG 46 (M200-20); Copy, TKL (3-1247). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1: 857-58. Transmits letters, Thomas Pinckney to Benjamin Hawkins, April 23, and Hawkins to Pinckney, April 25, regarding seizure of Creek lands as reparation.
- Aug 8 From Richard Atkinson. ALS, DLC (11). Reports on Fort Hull.
- Aug 8 From Big Warrior (with abstract of AJ's reply). Copy, DNA-RG 46 (mAJs). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:837. Donates land to AJ, Benjamin Hawkins, and two interpreters.
- Aug 8 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:433-34. Describes difficulties in meeting militia requisition.
- Aug 8 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, NjP (3-1236). Recommends Thomas W. Farrar as aide.
- Aug 8 From Creek Indians. DS, DNA-RG 46 (mAJs); Copies, DNA-RG 46 (3-1238), DNA-RG 75 (T494-1), DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:837-38. Discuss treaty and land grants to AJ, Benjamin Hawkins, George Mayfield, and Alexander Cornells.
- Aug 8 From John Nicks. ALS, DLC (11). Requests instructions on accounts and reassignment of a detached unit.
- Aug 9 To Willie Blount. LS, R. H. Larson (mAJs); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:24. Announces the conclusion of Creek negotiations, despite difficulties presented by letters of Benjamin Hawkins and Thomas Pinckney.
- Aug 9 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, William C. Cook (mAJs). Encloses copy of Creek treaty for Governor Blount.
- Aug 9 To John Reid. Extract, *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, Jan 11, 1883 (3-1270). Discusses Creek cession.
- Aug 9 From John McKee. 111
- Aug 9 From Richard Sparks. LS, DLC (11). Introduces Mr. Stuart, an informant from Pensacola.
- Aug 9 Agreement between Creeks and Cherokees re settlement of boundary lines. ADS copy, DLC (11); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62), DNA-RG 75 (T494-1, M208-6). *HRDoc* 108, 20th Cong., 2nd sess. (Serial 168), pp. 1-2.
- Aug 9 Treaty of Fort Jackson. DS, DNA-RG 11 (M668-4); LC, DLC (62); Copies, DNA-RG 75 (T494-1), DNA-RG 46 (3-1251), SpSAG (3-1255), UkLPR (3-1258). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:826-27.
- Aug 10 To John Armstrong. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (3-1271). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:838 (extract). Reports conclusion of Creek negotiations.
- Aug 10 To John Armstrong (enclosures: William H. Robertson and Charles Muir to AJ, July 28; Report of Fullasepau and Noacoose Hoyo, Aug 5, M221-63). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 233 (3-1273); Extract, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:24-26. Discusses treaty negotiations; urges war department to clothe Indians on relief; suggests that ceded land be opened for settlement.
- Aug 10 To Charles Cassidy. Printed, *Washington Globe*, Jan 11, 1833

- (3-1285). Instructs him on procuring ceremonial swords for three Indians engaged at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.
- Aug 10 To *John Coffee*. 112
- Aug 10 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Discusses need for Creek guard at Forts Hull and Bainbridge.
- Aug 10 To *Rachel Jackson*. 114
- Aug 10 To John Overton. ALS, THi (3-1296). Fletch Coke, ed., *Dear Judge: Selected Letters of John Overton of Travellers' Rest* (Nashville, c1978), pp. 41-42. Discusses Creek negotiations and activities of the British on the Gulf Coast.
- Aug 10 From John Armstrong (enclosures: Joseph Graham to Thomas Pinckney, July 16; Pinckney to Armstrong, July 30, both DLC-11). LS and Copy, DLC (11); Presscopy of LS, PHi (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Authorizes a fort at the mouth of the Flint River.
- Aug 10 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (11). Requests that Thomas G. Murray remain in New Orleans awaiting his court-martial.
- Aug 10 From Thomas P. Smith and J. McKenzie. ALS, DLC (11). Request more men to defend Fort Hull.
- Aug 10 Orders to William Berkeley Lewis to pay friendly Creek chiefs for services: Big Warrior, Abstract, Charles Hamilton Catalog 41, Item 117 (3-1299); Jim Fife, DS, William Dearborn (3-1287); Mad Wolf, DS, DNA-RG 94 (3-1293); Shelocta, DS with certificate of service, DNA-RG 94 (3-1298); Stenchannishaja, DS, TNJ (mAJs).
- Aug 11 From Daniel Hughes (enclosure: Charles Wollstonecraft to Hughes, Aug 5). ALS, DLC (11). Reports on Fort St. Philip.
- Aug 11 From Thomas Pinckney. LS, DLC (11). Confirms plan for manning forts in the Creek country.
- Aug 11 Order to William Berkeley Lewis to pay Espocokoke Hadjo for services in the Creek War. DS, DNA-RG 94 (3-1300).
- Aug 11 Check to George Mayfield for \$55. ADS, DLC (11).
- Aug 12 From *William Charles Cole Claiborne*. 115
- Aug 13 From Peter Hens, Jr. ALS, DLC (11). Resigns commission.
- Aug 15 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. Printed, Latour, Appendix, p. xx (mAJs). Sends intelligence from Pensacola and orders readiness.
- Aug 15 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (11); LC, DNA-RG 59 (3-1303). Reports on Mississippi Territory militia.
- Aug 15 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (11). Discusses the Thomas G. Murray court-martial.
- Aug 15 From George Thompson Ross (enclosures: Ross to Thomas Flournoy, April 23; General order, May 31, both DLC-10; Peter Hens, Jr., to AJ, Aug 13). ALS, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:26-27 (extract). Discusses recruiting problems in Louisiana.
- Aug 16 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (11). Relays rumor that an armistice has been negotiated by American and British commissioners.
- Aug 16 From David McClellan. LS, DLC (11). Requests funds to facilitate recruiting at Fort Claiborne.
- Aug 16 From Richard Sparks (enclosures: Robert Brent to Davis, June 10,

- DLC-10; report of provisions at Fort Charlotte, Aug 16, DLC-66; Thomas Doggett to Sparks, Aug 16; John M. Davis to Sparks, [Aug] 15). ALS, DLC (11). Reports reoccupation of Mobile Point.
- Aug 16 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (11). Reports lack of food and medical care at Fort St. Philip.
- Aug 17 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (11). Discusses recruitment in Washington, Mississippi Territory.
- Aug 19 From William Preston Anderson (enclosures: Anderson et al. to John Armstrong, cAug 8; Willie Blount et al. to Armstrong, cAug 8, both DNA-RG 94, M566-46). LS, DLC (11). Discusses refusal of U.S. Senate to confirm Alexander Hamilton's commission.
- Aug 19 From William Preston Anderson. LS, DLC (11). Urges court-martial of deserters from the 24th Infantry.
- Aug 19 From William Preston Anderson. ALS, DLC (11). Requests furlough.
- Aug 19 William Preston Anderson to Thomas Flournoy (referred to AJ). ALS, DLC (11). Requests advice on reassembling an adjourned court-martial in Nashville.
- Aug 19 From Abraham B. Fannin (enclosure: Samuel Champlain to Fannin, Aug 4). ALS, DLC (11). Reports on forts in the Creek country.
- Aug 19 From George Strother Gaines (enclosures: John McKee to Gaines, Aug 10; McKee to AJ, Aug 9). ALS, DLC (11). Discusses pay for a dispatch rider.
- [Aug 19] From Philip Pipkin. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses an Indian fort.
- Aug 20 To Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Questions authorization to build a fort near Holmes's Hill.
- Aug 20 From William Preston Anderson. ALS, DLC (11). Recommends three acquaintances as aides.
- Aug 20 From John Armstrong. LS, DLC (11); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copies, DLC (11), DNA-RG 233 (3-1305). *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:786. Orders that Fort Jackson not be abandoned; informs AJ that Governor Blount has been ordered to keep the militia in readiness.
- Aug 20 From Peter Achille Rivery. ALS, DLC (11). Reports on efforts to secure clothing for the 3rd Infantry.
- Aug 21 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:437-38. Discusses the free black battalion in New Orleans, the Baratarian pirates, the British in Pensacola, and actions of the Spanish and French governments.
- Aug 21 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (11). Reports failure of recruiting for the 39th Regiment in East Tennessee.
- Aug 22 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:27. Discusses the organization of the Louisiana militia and the prospect of war with Spain.
- Aug 22 From W. C. Middleton. ALS, DLC (11). Seeks a servant taken prisoner at Fort Mims.
- Aug 22 From William Piatt. ALS, PHi (3-1306a). Requests attention to orders for clearing Bayou Iberville.

- Aug 22 Order establishing headquarters at Mobile. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Aug 23 To Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). Orders delivery of arms for Choctaws.
- Aug 23 To John Armstrong. LS, PHi (3-1308); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Reports on reoccupation and refortification of Mobile.
- Aug 23 To George Strother Gaines. LC, DLC (62). Discusses postage account.
- Aug 23 *To Rachel Jackson.* 117
- Aug 23 *To John McKee.* 118
- Aug 23 From Thomas Hart Benton. ALS, MoSHi (3-1313). Discusses fortification of Holmes's Hill.
- Aug 23 From Evert Bogardus. ALS, DLC (11). Requests to go to Washington to settle his accounts.
- Aug 23 From Robert Huston. ALS, DLC (11). Requests reassignment as surgeon's mate.
- Aug 23 From Andrew Hynes (enclosures: Willie Blount to Hynes, Aug 4; Hynes to Thomas Johnson, Aug 5). ALS, DLC (11). Discusses orders to the Tennessee militia.
- Aug 23 From John Reid. ALS, DLC (11). Requests to delay acceptance of appointment as aide until after the congressional election.
- Aug 24 *To Mateo González Manrique.* 119
- Aug 24 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (11). Reports competition among recruiting officers in Mississippi Territory.
- Aug 24 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:29–30. Discusses pro-British sentiment of French, Spanish, and English settlers in Louisiana; describes British preparations for assault on Mobile and New Orleans.
- Aug 24 From Homer Virgil Milton. ALS, DLC (11); Copy, DNA-RG 94 (3-1343). Announces intention to resign.
- Aug 24 From Clement Nash Read. ALS, DLC (11). Solicits surgeon's appointment.
- Aug 24 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Approves occupation of Holmes's Hill.
- Aug 24 Arthur Peronneau Hayne to John Nicks. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0002). Directs that a detachment at Chickasaw Bluffs rejoin Nicks's command.
- Aug 24 Letterbook of communications from the 7th Military District and Division of the South by the adjutant general. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0001). Runs to December 22, 1816.
- Aug 25 To [John Armstrong]. ALS, NjP (3-1344). Reports rumor of cession of Pensacola to Great Britain.
- Aug 25–27 *To John Armstrong.* 122
- Aug 25 To Robert Huston. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to Fort St. Philip as surgeon's mate.
- Aug 25 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). Orders readiness of Choctaw warriors.
- Aug 25 From Robert Huston. ALS, DLC (11). Acknowledges order.

- Aug 26 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). Discusses compensation of Choctaws and Chickasaws.
- Aug 26 From Robert Butler. ALS, DLC (11). Discusses payment of staff officers.
- Aug 26 From William McClellan. ALS, DLC (11). Requests furlough.
- Aug 26 From Charles Wollstonecraft (enclosures: Report of difference between Aug 16 and 18 provision reports; reports of provisions delivered and on hand, Aug 18, DLC-66; Report of Fort St. Philip ordnance, Aug 19; Report of provisions, Aug 16, Burgess B. White to Wollstonecraft, Aug 16, and Garrison orders, Aug 16, 17). ALS, DLC (11). Reports on Fort St. Philip.
- Aug 26 Account with William Smiley for clothing. DS, DLC (11).
- Aug 27 To Willie Blount. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-59). Bassett, 2:33-34. Requests readiness of the Tennessee militia in response to reports that the British have landed at Pensacola.
- Aug 27 To Robert Butler. ALS and Copy, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:31-33. Orders immediate preparations to repel British from the Gulf Coast.
- Aug 27 To William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Arthur P. Hayne to Claiborne, Aug 27, DNA-RG 98, 4-0004). LC, DLC (62). Discusses preparations to meet the expected British invasion.
- Aug 27 To [Andrew Hynes?]. ALS, MoSHi (4-0154). Transmits order calling out the Tennessee militia.
- Aug 27 To [William Berkeley Lewis]. ALS, Robert W. Burnett (4-0155); Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-59). *Washington Post*, Jan 8, 1880. Discusses British threat on coast and proposal to purchase equipment.
- Aug 27 To William Berkeley Lewis. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-59). Informs Lewis of a bill of exchange for \$50,000 for equipment purchases.
- Aug 27 To William MacRea. LS, DNA-RG 15 (4-0156); LC, DLC (62). Orders embargo of provisions vessels from New Orleans to Spanish ports.
- Aug 27 To Daniel Todd Patterson. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-5). E. M. Eller, W. J. Morgan, and R. M. Basoco, *Sea Power and the Battle of New Orleans* (New Orleans, 1965), p. 16 (extract). Orders him to Mobile for defense of the bay.
- Aug 27 To *John Reid*. 124
- Aug 27 To Richard Sparks. LC, DLC (62). Sends orders for William Lawrence concerning defense of Mobile Point.
- Aug 27 From John McKee (enclosure: John Pitchlynn to McKee, Aug 20, DLC-11). ALS, DLC (11); Copy, NdD (mAJs). Thomas E. Watson, *The Life and Times of Andrew Jackson* (Thomson, Ga., 1912), pp. 145-46. Reports that Choctaws are prepared to fight against Indian enemies, reluctant to fight whites.
- Aug 27 Arthur Peronneau Hayne to Benjamin Hawkins, to John McKee, and to James [Robertson] directing enrollment of Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw warriors. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0005).
- Aug 27 General order prohibiting passage of provision boats to Pensacola. ADS copy by Thomas L. Butler, DNA-RG 107 (M222-12).

- Aug 27 Draft to William Berkeley Lewis for \$50,000, payable to Thomas Camp, assistant to the deputy quartermaster general for the 7th Military District, with receipt from Camp for \$25,000, Sept 19. Copy, DLC (11).
- Aug 28 To Robert Butler (enclosure: AJ to Rachel Jackson, [Aug 28]). ALS and Copy, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:34–35. Instructs on preparations to meet British threat at Mobile and New Orleans.
- Aug 28 To James Jackson. Typed copy, A-Ar (4-0161). Requests loan of \$300 for personal expenses.
- [Aug 28] To Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (60). Bassett, 2:35. Postpones return to Nashville because of British threat.
- Aug 28 From Eli Hammond. ALS, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:34. Reports on removal of intruders from Cherokee lands.
- Aug 29 To Addin Lewis. LC, DLC (62). Orders embargo of vessels from Mobile loaded with foodstuffs.
- Aug 29 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (11). Suggests means to secure cooperation of the Six-Town Choctaws.
- Aug 29 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (11). Bassett, 2:35–36 (extract). Relays information on British, Spanish, and Indian movements.
- Aug 29 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (11). Recommends Ambrose Smith for assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- Aug 29 Account of Joel Childress (for AJ) with Michael H. and Thomas Anthony of Philadelphia for accessories for military uniform. DS, DLC (66).
- Aug 30 To John Armstrong [James Monroe] (enclosures: General order prohibiting passage of provision boats to Pensacola, Aug 27; Thomas L. Butler to AJ, Sept 1). ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Bassett, 2:36–37 (extract). Discusses the buildup of British forces at Pensacola and defense of the Gulf Coast.
- Aug 30 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 125
- Aug 30 To Andrew Hynes. ALS, LNHIC (4-0163). Discusses appointment of a brigadier general for the Tennessee militia; inquires about John Reid's plans.
- Aug 30 To William MacRea. LC, DLC (62). Orders embargo of food-laden vessels from New Orleans.
- Aug 30 To William Pierce. LC, DLC (62). Asks for intelligence on British and Indian troops at Pensacola.
- Aug 30 From Thomas Camp. ALS, DLC (11). Informs AJ of the purchase of horses for trip to Nashville.
- Aug 30 From Mateo González Manrique. LS and Translation, DLC (11); LS copy, SpSAG (4-0165); Translation, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Bassett, 2:37–40. Enumerates American violation of treaties with Spain and warns that he will protect Spanish interests.
- Aug 30 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosures: Report from Micco Auchula, Aug 29; Little Prince and Big Warrior to Hawkins, Aug 25; Hawkins to Little Prince and Big Warrior, Aug 30). ALS, DLC

- (11). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:694. Discusses reliability of the Creeks' alliance.
- Aug 30 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosures: John Armstrong to Pinckney, Aug 10 and 20). LS, DLC (11). Inquires about planned fortifications in the Creek Nation.
- Aug 30 From John Smith. ALS, DLC (11). Extracts his letter to an unidentified government official in Washington re disloyalty among Louisiana citizens.
- Aug 30 From Edward Ward. ALS, DLC (11). Recommends Benjamin B. Jones as aide; reports on condition of AJ's horse Pacolet.
- Aug 30 From Joseph Woodruff (enclosure: Isaac L. Baker et al. to Woodruff, Aug 30, DNA-RG 107, M221-59). ALS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-14). Recommends removal of Elisha Scott from 3rd Regiment.
- [Aug 30] From Mateo González Manrique. LS, DLC (11); Copy, DLC (59). Introduces Arnaldo Guillemard, bearer of letter.
- Aug 30 Approval of decisions in courts-martial of William Prine et al. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Aug 31 To Stockley Donelson Hays. LC, DLC (62). Discusses settlement of accounts for Tennessee militia.
- Aug 31 To David Holmes. LC, DLC (62). Informs him of the buildup of British forces in Pensacola and urges readiness of Mississippi Territory militia.
- Aug 31 From Victor Bennett. ALS, DLC (12). Inquires about a commission.
- Aug 31 From Michael McKinsey. ALS, DLC (12). Requests appointment in quartermaster's department.
- Aug 31 Thomas Langford Butler to Abraham B. Fannin. LC, DLC (62). Discusses supply of forts.
- Aug Decision in the case, *AJ et al., executors of William T. Lewis v. John P. Hickman et al.* Copy, T (3-1202).
- Aug Decision in *AJ v. Alexander Outlaw and Patton Anderson*. Copy, T (3-1209).
- [cAug] From Harry Toulmin. AL fragment, DLC (75). Introduces Samuel Acre.
- Sept 1 From Thomas Langford Butler. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-38). Complains of injustice over his seniority rating in the 28th Infantry.
- Sept 1 From Harry Toulmin. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses British efforts to buy foodstuffs at Pensacola.
- Sept 2 To William Berkeley Lewis. LC, DLC (62). Discusses payment for pack horses.
- Sept 2 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62). Discusses response to British and Indian buildups in Pensacola.
- Sept 2 From Thomas Hart Benton. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on British and Indian activities near Pensacola.
- Sept 2 From Daniel Todd Patterson. Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-5). E. M. Eller, W. J. Morgan, and R. M. Basoco, *Sea Power and the Battle of New Orleans* (New Orleans, 1965), pp. 17–20. States that his force is insufficient to defend Mobile and will be held for the defense of New Orleans.

- Sept 2 Order by Thomas Langford Butler to guard against infiltration of spies and to kill hostile Creeks from Pensacola. LC, DLC (62).
- Sept 3 From William Henry. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses recruitment in Mississippi Territory.
- Sept 3 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (12). Reports interdiction of provisions from New Orleans.
- Sept 3 From J[ames] C[ogan] Warren. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on quarrels among Creek Indians.
- Sept 3 Account of Thomas Langford Butler for items for AJ and family. AD, DLC (18). Runs to April 12, 1815.
- Sept 4 To Isaac Lewis Baker. LC, DLC (62). Orders killing of hostile Indians who attacked whites at Mobile Point.
- Sept 4 To Robert Butler. ALS, MB (4-0170). Bassett, 2:41-42. Requests reinforcements to meet anticipated British invasion.
- Sept 4 From John Brandt. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses efforts to procure supplies and complains of Charles Wollstonecraft's mistreatment of contractor's agent at Fort St. Philip.
- Sept 4 From R. W. Hart. ALS, DLC (12). Requests recommendation for a commission.
- Sept 4 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (12). Requests assistance in settling his accounts.
- Sept 4 From Philip Pipkin (enclosure: Charges against David Hunt, Sept 2). ALS, DLC (12). Discusses troop unrest at Fort Jackson.
- Sept 4 From Abraham L. Sands. ALS, DLC (12). Explains delay in reaching Mobile.
- Sept 4 From William Wooten. ALS, DLC (12). Reports detachment to garrison Fort Bainbridge.
- Sept 4 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges letter of September 2 and urges continued vigilance.
- Sept 5 To John Armstrong [James Monroe]. 127
- Sept 5 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ADS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Lists strength and locations of forts in the 7th Military District.
- Sept 5 From Enoch Humphrey. ALS, DLC (12). Reports purchase of cartridge belts and boxes in New Orleans.
- Sept 5 From Thomas Pinckney (enclosure: Abraham Bissent to Pinckney, Aug 20, DLC-11). LS, DLC (12). Sends information on British forces in West Florida.
- Sept 6 From Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on scouting expedition.
- Sept 6 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on recruiting in Mississippi Territory.
- Sept 6 From Thomas Eastin. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on activities at Alabama Heights.
- Sept 6 From William MacRea (enclosures: David Holmes to MacRea, Aug 21, DLC-11; MacRea to Holmes, Sept 5). ALS, DLC (12). Transmits letters concerning Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 6 From George Henry Nixon. ALS, ICHi (4-0178). Reports on terms of service of militia at Fort Claiborne.
- Sept 6 From Randolph Quarles (enclosure: Certification of Quarles's ill

- health by William Purris, Sept 5). ALS, DLC (12). Requests furlough.
- Sept 6 From Elisha Scott. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-59). Requests transfer.
- Sept 6 From Harry Toulmin. ALS, DLC (12). Reports that David Holmes has readied Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 7 From Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on pursuit of renegade Indians near Mobile Point.
- Sept 7 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (12); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0181). Bassett, 2:43-44 (extract). Discusses orders to the Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 7 From *James Monroe*. 128
- Sept 7 From Thomas Urquhart. LS, DLC (12). Informs AJ that the Louisiana Bank has placed \$25,000 at the disposal of the acting deputy quartermaster general in New Orleans.
- [Sept 7] From Mateo González Manrique. LS, DLC (12); Translation, DLC (11). Complains of the detention of the *Rosa*.
- Sept 7 Bill of sale from Theophilus Powell for five slaves for \$1250. DS, DLC (12).
- Sept 7 Promissory note to Theophilus Powell for \$100. DS, DLC (14). Receipted paid November 21.
- Sept 7 Bill of sale from Francisco Touard for three slaves for \$850. Copy, DLC (12).
- Sept 7 Account for transportation of baggage from Nashville to Fort Jackson. Abstract, Charles Hamilton, Catalog 109, p. 28 (4-0184).
- Sept 8 To John Armstrong [James Monroe]. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Bassett, 2:46 (extract). Discusses continued Spanish and British cooperation at Pensacola; reports offering furloughs to encourage reenlistment.
- Sept 8 To Robert Butler. LS, DLC (12); LC dated Sept 7, DLC (62). Requests order of volunteer horse companies near Nashville to Fort St. Stephens to block enemy advance from Pensacola.
- Sept 8 To Joseph Woodruff. LC, DLC (62). Orders scouting between Mobile Bay and the Perdido River.
- Sept 8 From William Preston Anderson. LS, DLC (12). Requests transfer of his and Anthony Butler's units to the 7th Military District; reports news of Rachel Jackson and death of Andrew Hunter Holmes.
- Sept 8 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on mobilization of Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 8 From Willie Blount. ALS, TNJ (4-0191). Discusses charges for Creek prisoners in the Nashville jail.
- Sept 8 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosures: General order, Sept 8, Latour, Appendix, pp. xxii-xxiv, mAJs; Edward Nicolls to Jean Laffite, Aug 31, SpSAG, mAJs; Laffite to Nicholas Lockyear, Sept 4, DLC-12). LS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:438-40. Discusses British sentiment among Louisiana citizens and British overtures to the Baratarians pirates.
- Sept 8 From David C. Ker. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses preparation of medical reports and a shipment of hospital supplies.

- Sept 9 To John Armstrong [James Monroe] (enclosures: Mateo González Manrique to AJ, Aug 30; AJ to González Manrique, Sept 9). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Reports capture of a Spanish brig with a British captain at Mobile Point.
- Sept 9 To *Mateo González Manrique*. 129
- Sept 9 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on Choctaw mobilization.
- Sept 9 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on Choctaw mobilization.
- Sept 9 From William MacRea (enclosure: MacRea to William Piatt, Sept 3). LS, DLC (12). Bassett, 2:46–47. Reports on defense of New Orleans.
- Sept 10 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:440. Expresses hope that Rachel Jackson can soon come to New Orleans and that AJ might visit immediately.
- Sept 10 From Elisha T. Hall (enclosures: David C. Ker to Thomas Flournoy, Jan 16, DLC-8; Flournoy to Hall, May 15, DLC-10). ALS, DLC (12). Discusses payment of Cornelius R. French's medical account.
- Sept 10 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses courts-martial of two officers.
- Sept 10 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (12). Introduces Thomas Gales, judge advocate for 7th Military District.
- Sept 10 From William Piatt. ALS, PHi (4-0210). Requests instructions on provisioning militia from U.S. Army quartermaster stores.
- Sept 10 From David C. Williams. ALS, DLC (12). Requests appointment as assistant deputy paymaster general.
- Sept 10 Robert Butler to Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). LS and LS duplicate dated Sept 11 with ALS postscript, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6). Requests enrollment of Cherokees "for immediate active service."
- [cSept 10] Petition from citizens of Mobile on behalf of William and Francis Prine. Abstract, Carnegie Book Shop, Catalog 234, p. 2 (mAJs).
- Sept 11 To Mateo González Manrique. LS and Copy, SpSAG (4-0211); LC, DLC (62). Discusses seizure of the *Rosa*.
- Sept 11 From [James Vincent Ball]. AL fragment, IChi (mAJs). Resigns as lieutenant of the U.S. Artillery Corps.
- Sept 11 From *Thomas Hart Benton*. 132
- Sept 11 From Willie Blount. LS, DLC (12). Praises the Creek treaty and discusses military preparations in Tennessee.
- Sept 12 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62). Demands information on an American citizen and two slaves captured by Indians.
- Sept 12 To Benjamin Hawkins. Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Anticipates British attack on Mobile.
- Sept 12 To William Lawrence. LC, DLC (62). Urges vigilance at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 12 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-65). Reports that he has called out the authorized quota of militia in the 7th Military District and has mobilized Indian allies.

- Sept 12 To Philip Pipkin. 135
- Sept 12 From Robert Butler (enclosures: Butler to Tennessee citizens, Sept 12; AJ to Butler, Aug 27, 28). ALS and Copy, DLC (12). Reports on military preparations in Nashville.
- Sept 12 From Frederick Jordy. ALS, DLC (12). Requests assistance in securing a customs house appointment.
- Sept 12 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:47–48 (extract). Discusses Thomas H. Boyles's spy mission to Pensacola.
- Sept 12 Thomas Langford Butler to Hays G. White. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-61). Informs White of promotion and asks if he wishes to withdraw his resignation.
- Sept 12 Order by Arthur Peronneau Hayne for the court-martial of David Hunt. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0009).
- Sept 13 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:48 (extract). Discusses Boyles's report and advises Benton on course of action.
- Sept 13 From Thomas Hart Benton. ALS, ICHi (4-0217). Acknowledges receipt of orders and relates plans to overtake Indian marauders.
- Sept 13 From David McClellan. ALS, DLC (12). Requests instructions regarding deserters and specie for recruiting expenses at Fort Claiborne.
- Sept 13 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (12). Reports decision of Choctaw chiefs to join AJ at Mobile.
- Sept 13 From Homer Virgil Milton. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on sickness in the 3rd Regiment.
- Sept 13 From John Sibley. ALS, DLC (12). Reports that Indians near Natchitoches agree to join AJ's army.
- Sept 13 From Charles Wollstonecraft. 136
- Sept [1]4 To Joseph Carson. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to join Thomas H. Benton near Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 14 From William Preston Anderson. LS, DLC (12). Requests transfer to Mobile.
- Sept 14 From Moses T. Hoagland. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on status of provisions.
- Sept 14 From James Irwin. ALS, DLC (12). Asks advice on serving as sutler to the troops.
- Sept 14 Thomas Langford Butler to William Lawrence. LC, DLC (62). Informs him that additional forces are en route.
- [Sept 14] Thomas Langford Butler to William Laval. LC, DLC (62). Orders reinforcement of Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 14 Arthur Peronneau Hayne to David Holmes. ALS, Ms-Ar (4-0009); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0007). Bassett, 2:48–49. Requires that he facilitate the movement of Mississippi Territory troops to Mount Vernon.
- Sept 15 To Robert Butler. ALS, DLC (12); LC, DLC (62). Orders him with cavalry to Mount Vernon.
- Sept 15 To James Edward Dinkins. LC, DLC (62). Orders Indian troops to Mount Vernon.

- Sept 15 To William Lawrence. LC, DLC (62). Informs him that the British force on Mobile Point will be attacked when reinforcements arrive.
- Sept 15 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). Requests Choctaw troops for attack on the British.
- Sept 15 From Joseph Pulaski Kennedy. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on mobilization in Green and Wayne counties, Mississippi Territory.
- Sept 15–16 *From William Lawrence.* 137
- Sept 15 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (12). Informs AJ that Choctaw warriors will depart for Mobile on September 23.
- Sept 15 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:49. Issues orders regarding Thomas H. Boyles and cautions against unquestioned reliance upon his reports.
- Sept 15 Arthur Peronneau Hayne to William Charles Cole Claiborne, to John Nicks, and to Daniel Todd Patterson. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0009). Orders immediate mobilization.
- Sept 15 Proclamation of martial law at Mobile. ADS by Arthur P. Hayne, Ms-Ar (mAJs).
- Sept 16–17 To John Armstrong [James Monroe]. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Reports on action at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 16 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (12). Summarizes war news and expresses confidence in AJ's ability.
- Sept 16 From Evert Bogardus. ALS, DLC (12). Lists ships in port at Mobile.
- Sept 16 From George Strother Gaines. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses movement of mail in the Choctaw and Chickasaw territories.
- Sept 16 From Arnaldo Guillemard. ALS, DLC (12). Requests a pass to Pensacola.
- Sept 16 *From Moses T. Hoagland.* 139
- Sept 16 From Nicholas Murphy. ALS, DLC (12). Requests release from solitary confinement.
- [Sept 16] Order to Joseph Woodruff to approach Fort Bowyer by boat from Mobile with a unit of 3rd Regiment. AD draft, DLC (12).
- Sept 16 Order by Arthur Peronneau Hayne barring trade with Pensacola. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Sept 16 Thomas Langford Butler to William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders supply of Louisiana and Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 16 Thomas Langford Butler to Joseph Woodruff. LC, DLC (62). Further instructs on reinforcing Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 To John Armstrong [James Monroe]. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). *Niles' Register*, Oct 15, p. 79. Reports success in driving British flotilla from Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 To John Armstrong [James Monroe] (enclosure: William Lawrence to AJ, Sept 15–16). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:50–51 (extract). Reports on engagement at Fort Bowyer; includes summary of British losses and list of officers for commendation.
- Sept 17 To Robert Butler. ALS, DLC (12). Bassett, 2:49–50. Reports on engagement at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, City of Mobile Museum

- (4-0219). Discusses British strategy for invading the Gulf Coast; describes battle at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 To Andrew Hynes. ALS, Weill Company (4-0223). *Nashville Whig*, Sept 27. Relays initial report on battle at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 To Andrew Hynes. ALS, Weill Company (4-0225). Reports victory at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept [1]7 To Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (12). Describes action at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 From George Strother Gaines. ALS, DLC (12). Introduces Dr. George Buchanan.
- Sept 17 From Cowles Mead. ALS, DLC (12). Praises AJ's appointment as major general and expresses desire to participate in the campaign.
- Sept 17 Approval of decisions of courts-martial of John Connell, Peter Peters, and Charles Sellers. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Sept 17 Thomas Gales to William Lawrence. LC, DLC (62). On behalf of AJ, praises defense of Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 17 Thomas Langford Butler to William MacRea. LC, DLC (62). Authorizes discretionary repair and provision of military posts at New Orleans.
- Sept 17 Thomas Langford Butler to William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders acceptance of MacRea's signature on supply returns at New Orleans.
- Sept 17 Report on attack at Fort Bowyer. ADS by Arthur P. Hayne, DNA-RG 107 (M222-14); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (M200-20); LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:860-61.
- Sept 18 To John Reid. ALS, NcD (4-0227). *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, Jan 13, 1883 (extract). Describes the engagement at Fort Bowyer; agrees to Reid's request for delay in accepting appointment.
- Sept 18 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (12). Reports expected arrival at Fort Montgomery on September 22.
- Sept 18 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses delay in mobilizing Chickasaws.
- Sept 18 From Pierre Foucher et al. LS, DLC (12); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Bassett, 2:51-54. Discuss the situation in New Orleans, fears of slave insurrection and British invasion, and the need for cooperation between military and civil authorities for the city's defense.
- Sept 18 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (12). Reports arrival at Fort Bowyer.
- Sept 19 To Benjamin Hawkins. Copy, DNA-RG 46 (4-0230). *ASP, Indian Affairs*, 1:861. Reports victory at Fort Bowyer and requests information about Creek warriors under William McIntosh.
- Sept 19 To Andrew Hynes (enclosures: Report on attack at Fort Bowyer, Sept 17; William H. Percy to Nicholas Lockyear, Aug 30; proclamation of Percy, Sept 1; Edward Nicolls to Jean Laffite, Aug 31; proclamation of Nicolls, Aug 29, all in *Nashville Clarion*, Oct 4). ALS, Weill Company (4-0232). *Nashville Clarion*, Oct 4. Submits documents for publication.
- Sept 19 To James Jackson. 141
- Sept 19 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on mobilization of Mississippi Territory militia.

- Sept 19 From William Buford. ALS, DLC (12). Suggests recruitment for military service of free blacks living between Fort Stoddert and Mobile.
- Sept 19 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (12). Bassett, 2:54–55. Reports on removal of pirates from Grand Terre and discusses situation in New Orleans.
- Sept 19 From John M. Davis. ALS, DLC (12). Seeks appointment as assistant to the inspector general.
- Sept 19 From David Holmes. LS, DLC (12). Discusses mobilization of Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 19 From William MacRea. LS, DLC (12). Discusses Petite Coquille and offers advice for defense of New Orleans.
- Sept 19 Thomas Langford Butler to Homer Virgil Milton. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 94 (M566-52). Reports AJ's readiness to accept Milton's resignation.
- Sept 19 Thomas Langford Butler to Philip Pipkin. LC, DLC (62). Orders suppression of mutiny.
- Sept 20 To John Armstrong [James Monroe]. LS matched fragments, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63 and 70); LC, DLC (62); Extracts, DLC (12), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). States determination to take Pensacola and asks that the secretary of the navy be informed of the consequences of the failure of gunboats to arrive from New Orleans as ordered.
- Sept 20 To Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Discusses reinforcements and supplies for Benton's unit.
- Sept 20 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (12). Requests that appeals for militia volunteers should inform enlistees of their right to elect officers.
- Sept 20 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. AL fragment, DLC (75); Printed copy, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:440–42. Discusses actions by New Orleans committee of safety to secure city defenses.
- Sept 20 From Samuel Fulton. ALS, DLC (12). Bassett, 2:56. Reports lack of confidence in Governor Claiborne and suggests martial law for the defense of New Orleans.
- Sept 20 From Joseph R. Henderson. ALS, DLC (12). Announces arrival in Mobile.
- Sept 20 From Harry Toulmin. ALS, DLC (12). Reports suspension of courts in Washington County, Mississippi Territory, to encourage recruitment.
- Sept 21 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 144
- Sept 21 To Citizens of Louisiana. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:57–58. Urges unified effort against British; chides British efforts to enlist aid of pirates.
- Sept 21 To Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:58–59. Urges enlistment.
- Sept 21 From Waters Allen. ALS, DLC (12). Supports William Purris's claim for pay as acting surgeon.
- Sept 21 From Thomas Hart Benton. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on movements of the British and their Indian allies on the Perdido River.

- Sept 21 From Charles Cassedy. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on swords for Indian chiefs.
- Sept 21 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (12). Relays rumors that Mexico City has fallen to revolutionists and that the British have seized two American gunboats at Barataria.
- Sept 21 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (12). Discusses mobilization of the Choctaws.
- Sept 21 From Edward Livingston. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:442. Offers services as aide in New Orleans.
- Sept 21 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on Choctaw mobilization.
- Sept 21 From William O. Winston. ALS, DLC (12). Requests appointment.
- Sept 21 Remission of punishment for William Crane and William and Francis Prine. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Sept 21 Approval of decision of court-martial of Joseph R. Henderson. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Sept 22 *To Rachel Jackson.* 145
- Sept 22 To George Henry Nixon. LC, DLC (62). Discusses provisions for Mobile Bay.
- Sept 22 To William Walker. ALS, PHC (4-0237); LC, DLC (62). Instructs him to have Thomas H. Boyles and [George?] Stiggins obtain information about troops in Pensacola.
- Sept 22 From Robert Butler. ALS, DLC (12). Bassett, 2:59-60 (extract). Reports from Fayetteville on Tennessee militia.
- Sept 22 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on various forts.
- Sept 22 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (12). Reports that orders transmitted to Fort St. Philip regarding detainment of provision vessels have not been acknowledged.
- Sept 22 From William Walker. ALS, DLC (12). Summarizes information received from Pensacola spies on British casualties at Fort Bowyer.
- [Sept 22] From [Thomas Hart Benton]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses military preparation.
- Sept 23 To Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Chides him for failure to communicate movements; orders him to Fort Montgomery.
- Sept 23 To Thomas Hart Benton. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges Benton's communications; instructs him on defense of Fort Montgomery and environs.
- Sept 23 *From William Carroll.* 146
- Sept 23 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (12). Reports departure from Fort Montgomery for Pensacola.
- Sept 23 From Charles Cassedy (enclosure: Memorandum, Sept 22). ALS, DLC (12). Reports on discussions with the secretary of war regarding the treaty of Fort Jackson, the relief of Indians, and arrangements for the sale and settlement of the ceded territory.
- Sept 23 From William A. Slaughter. ALS, DLC (12). Requests copies of militia laws and articles of war.
- Sept 24 To George Henry Nixon. LC, DLC (62). Discusses communication problems.

- Sept 24 From Joseph Anthony (enclosure: Defense against charges, Aug 27, DLC-11). ALS, DLC (12). Discusses charges against him for neglect of duty in the battle at Lower Sandusky.
- Sept 24 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (12). Expresses doubt that Chickasaws will participate in the campaign.
- Sept 24 From Alexander Ralston (enclosure: Jasper Smith to Philip Pipkin, Sept 20–21). ALS, DLC (12). Reports on sickness and desertion at Fort Williams.
- Sept 24 From Beverley Roy. ALS, DLC (12). Requests permission to return to Mobile.
- Sept 26 To Joseph Carson. LC, DLC (62). Appoints him commandant of Mississippi Territory mounted gunmen.
- Sept 26 To Joseph Carson. LC, DLC (62). Confirms command of Tennessee and Mississippi Territory mounted gunmen; orders him to rendezvous with Joseph Woodruff to recover cattle and horses.
- Sept 26 To Andrew Hynes. 147
- Sept 26 To Isaac Shelby. LC, DLC (62). Urges enlistment of Kentuckians for the defense of New Orleans.
- Sept 26 To John Williams. LC, DLC (62). Refuses request for furloughs to the 39th Regiment as an inducement to recruitment.
- Sept 26 From John A. Allen (enclosure: John Armstrong to Allen, July 28, DLC-11). ALS, DLC (12). Discusses intruders on Indian lands.
- Sept 26 From James Brown (1766–1835). ALS, DLC (12). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 20(1937):75–76. Urges use of all available militia for defense of New Orleans.
- Sept 26 From Wigton King. 148
- Sept 26 From William Walker. ALS, DLC (12). Reports skirmishes with Indians near Fort Montgomery.
- Sept 26 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (12). Reports his readiness to recover cattle and horses.
- [Sept 26] From Lewis Solis. ALS, DLC (12). Requests release from confinement.
- Sept 27 From Lemuel Childress. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on arms sent to Mount Vernon, Mississippi Territory.
- Sept 27 From William MacRea. LS, DLC (12). Reports departure of arms and supply vessels from New Orleans for Mobile.
- Sept 27 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (12). Reports decrease in Choctaws joining campaign.
- Sept 27 From James Monroe. 149
- Sept 27 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (12). Complains of supply shortage at Fort St. Philip.
- Sept 28 From Thomas Hart Benton (enclosure: Report of J. Watts, Sept 28). ALS, DLC (12). Summarizes intelligence reports from Fort Montgomery.
- Sept 28 From William Butler. ALS, DLC (12). Requests a relief doctor for Camp Portage.
- Sept 28 From Charles Cassidy. ALS, DLC (12). Reports shipment of three swords for Indian chiefs.

- Sept 28 From Thomas G. Holmes. ALS, DLC (12). Requests information on his slaves recaptured from Creeks.
- Sept 28 From William Piatt. AL fragment, DLC (75); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-13). Reports that the Planters Bank of New Orleans has agreed to furnish funds on war department draft.
- Sept 28 From Nathaniel Taylor (enclosures: Taylor to John Williams and Williams to Taylor, Sept 26). ALS, DLC (12). Reports that 1,000 poorly armed militiamen have left Knoxville to join AJ.
- Sept 29 From James Colbert. ALS, DLC (12). Reports that some Chickasaw warriors have returned to the Chickasaw Bluffs for winter gear.
- Sept 29 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (12); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0247). Reports the departure of cavalry and infantry units of Mississippi Territory militia.
- Sept 29 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (12). Requests furlough for James Kemp.
- Sept 29 From George Henry Nixon. ALS, DLC (12). Reports on Perdido River expedition.
- Sept 29 From John Smith. ALS, DLC (12). Announces arrival at Fort Stoddert.
- Sept 30 To Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). States that war department regulations give no authority to order him to headquarters, because he is on recruiting service.
- Sept 30 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 151
- Sept 30 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (4-0249); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:64-65. Praises Holmes's promptitude in dispatching Mississippi Territory militia to Mobile.
- Sept 30 To Edward Livingston. ALS by Thomas Gales for AJ, NjP (mAJ's); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:65. Declines offer to serve as aide.
- Sept 30 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (12). Reports that no cattle or horses were found at the Perdido River.
- Sept 30 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (12). Reports efforts to obstruct recruiting among the Choctaws.
- Sept 30 From Wigton King. ALS, DLC (12). Reports that the Chickasaws will be ready to move about November 10.
- Sept 30 From Theodorick B. Rice. ALS, DLC (12). Asks assistance with military account.
- [Sept] To John Armstrong. Printed extract, *American Clipper*, May 1942, Item 106 (3-0776). Introduces Leroy Pope and supports Pope's claim for reimbursement for supplies.
- [Sept] Memorandum on forts in and near Pensacola. AD, DLC (67).
- [Sept?] To the Tennessee Volunteers. Draft by Reid, DLC (8). Praises them for enlisting for six months.
- Oct 1 To Pierre Foucher et al. LC by Thomas Gales for AJ, DLC (62). Acknowledges their plan for the defense of New Orleans.
- Oct 1 From John R. Bell. LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Requests nominations for assistant adjutant general and assistant inspector general of the 7th Military District.
- Oct 1 From James Standifer. ALS, DLC (12). Offers to raise volunteers in East Tennessee.

- Oct 2 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. Abstract, *The Collector*, Jan 1952, p. 6 (4-0253). Reports that his brother-in-law, Joseph Bosque, desires reinstatement in the army.
- Oct 2 From Benjamin Hawkins. ALS, DLC (12). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:695–96. Reports war news from the East and Northeast.
- Oct 2 Thomas Langford Butler to Philip Pipkin. LC, DLC (62). Orders apprehension of deserters.
- Oct 3 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on Mississippi Territory militia.
- Oct 3 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (12). Bassett, 2:66 (extract). Reports limited progress in mobilizing Louisiana militia; expresses hope that AJ has taken Pensacola.
- Oct 3 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on mustering Choctaws.
- Oct 3 From Joseph Rogers (enclosure: Certification of Rogers's ownership of store, Jan 19, DLC-8). ALS, DLC (13). Requests authorization to remove a building on public land.
- Oct 3 From George Thompson Ross. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:66–68. Reports on expedition against the Baratarian pirates.
- Oct 3 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses supply shortage at Fort St. Philip.
- Oct 4 To Samuel Acre et al. LC, DLC (62). Accepts offer of services from Mobile citizens.
- Oct 4 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62). Discusses establishment of a fort at confluence of Flint and Chattahoochee rivers.
- Oct 4 From John Coffee (enclosure: Roster of field and staff officers with captains and commands, n.d., DLC-67). LS and ALS copy, DLC (13); LC, AHAB (4-0254). Bassett, 2:68. Reports that mounted gunmen from Tennessee will shortly depart Fayetteville.
- Oct 4 From David Samuel Deaderick. ALS, ICHi (4-0256). Reports his imminent departure from Tennessee.
- Oct 4 From Andrew Hynes (enclosures: Hynes to Nathaniel Taylor, and to James White, both Oct 4). ALS, DLC (13). Discusses supply problems and the imminent departure of Tennessee militia.
- Oct 4 From William Walker. ALS, ICHi (4-0258). Regrets error in sending the wrong British deserter to headquarters.
- Oct 4 John Reid to James Monroe. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (mAJs). Accepts appointment as captain in 44th Regiment.
- Oct 5 From William Preston Anderson. ALS, DLC (13). Again requests transfer to AJ's command.
- Oct 5 From John Reid. ALS, DLC (13). States that he will join AJ as aide as soon as his family's health is restored.
- Oct 5 From Peter Achille Rivery. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses plan for securing additional funding for the commissary office in New Orleans.
- Oct 5 Promissory note to John Childress for \$2,000. DS by proxy (James Jackson), DLC (13).
- Oct 6 To George Henry Nixon. LC, DLC (62). Requests that Mississippi Territory militia extend their terms of service.
- Oct 6 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (13). Reports arrival of units of

- Mississippi Territory militia; requests furlough to attend legislative council.
- Oct 7 To Willie Blount. 153
- Oct 7 To Rachel Jackson. Abstract, *American Book Prices Current*, 1966–67 (4-0259). Complains of lack of mail and comments on his health and military matters.
- Oct 7 From John Anderson (d. 1818). ALS, DLC (13). Transmits \$2,000 in bank notes; discusses changes in the president's cabinet.
- Oct 8 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses discipline of mutinous militia.
- Oct 8 From James Camp. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on purchase of horses.
- Oct 8 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on mustering of Choctaw warriors.
- Oct 8 From Joseph Pulaski Kennedy. ALS, DLC (13). Reports arrival of Choctaw warriors at Fort Montgomery.
- Oct 9 From George Henry Nixon. LS, ICHi (4-0260). Reports the expiration of terms of service for troops at Fort Claiborne.
- Oct 10 To Willie Blount. LS, MoSHi (4-0262); LC, DLC (62). Thanks Blount for expediting the mobilization of militia and securing funding.
- Oct 10 To James Monroe. 155
- Oct 10 To John Rhea. 156
- Oct 10 From James Jackson. 157
- Oct 10 From Patrick H. Martin. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses arrangements for supplies.
- Oct 10 From George Mayfield. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on Creek mobilization.
- Oct 10 From James Monroe. LS, DLC (13); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copy, DLC (4-0264). Bassett, 2:71. Reports that intelligence warns of large invasion force headed for the Gulf Coast.
- Oct 10 From Alexander Ralston. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:71–72 (extract). Discusses efforts to apprehend deserters from Fort Jackson.
- Oct 10 From James Cogan Warren (enclosure: William Bowen to Warren, Oct 8). ALS, DLC (13). Reports on provisioning and recruiting of Creeks at Fort Jackson.
- Oct 11 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:72. Urges patience until they meet in New Orleans.
- Oct 11 To the President and Directors of the Nashville Bank. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:72. Thanks them for furnishing funds on war department drafts.
- Oct 11 To John Reid. ALS, DLC (71). Requests decision on appointment as aide.
- Oct 11 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13). Reports on deployment of Louisiana militia and urges AJ to send a force for defense of New Orleans.
- Oct 11 From Moses T. Hoagland. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses transportation of supplies.
- Oct 11 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, DLC (13). Informs AJ that Governor

- Blount has received the war department's order for 5,000 additional militia.
- Oct 11 Arthur Peronneau Hayne to Nathaniel Taylor. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0020). Orders march to Fort Claiborne "with the least possible delay."
- Oct 12 *From Richard Brown.* 159
- Oct 12 From James Camp. ALS, DLC (13). Reports for William B. Lewis on supplies for Tennessee militia.
- Oct 12 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (13). Reports arrival of Choctaws at Fort Stoddert.
- Oct 12 From James Edward Dinkins. ALS, DLC (13). Reports over 300 Choctaw warriors at Mount Vernon, Mississippi Territory.
- Oct 12 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Denies charge that he has detained provision ships bound for Mobile; reports difficulties with commander of Fort St. Philip.
- Oct 12 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Reports ordering boats for transporting 7th Infantry to New Orleans.
- Oct 12 From Hays G. White. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-61). Withdraws resignation.
- Oct 13 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Asks him to purchase clothing for Creeks enlisting in the army.
- Oct 13 From Willie Blount (enclosure: James Monroe to Blount, Sept 25, DLC-12). ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:73. Informs AJ of war department orders mobilizing 5,000 militiamen.
- Oct 13 From Clement Nash Read. ALS, DLC (13). Introduces James Grafton.
- Oct 13 From John Smith. AD, DLC (13). Suggests that the governor and citizens of Pensacola would welcome ejection of British and Indians.
- Oct 13 Robert Butler to Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: AJ to Hawkins, Oct 13). LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0022). Discusses enrollment of Creek warriors.
- Oct 14 To William MacRea. LC, DLC (62). Orders arrest of officers of a ship which took flour to Pensacola.
- Oct 14 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:72-74. Reports on developments along the Gulf Coast, deployment of the navy, recruitment of Indians, and movement of the Tennessee militia.
- Oct 14 *To Daniel Todd Patterson.* 160
- Oct 14 From Evert Bogardus. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses a contractor's account.
- Oct 14 *From William Carroll.* 161
- Oct 14 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:74-75. Reports his location en route to join AJ; complains of lack of supplies.
- Oct 14 From Andrew Hynes (enclosure: Willie Blount to Hynes, Oct 13). ALS, DLC (13). Reports on orders to Tennessee militia.
- Oct 14 From Wigton King. ALS, DLC (13). Reports decrease in Chickasaw enlistees.
- Oct 14 From Ely K. Ross. ALS, DLC (13). Reports that he has been ordered to Fort Claiborne.

- Oct 15 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Requests information on rumored blockade of American gunboats at Barataria.
- Oct 15 From Charles Cassidy. ALS, DLC (13). Requests information on movements of AJ's forces.
- [Oct 15] From Thomas Hart Benton. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses Thomas Hinds and troop movements.
- Oct 16 To William Lawrence. LC, DLC (62). Discusses supplies and reinforcements for Fort Bowyer.
- Oct 16 From Thomas Hart Benton (enclosure: Return for ammunition at Fort Montgomery, Oct 16, DLC-67). ALS, DLC (13). Reports no Indian concentrations near Fort Montgomery.
- Oct 16 From Thomas Hart Benton (enclosure: Thomas H. Boyles to Benton, Oct 15, DLC-75). ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:75. Relays intelligence of British preparations to attack American outposts by land.
- Oct 17 To William Preston Anderson. LC, DLC (62). Accepts Anderson's services in the 7th Military District if he will leave the recruiting service in Tennessee on his own responsibility.
- Oct 17 To *Rachel Jackson*. 162
- Oct 17 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Discusses actions to repair artillery and to strengthen Fort Bowyer.
- Oct 17 To Richard Rapier. Printed extract, *Lynchburg Press*, Dec 1 (MAJs). Praises Coffee's volunteers.
- Oct 17 To *John Williams*. 163
- Oct 17 From *William Charles Cole Claiborne*. 164
- Oct 17 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:75-76 (extract). Discusses defense of Louisiana and smuggling by the Baratarians.
- Oct 17 From Pierre LeBreton Duplessis (enclosures: Gireaudeau to Pierre Dolliol, Oct 4; T. Harrison to George Lloyd, Oct 10; Caroline Vidal to Valter Poré, to Madame Charles Vivan, to Eufosine Hinard, Oct 11; Alexandre Joseph DeClouet to Caroline Vidal, Oct 11 and Oct 12; DeClouet to Madame Bertrand, Oct 12; John Forbes to Andrew Milne, Oct 12, all DLC-13; François Colliet to Francisco de Paula Morales, Oct 10, DLC-13, 59). ALS, DLC (13). Discusses information in intercepted letters concerning British movements.
- Oct 17 From R. W. Hart. ALS, DLC (13). Reports the departure of 1,000 West Tennessee militiamen from Fayetteville.
- Oct 17 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on arms and supplies at Mount Vernon, Mississippi Territory.
- Oct 17 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Expresses concern that provision ships allowed to proceed to Mobile under bond might sail for Pensacola.
- Oct 17 From William MacRea (enclosure: William C. C. Claiborne to MacRea, Oct 15). ALS, DLC (13). Announces determination to embargo vessels bound for Pensacola.
- Oct 17 From Benjamin Morgan. ALS, DLC (13). Urges AJ to hasten to New Orleans to oversee city's defense.
- Oct 17 From Thomas G. Murray. ALS, DLC (13). Informs AJ of charges against Charles Wollstonecraft.

- Oct 17 From [Daniel Todd Patterson]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses cooperation with AJ.
- Oct 17 *Robert Butler to John Williams with enclosures.* 166
- Oct 17 Thomas Langford Butler to John Sibley. LC, DLC (62). Directs enrollment of Indians at Natchitoches.
- Oct 17 Decision in *John M. Goodlow v. AJ et al., executors of William T. Lewis* (debt; appealed). Copy, TNDa (4-0267).
- Oct 18 To William Lauderdale. LC, DLC (62); Copy, MiU-C (4-0272). Orders inspection of forts in Mississippi Territory.
- Oct 18 From John Brandt. ALS, DLC (13). Requests intervention in dispute between Charles Wollstonecraft and contractor.
- Oct 18 From William Carroll. ALS matched fragments, DLC (71, 75). Discusses burning of Washington.
- Oct 18 From George Duffield. ALS, DLC (13). Praises Tennessee's contributions to war effort.
- Oct 18 From [Pierre LeBreton Duplessis]. AL, DLC (13). Warns that John T. Miller, a passenger permitted to board a ship bound for Mobile, may be headed for Pensacola.
- Oct 18 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (13). Reports that lack of money is curtailing Cherokee recruitment.
- Oct 18 From John Russell. ALS, DLC (13). States that he is en route to headquarters.
- Oct 19 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). States that Little Warrior has succeeded in turning back many Choctaws at Mount Vernon, Mississippi Territory; supplies arguments to recruit Choctaws.
- Oct 19 From Waters Allen. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses payment of 39th Regiment.
- Oct 19 From Waters Allen. ALS, DLC (13). Again discusses payment of the 39th Regiment.
- Oct 19 From Willie Blount (enclosure: James Monroe to Blount, Oct 3). ALS, DLC (13). Expresses dissatisfaction with AJ's letter of October 7, discussing Blount's duties; disclaims authority to act on desertions by volunteers in federal service.
- Oct 19 From James Monroe. ALS, DLC (13); Copy, PHi (4-0276). Bassett, 2:77-78 (extract). Provides guidelines for recovery of arms upon the discharge of volunteers.
- Oct 19 Proceedings in the courts-martial of Caleb G. Fobes et al. ADS, DLC (64).
- Oct 20 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (13); LC, AHAB (4-0279). Commends the services of Coffee and his brigade.
- Oct 20 *To John Coffee.* 169
- Oct 20 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, MdBJ (4-0281). S. G. Heiskell, *Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History* (3 vols., Nashville, 1921), 3:288. Discusses the overseer Fields and the arrival of two nephews at his headquarters.
- Oct 20 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne (enclosures: Hayne to Nathaniel Taylor, to Ely K. Ross, to John Coffee, to Thomas Camp, all Oct 19). ALS, DLC (13). Informs AJ that he has ordered Benton to ascertain Thomas H. Boyles's situation.

- Oct 20 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses the arrest of Burgess B. White by Charles Wollstonecraft.
- Oct 20 From Homer Virgil Milton. ALS, DLC (13). Denies evasion of orders.
- Oct 20 From Isaac Shelby. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:78. Informs AJ that three regiments of Kentucky militia, largely unarmed, are preparing to move south.
- Oct 20 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (13). Reports that he has been ordered to Mobile by the secretary of war.
- Oct 21 To *Andrew Hynes*. 169
- Oct 21 To Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:78–79. Discusses the war and preparations for her trip to New Orleans.
- Oct 21 From Willie Blount (enclosure: Patrick H. Martin to William G. Blount, Oct 13). ALS, DLC (13). Discusses militia levy in Tennessee and Kentucky.
- Oct 21 From William Carroll. Typed copy, DLC (71). Reports news from Europe and departure of Tennessee troops for New Orleans.
- Oct 21 From Joseph Pulaski Kennedy (enclosure: Morning report of Choctaw warriors, Oct 21, DLC-67). LS, DLC (13). Reports on Choctaws at Fort Montgomery.
- Oct 21 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:84–85. Reports establishment of observation posts outside New Orleans.
- Oct 21 From *James Monroe*. 170
- Oct 22 To Richard Brown. LC, DLC (62). Appeals for Cherokee enlistees.
- Oct 22 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Reports on the purchase of swords for Creek chiefs and clothing for Creeks who join campaign.
- Oct 22 To William Lauderdale. LC, DLC (62). Directs him to procure supplies for posts in northern Mississippi Territory.
- Oct 22 To George Mayfield. LC, DLC (62). Urges enrollment of Creeks.
- Oct 22 From Thomas Camp. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses transportation of supplies.
- Oct 22 From Peter Achille Rivery. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses problems of procuring tent fabric.
- Oct 22 From Joseph Woodruff (enclosure: List of officers of the 3rd Infantry, n.d. DLC-66). ALS, DLC (13). Sends list.
- Oct 23 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Reports on movement of Tennessee militia to New Orleans and defense of the Gulf Coast.
- Oct 23 To Edward Livingston. LS, NjP (mAJs); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:81. Discusses reinforcements for New Orleans and the Caddo chief's offer of services.
- Oct 23 To *Daniel Todd Patterson*. 172
- Oct 23 From Willie Blount (enclosures: John Sevier to Blount, Oct 9; James Monroe to Blount, Oct 10; Blount to Andrew Hynes, Oct 18 and 21). ALS, DLC (13). Discusses the Tennessee militia's descent to New Orleans; reports on swords.
- Oct 23 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (13). Reports his progress southward.
- Oct 23 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (13). Reports from Fort Claiborne on the anticipated arrival of the Tennessee militia.

- Oct 23 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (67). Reports on supplies at Forts Claiborne and Jackson.
- Oct 23 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (13). Reports disappointing recruiting efforts in East Tennessee.
- [Oct 23] From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosures: Creek chiefs' reply to requisition, n.d.; William McIntosh to Benjamin Hawkins, Oct 6). ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses dissatisfaction of Cherokee warriors with annuity payments.
- Oct 23 Robert Butler to William MacRea. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0029). Approves MacRea's embargo of vessels bound for Pensacola.
- Oct 23 Robert Butler to Nathaniel Taylor. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0028). Reiterates order for "quick Movement to Fort Claiborne."
- Oct 23 Thomas Gales to Pierre LeBreton Duplessis. LS copy, DLC (62). Thanks him for intercepted letters and suggests that enemies should be imprisoned.
- Oct 24 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13); LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). Bassett, 2:81–82. Reports on militia recruitment in Louisiana.
- Oct 24 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13); LC dated Oct 28, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:296–98. Discusses assignment of Louisiana militia to various posts.
- Oct 24 From Ebenezer Cooley. ALS, DLC (13). Offers services as surgeon.
- Oct 24 From John Crozier. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses weekly mail service from Knoxville to Mobile.
- Oct 25 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (13). Reports delay in movement of troops from Washington, Mississippi Territory.
- Oct 25 From Willie Blount (enclosure: Isaac Shelby to Blount, Oct 18). ALS, DLC (13). Discusses militia levy.
- Oct 25 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (13). Reports intention to move Choctaw troops from Fort Montgomery to the Perdido River.
- Oct 25 From William Carroll. Printed copy, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:442–43. Informs AJ that Governor Blount has ordered him to command 5,000 militiamen departing for New Orleans.
- Oct 25 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (13). Reports that 1,200 Tennessee militiamen will arrive at Fort Claiborne on October 26.
- Oct 25 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Introduces George Brown, en route to Pensacola to recover a slave seized by the British.
- Oct 25 From Michael Molton. ALS, DLC (13). Testifies on behalf of William Peacock.
- Oct 25 Robert Butler to John A. Allen. ALS copy, DLC (13). Orders removal of intruders from Chickasaw lands.
- Oct 26 To James Monroe. 173
- Oct 26 From Waters Allen. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses payment of troops at Fort Claiborne.
- Oct 26 From Peter Early. LC, G-Ar (4-0292). Reports war department orders for him to join AJ with 2,500 Georgia militiamen.
- Oct 27 To Willie Blount. LS, T (4-0297); LC, DLC (62). Instructs him on routing of Tennessee militia to New Orleans and on procurement of arms.

- Oct 27 To James Camp. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-10). Instructs him on procuring funds for the quartermaster general's department in Nashville.
- Oct 27 To Harry Toulmin. LC, DLC (62). Requests help in procuring a guide for the army.
- Oct 27 From William MacRea. LS, DLC (13). Expresses doubt about the accuracy of reports from Charles Muir.
- Oct 27 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). ALS, DLC (13). Reports on Cherokee mobilization.
- Oct 27 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (13). Reports that he will lead Cherokee volunteers to Fort Jackson when they have been paid.
- Oct 27 Thomas Hart Benton to Robert Butler (enclosure: Benton et al. to Butler, Oct 25). ALS, DLC (13). Transmits petition requesting that officers ordered to recruit be allowed to serve with Choctaw troops instead.
- Oct 28 To Thomas Hart Benton. AL draft by AJ signed by Robert Butler, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:65–66. Replies to the petition of the 39th Regiment's officers on rescinding the order placing them on recruiting duty.
- Oct 28 To John Smith. LC, DLC (62). Orders him on reconnaissance mission to Pensacola and the Barrancas.
- Oct 28 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (13). Requests instructions regarding assignments for posts now guarded by Philip Pipkin's regiment.
- Oct 28 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses arms for the militia and John Reid's departure for headquarters.
- Oct 28 From John Chiles. ALS, DLC (13). Announces his imminent departure for Fort Jackson with 500 mounted volunteers.
- Oct 28 From John Chiles. ALS, DLC (13). Again announces his imminent departure from Fort Deposit.
- Oct 28 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13); LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:292–95. Discusses expulsion of François Colliel, a suspected spy; the need to recruit Caddo Indians; orders from the war department to replace John Sibley as Indian agent at Natchitoches; and the response of Louisianians to AJ's address re enlistment of free blacks.
- Oct 28 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13); LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:295–96. Expresses appreciation that Joseph Bosque is serving with AJ; informs AJ that he has written Monroe expressing the hope that AJ will be ordered to Pensacola.
- Oct 28 From William McClellan. ALS, DLC (13). Requests a furlough.
- Oct 28 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses his efforts to engage Bartholomew Lafon to inspect and improve defenses near New Orleans.
- Oct 28 From George Henry Nixon. ALS, ICHi (4-0301). Reports the transfer of medical and quartermaster supplies to appropriate officers of Mississippi Territory militia.
- Oct 28 From Richard Rapier. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses Rachel Jackson's trip to New Orleans.

- Oct 28 Orders for mobilization for march to Pensacola. ADS, DLC (67); Draft by Robert Butler, ICHi (mAJs); Copy, DLC (13).
- Oct 29 From James Brown (1766–1835). ALS, DLC (13). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 20(1937):78–79. Conveys news of British naval movements and warns that New Orleans is prime objective.
- Oct 29 From Pierre LeBreton Duplessis. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses letters forwarded to AJ on October 17.
- Oct 29 From William Thortan. ALS, DLC (13). Resigns.
- Oct 30 From Peter Perkins. ALS, ICHi (4-0303). Discusses Mississippi Territory militia under his command.
- Oct 30 From Richard Sparks. ALS, DLC (13). Informs AJ that Thomas Doggett has been sent to headquarters.
- Oct 30 Robert Butler to John Anderson (d. 1818). LC, DLC (62). Expresses AJ's thanks for funds.
- Oct 30 Robert Butler to Willie Blount. ALS, T (mAJs); LC, DLC (62). In response to rumor that three black regiments from Jamaica are en route to the southern frontier, urges immediate movement of Tennessee troops south.
- Oct 31 To William Carroll. 175
- Oct 31 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62); Extract, Ms-Ar (mAJs). Bassett, 2:87. Informs him that troops from Tennessee and Mississippi Territory are en route and that he has appointed William MacRea overall commander in the state.
- Oct 31 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:87–88. Acknowledges letter objecting to the mobilization of free blacks and states his own reluctance to use them in engagements with the enemy.
- Oct 31 To Peter Early. LS, InU-Li (4-0304); LC, DLC (62). Requests that the 2,500 Georgia militia requisitioned by the war department be ordered to headquarters.
- Oct 31 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Requests him to inform the Creeks that supplies and arms are en route.
- Oct 31 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (4-0306); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:86. Requests mobilization of the territorial militia.
- Oct 31 To Christian Limbaugh. LC, DLC (62). Asks about rumor that some Creeks have defected to the British.
- Oct 31 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). Requests immediate mobilization of Choctaw warriors.
- Oct 31 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (4-0308). Bassett, 2:85. Reports on status of Indian allies, his intention to move on Pensacola, and the shortage of arms.
- Oct 31 To James Monroe (enclosure: Hays G. White to AJ, Oct 12). LS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-61); LC, DLC (62). Testifies to the character of White.
- Oct 31 To Thomas Pinckney. LC, DLC (62). Requests him to provide necessary supplies and equipment for Georgia troops assigned to the 7th Military District.
- Oct 31 To Isaac Shelby. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:86. Requests him to prepare Kentucky militia for immediate departure for New Orleans.

- Oct 31 From John Brahan. ALS, DLC (13). Reports success in stockpiling foodstuffs.
- Oct 31 From Philip Pipkin. ALS, PHi (4-0311). Reports on Tennessee militia and Indian troops at Fort Jackson.
- Oct 31 From John Reid. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:86–87. States intention to join AJ a few weeks hence.
- Oct 31 *From John Russell.* 176
- Oct 31 Order by Robert Butler for William MacRea to assume command of all troops within Louisiana. DS, DLC (13); LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs). Bassett, 2: 84.
- Nov 1 From John R. Bell (enclosure: Samuel P. Black et al. to Parry Wayne Humphreys, Sept 1, DLC-12). LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Advises on the discharge of Samuel Arnett.
- Nov 1 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses departure for New Orleans.
- Nov 1 From David McClellan. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses shortages at Fort Claiborne, Louisiana.
- Nov 1 From Charles McClung. ALS, DLC (13). Reports movements of East Tennessee militia and the unfitness of Nathaniel Taylor.
- Nov 1 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:88–89. Defends his refusal to supply arms from U.S. stores to Tennessee militia.
- Nov 1 Order by Robert Butler re march to Pensacola. ADS copy, DLC (13).
- Nov 1 Maria P. McKean to Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (13). Expresses concern for Rachel's safety on trip to New Orleans.
- Nov 2 From George Mayfield. ALS, DLC (13). States that some Creek leaders will raise additional men.
- Nov 2 From Thomas Pinckney. ALS, DLC (13). States that the secretary of war has left responsibility for forts in the Creek country entirely to AJ.
- Nov 2 From [Shelocta?]. LS by proxy, DLC (13). Affirms his loyalty and determination to raise troops.
- Nov 3 From William Wootten (enclosure: Proclamation of Alexander Cochrane, April 2, DLC-10). ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:89–90. Transmits intercepted British communication.
- Nov 4 From William Preston Anderson. ALS, DLC (13). Informs AJ of a rifle regiment awaiting orders in Gallatin.
- Nov 4 *From William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 176
- Nov 4 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosures: Hawkins to Peter Early, Oct 30, Nov 3; Early to Hawkins, Nov 2 and 4). ALS, DLC (13). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:701–702. Discusses mobilization of Creek Indians against Seminoles.
- Nov 4 From Wigton King. ALS, DLC (13). Reports departure of Chickasaws to join AJ and the appointment of William Cocke as Chickasaw agent.
- Nov 5 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13); LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). Bassett, 2:91–92. Notes improvement in Louisianians' support of the United States; requests furlough for Alexandre DeClouet.
- Nov 5 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (13). Discusses

- Benjamin Morgan's fear that defenses of New Orleans are inadequate.
- Nov 5 From Ebenezer Cooley (enclosure: Daniel T. Patterson to Cooley, Oct 30). ALS, DLC (13). Reports that he is serving temporarily as medical officer at Fort St. Philip.
- Nov 5 From James Cuming. ALS, DLC (13). Reports arrival of mounted gunmen at Fort Strother.
- Nov 5 From Jesse Denson. ALS, DLC (13). Asks assistance in securing pay for the Creek campaigns.
- Nov 5 From Edward Livingston. ALS, DLC (13). Bassett, 2:90–91. Discusses the defense of New Orleans, recruitment, and the unsuitability of Jacques Villeré as militia commander.
- Nov 5 From Nathaniel Taylor. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Reports difficulties in moving and equipping troops from East Tennessee.
- Nov 6 To Mateo González Manrique. 179
- Nov 6 To Henry D. Peire. LC, DLC (62). Orders letter delivered to Mateo González Manrique.
- Nov 6 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9), SpSAG (4-0321). Bassett, 2:92–93. Requests explanation of the firing upon his messenger under a flag of truce.
- Nov 6 From Mateo González Manrique. 180
- Nov 6 From Kinchen T. Wilkinson. ALS, DLC (13). Requests assistance in settling the estate of AJ's late secretary, George Cunningham.
- Nov 6 Order by Robert Butler justifying invasion of Pensacola. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Nov 7 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9), SpSAG (4-0321). Bassett, 2:93–94. Expresses dissatisfaction with his explanation of firing on the messenger and again dispatches the message of November 6.
- Nov 7 From Thomas Augustine Claiborne. ALS, DLC (13). Introduces two naval officers and the president of the Bank of Orleans.
- Nov 7 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (13). Requests two months' pay for the Louisiana militia.
- Nov 7 From Mateo González Manrique. 181
- Nov 7 From Benjamin B. Jones. ALS, DLC (13). Reports on the 24th Infantry detachment at Huntsville.
- Nov 7 From Alexander Lowery (enclosure: Commission of Lowery, May 7, 1808, DLC-4). ALS, DLC (13). Submits resignation.
- Nov 7 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (13). Requests additional instructions regarding defense of New Orleans.
- [cNov 7] Articles of capitulation of Fort San Miguel. Copy, DLC (13).
- Nov 7 Thomas Langford Butler to José de Soto. LS, SpSAG (mAJs). Discusses capitulation of Fort San Miguel.
- [Nov 7] From Henry D. Peire. 182
- Nov 7 Thomas Langford Butler to Henry D. Peire. 182
- Nov 8 To Henry D. Peire. LC, DLC (62). Instructs him to obtain order re delivery of Fort Barrancas.

- Nov 8 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (14); LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Reports on action of his brigade during capture of Pensacola.
- Nov 8 From Leroy Hammons. ALS, DLC (13). Inquires if Alexander Lowery's resignation has been accepted.
- Nov 8 From John Miller. ALS, DLC (14). Asks for transfer to recruiting duty.
- Nov 8 From Abram R. Woolley. ALS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:113. Reports shipment of munitions to Baton Rouge from Pittsburgh.
- Nov 8 Thomas Gales to Arthur Peronneau Hayne. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:94-95. Orders him to relieve Henry D. Peire as commander of the Pensacola occupation force.
- Nov 9 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62); Copies DNA-RG 107 (M221-63), DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Bassett, 2:95. States that because Fort Barrancas was blown up he will withdraw and not protect Pensacola's neutrality.
- Nov 9 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62). Asks him to care for William Laval, a wounded officer left in Pensacola.
- Nov 9 To Richard Sparks. LC, DLC (62). Reports capture of Pensacola and orders him to aid in defending Mobile Point.
- Nov 9 From Mateo González Manrique. LS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:95. Promises to care for Laval.
- Nov 9 From Peter Perkins. ALS, PHi (4-0326). Discusses guarding of beef supply.
- Nov 9 From John Sibley. ALS, DLC (14). Reports plans for organizing Indians in vicinity of Natchitoches.
- Nov 10 From John A. Allen. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses problems with intruders on Choctaw lands.
- Nov 10 *From Thomas Bibb.* 183
- Nov 10 From Wyly Martin (enclosure: Recruiting return for Oct, DLC-67). ALS, DLC (14). Solicits orders to join AJ.
- Nov 10 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses pay for Cherokee warriors and prospects of upcoming campaign.
- Nov 10 From Gideon Morgan, Jr. ALS, DLC (14). Reports that Cherokee warriors are anxious to join AJ.
- Nov 11 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: Hawkins to Peter Early, Nov 5). ALS, DLC (14). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:704. Discusses recruitment by Georgia governor Peter Early.
- Nov 11 From Philip Pipkin. ALS, ICHi (4-0327). Encloses a letter (not found) from Richard Brown and reports that troops are marching to Fort Claiborne.
- Nov 12 From Nathaniel Taylor. ALS, PHi (4-0328). Discusses supply problems and the march of his troops southward.
- Nov 13 From John Chiles (enclosure: General order by Nathaniel Taylor, Nov 7). ALS, DLC (14). Requests to be informed of his destination.
- Nov 14 *To Willie Blount.* 184
- Nov 14 To James Kemp. LC, DLC (62). Grants furlough.
- Nov 14 To James Monroe (enclosures: AJ to Mateo González Manrique,

- Nov 6, 7; González Manrique to AJ, Nov 6, 7; John Coffee to AJ, Nov 8; Uriah Blue to AJ, Nov 14; Joseph Woodruff to Robert Butler, Nov 8; Henry D. Peire to Robert Butler, Nov 7, all DNA-RG 107, M221-63). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (M200-9). Bassett, 2:96–99. Reports capture of Pensacola.
- Nov 14 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Reports on the role of Choctaw warriors in Pensacola attack.
- Nov 14 From José de Soto. ALS copy, SpSAG (4-0336). Requests that AJ honor the terms of capitulation of Fort San Miguel despite the destruction of the Barrancas.
- Nov 14 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, LNHic (4-0332). Discusses plans for movement of Tennessee troops south.
- Nov 14 From Peter Achille Rivery. ALS, DLC (14). Disputes claim that he refused to provide clothing for Charles Wollstonecraft's company.
- Nov 14 From Richard Sparks. ALS, DLC (14). Reports that he has re-inforced William Lawrence at Mobile Point and that Lawrence has captured a British schooner.
- Nov 14 Order by Robert Butler commending troops involved in the occupation of Pensacola. DS and ADS draft dated Nov 13, DLC (14); LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Nov 15 To James Cuming. ALS, DLC (14). Congratulates him on raising a company of Tennessee volunteers and orders them to Mobile.
- Nov 15 To José de Soto. LC, DLC (62); Copy, SpSAG (4-0344). Bassett, 2:98 (extract). Protests firing on Henry D. Peire and discusses terms for surrender of Fort San Miguel.
- Nov 15 To Benjamin Hawkins. LC, DLC (62). Reports attack on Pensacola and his willingness to attack Seminoles and refugee Creeks.
- Nov 15 *To Rachel Jackson.* 186
- Nov 15 From Waters Allen. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses pay dispute with soldiers in the 39th Regiment.
- Nov 15 *From William Carroll.* 188
- Nov 15 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, DLC (14). Presents a military atlas.
- Nov 15 From Abram R. Woolley. ALS and LS dated Nov 16, DLC (14). Discusses shipment of ordnance supplies from Pittsburgh.
- Nov 15 Receipt from David Tate for three slaves to be returned to their Creek owner. DS, DLC (11).
- Nov 15 Receipt from David Tate for a slave to be returned to Mad Dog, Creek chief. LC, DLC (14).
- Nov 16 To Uriah Blue. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:100–101. Orders him to lead a detachment of cavalry and friendly Indians to rid the Escambia River area of hostile Creeks.
- Nov 16 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Reports on preparations to depart for New Orleans.
- Nov 16 To Peter Early. Printed, *We the People*, May 3, 1828 (mAJs). Reports capture of Pensacola.
- Nov 16 *To Mateo González Manrique.* 189
- Nov 16 To Benjamin Hawkins. Copy, DNA-RG 46 (4-0355). Discusses

- impending attack on Seminoles in Florida and commends him for raising friendly Creek warriors.
- Nov 16 To John McIntosh (1755–1826). LC, DLC (62). Reports impending movement against Seminoles and requests cooperation of Georgia troops and Hawkins's warriors.
- Nov 16 To Thomas Pinckney. LS, InU-Li (4-0359); LC, DLC (62). Reports capture of Pensacola and British destruction of Fort Barrancas.
- Nov 16 From Thomas Carroll. ALS, DLC (14). Offers services.
- Nov 16 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Message to Louisiana legislature, Nov 11). LS, DLC (14); LC dated Nov 17, Ms-Ar (mAJs). Bassett, 2:100. Pledges cooperation if British invade New Orleans and discusses actions of Louisiana legislature.
- Nov 17 To *Rachel Jackson*. 190
- Nov 17 From Eleazer Bradshaw Billings. ALS, DLC (14). Requests addition to the army register.
- Nov 17 From George Strother Gaines. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses contract for express mail.
- Nov 17 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses organization of troops in New Orleans.
- Nov 17 From Thomas Amis Rogers. ALS, DLC (14). Requests appointment as assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- Nov 17 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (14). Reports that he is proceeding to Mobile via Fort St. Stephens.
- Nov 18 To James Winchester. LS, DLC (71); LC, DLC (62). Reports on conditions around Mobile.
- Nov 18 From Willie Blount (enclosure: Blount to James Monroe, Nov 18). ALS, DLC (14). Justifies seizure of Pensacola as necessary for the protection of the frontier.
- Nov 18 From William Carroll (enclosure: Poyzer & Hill to Carroll, Nov 16). LS, DLC (14). Discusses continued preparations for bringing troops to New Orleans.
- Nov 18 From John Coffee (enclosure: Petition of William Russell et al., cNov 17). ALS, DLC (14). Encloses petition complaining about Uriah Blue.
- Nov 18 From Thomas Sappington. ALS, DLC (14). Requests appointment as surgeon in 2nd Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers.
- Nov 19 From Thomas Camp. ALS, DLC (14). Resigns as assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- Nov 19 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (14); LC dated Nov 18, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:317. Congratulates AJ on capture of Pensacola and discusses recruitment in Louisiana.
- Nov 19 From R. W. Hart. ALS, DLC (14). Recommends Thomas Sappington for regimental surgeon.
- Nov 19 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (14). Reports disappointment in raising additional Choctaw warriors.
- Nov 20 To *James Monroe*. 191
- Nov 20 From Charles Cassedy. ALS, DLC (14). Relays rumor that the British will attack New Orleans.

- Nov 20 From Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne. ALS, DLC (14). Congratulates AJ on appointment to command of the 7th Military District and discusses pay of Mississippi Territory troops.
- Nov 20 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses organizing the Louisiana militia and actions of the state legislature.
- Nov 20 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (14). Recommends Thomas A. Rogers for assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- Nov 20 From Thomas Pinckney. ALS, DLC (14). Outlines procedure for attacking Seminoles in Florida and strongly urges erection of defenses for New Orleans.
- Nov 21 To Rachel Jackson. 194
- Nov 21 To James Monroe. 195
- Nov 21 To James Winchester. ALS, DLC (71). Instructs him on the defense of Mobile.
- Nov 21 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (14). Reports on march to Baton Rouge.
- Nov 21 From James Edward Dinkins et al. ADS with DS endorsement by AJ to Monroe, recommending reinstatement, DNA-RG 94 (M566-41). Petition for reinstatement of John Darnell, 2nd Regiment, who had been cashiered.
- Nov 21 From Richard Mentor Johnson. ALS, DLC (14). *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 38(1940):326–27. Discusses supply problems.
- Nov 21 From Edward Livingston. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:443–44. Discusses actions of Louisiana legislature and recommends Arsène Lacarrière Latour for engineer.
- Nov 21 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (14). Requests furlough.
- [Nov 21] From John T. [Pemberton]. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses affairs of the paymaster's office in New Orleans.
- [Nov] 21 From Nathaniel Taylor. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses order to Peter Perkins to march to Mobile.
- Nov 22 To James Winchester. ALS, NH_i (4-0371); Photocopy of ALS, DLC (71); ALS draft, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:104–107. Reports on conditions around Mobile and recommends measures for its defense.
- Nov 22 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses problems in collecting pay.
- Nov 22 From Mateo González Manrique. LS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:104. Discusses box of church ornaments found by AJ.
- Nov 22 From William McClellan (enclosure: Certificate of Robert Huston, Nov 22). ALS, DLC (14). Reports that ill health prevents his seeing AJ.
- Nov 22 From John McKee (enclosures: Gray Simms to McKee, Nov 9, 11). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses organization and supply of Choctaw warriors.
- Nov 22 From John Sibley. ALS, DLC (14). Reports inability to organize Caddos for service.
- Nov 22 Robert Butler to Nathaniel Taylor. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0036). Countermands order for troop movements.

- Nov 22 Robert Butler to William McClellan and to Joseph Woodruff. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0034, -0036). Grants furloughs.
- Nov 22 Thomas Langford Butler to Benjamin B. Jones. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to report contents of the wagons that are delaying his march.
- Nov 23 From James Loudon Armstrong. ALS, DLC (14). Reports on wounded officers in Pensacola and discusses plans for their evacuation.
- Nov 23 From John R. Bell. LS, DLC (14). Announces appointment of Daniel Parker as Adjutant and Inspector General.
- Nov 23 From George Smith. ALS, DLC (14). Reports improvement in health of John Samuel Donelson and discusses plans to take him home from Mobile.
- Nov 24 From Willie Blount (enclosure: James Monroe to Blount, Nov 3). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses arming and supplying AJ's army and reports that William Carroll's division will soon reach AJ.
- Nov 25 From John Anderson (d. 1818). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses repayment of loan from Bank of Nashville and efforts to reimburse AJ.
- Nov 26 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (14). Congratulates AJ on capture of Pensacola.
- Nov 26 From *William Carroll*. 197
- [Nov 26] From Andrew Hynes. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports on progress of Carroll's troops.
- Nov 27 From *James Jackson*. 197
- Nov 28 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (14). Reports the arrival of his troops at the mouth of Cumberland River.
- Nov [29] From P. P. Stuart. ALS, DLC (14). Reports on conditions in Pensacola.
- Nov 30 From Leroy Hammons. ALS, DLC (14). Requests assistance to prevent his removal as commander of the 2nd Regiment, West Tennessee militia.
- Nov 30 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses efforts to enlist and organize Choctaw warriors.
- Nov 30 From Cyrus Saunders. ALS, DLC (14). Requests leave of absence.
- Nov Decision in *Frederick Stump v. Thomas Crutcher, Alfred Balch, and AJ, executors of William T. Lewis*. Copy, TNDa (4-0313).
- [Nov] From Leroy Pope. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses compensation for contracts.
- Dec 1 From Mateo González Manrique. LS and Copies, DLC (14). Requests supply of Pensacola, cut off by British blockade.
- Dec 1 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:107–108. Reports defensive positions on lower Mississippi River.
- Dec 1 From the Louisiana General Assembly. Printed, *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 23 (mAJs). Thank AJ and troops.
- Dec 1 From James Winchester (enclosures: Antonio Hindenburg to Winchester, Nov 30; Winchester to Hindenburg, Dec 1). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses conditions at Fort Montgomery, troop movements, and preparations for courts-martial of those charged with mutiny.

- Dec 2 To James Monroe. 199
- Dec 2 From William Preston Anderson. ALS, DLC (14). Comments on southern campaign and on recruiting in Nashville.
- Dec 2 From James Sterrett. ALS, DLC (14). Offers to raise and command an artillery battalion.
- Dec 2 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (14). Reports a British warship anchored near Fort Bowyer and pledges to repulse the expected landing.
- Dec 3 To Edward Livingston. AL by Thomas Gales, NjP (mAJs). Requests that he inform Lewis Livingston and Arsène L. Latour of AJ's intention to leave for Fort St. Philip.
- Dec 3 From William MacRea. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses procurement of a barge and crew.
- Dec 3 Decision in *James Austin, administrator of Thomas Dillon, v. [AJ et al.,] heirs of Stockley Donelson*. Copy, TNDa (4-0379).
- Dec 4 From Waters Allen (enclosure: William Henry to Allen, Nov 27). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses payment of Indians and other troops.
- Dec 4 From Collin McDaniel. ALS, DLC (14). Seeks commission for his son.
- Dec 4 From Tench Ringgold. LS and Copy, DLC (14); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7). Assures AJ that ample funds will be provided for his army.
- Dec 5 From James Brown (1766–1835). ALS, DLC (19). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 20(1937):81–82. Urges defense of New Orleans.
- Dec 5 From Peter Perkins. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses accounts.
- Dec 5 From William Smith Richards. ALS, DLC (14). Reports that British fleet, anchored off Pensacola, will head for New Orleans.
- Dec 5 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (14). Reports movements of British fleet, discusses shortage of boats, and proposes to purchase or lease a cantonment for 3rd Regiment.
- Dec 5 Thomas Langford Butler to James S. Waide. LC, DLC (62). Relates AJ's instructions for perfecting defenses of Fort St. Philip.
- Dec 5 Courts-martial of John Strother, James McCauley, Jacob Webb, David Morrow, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, Edward Linsey et al. Copies, DLC (64), DNA-RG 153 (mAJs). *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:703–716.
- Dec 5 Diary of a British officer (endorsed by AJ). AD, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:109–110. Describes activities up to January 5, 1815.
- Dec 6 From William Henry (enclosure: Muster roll of Volunteer dragoons of Washington County, Mississippi Territory, Jan 31, 1813, DLC-65). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses pay claims.
- Dec 6 From Tobias Lear. ALS, DLC (14); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-0381). Discusses dispute over Barclay H. McGhee's accounts.
- Dec 6 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (14). Inquires about plans for Choctaw warriors.
- Dec 7 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (14). Reports that expedition has been delayed by supply shortage.
- Dec 7 From James Monroe. 200
- Dec 7 From Joseph Scobey (enclosures: James Winchester to Scobey, Dec

- 2 and 5). ALS, DLC (14). Reports that he awaits orders at Carson Ferry hospital.
- Dec 8 From John Thomas (1765–1838). ALS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:115. Projects that Kentucky troops will reach Natchez in twenty to twenty-five days.
- Dec 8 From James Winchester (enclosure: James L. Armstrong to U.S. Officers, Dec 5). ALS and Copy, DLC (14). Discusses intelligence from Pensacola, troop movements, and supply problems.
- Dec 9 From James H. Campbell. ALS, DLC (14). Reports that he has been ordered to remain in Mobile pending sentence.
- Dec 9 From William Carroll. LS, DLC (14). Reports that his troops should reach Natchez by December 16.
- Dec 9 From James Winchester (enclosure: Mateo González Manrique to AJ, Dec 1). ALS, DLC (14). Reports that he will send relief supplies to Pensacola.
- Dec 10 To *William Charles Cole Claiborne*. 201
- Dec 10 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (14). Sends copies of orders issued as inspector general.
- Dec 10 From James Monroe (enclosure: Monroe to AJ, Dec 7). LS and Copies, DLC (14); LS copy, ICHi (4-0386); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-7); Copy, DLC (4-0388). Bassett, 2:110. Informs AJ of expected British attack on New Orleans.
- Dec 10 From Abram R. Woolley. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses shipment of ordnance stores to Mobile.
- Dec 11 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (14); LC, AHAB (4-0391). Bassett, 2:112–13. Reports British fleet off Mississippi coast and orders readiness.
- Dec 11 To Thomas L. Harman. LC, DLC (62). Asks for a \$20,000–\$30,000 loan for army from Harman's bank.
- Dec 11 To James Winchester. LC, DLC (62). Reports supply shortage at various fortifications.
- Dec 11 From George Thompson Ross. AL, DLC (14). Asks if a deserter should be court-martialed.
- Dec 11 Henry Chotard to [Alexander A. White]. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0040). Orders obstruction of bayous.
- Dec 12 To Willie Blount. LC, DLC (62). Discusses partial repayment of army loan from Bank of Nashville.
- Dec 12 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Extract, T (4-0398). Bassett, 2:111–12. Reports on defenses around New Orleans.
- Dec 12 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, DLC (14). Encloses letter from William Lawrence (not found); informs AJ that British fleet is sailing toward Ship Island.
- Dec 12 From Charles Cassidy. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses Senate deliberations on the Treaty of Fort Jackson.
- Dec 12 From Thomas B. Craighead. ALS, DLC (14). Recommends a young man for army appointment.
- Dec 12 From Peter Early. LS, DLC (14). Transmits congratulatory resolutions from Georgia legislature.

- Dec 12 From Diego Morphy. ALS, DLC (14). As Spanish consul, asks permission to provision Pensacola.
- Dec 12 William MacRea to Robert Butler. LS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:120. Reports locations of detachments near New Orleans.
- Dec 13 From John Coffee. LS and Copy, DLC (14); LC, AHAB (4-0393). Discusses march from Mobile and need for supplies.
- Dec 13 From [Benjamin Hawkins]. Copy, DNA-RG 46 (4-0396). Reports that supplies are needed for 1,000 warriors at Fort Hawkins.
- Dec 13 From James Reed. ALS, DLC (14). Seeks transfer.
- Dec 14 From James Brown. ALS, DLC (14). Requests certificate of service for an express rider.
- Dec 14 *From William Carroll.* 203
- Dec 14 From Edward Livingston. ALS, DLC (71). Offers services.
- Dec 14 Order by Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne to hold Louisiana militia in readiness. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0044). *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 36.
- Dec 14 Order by Robert Butler to John Coffee to move troops immediately to New Orleans. ADS dated Dec 15, and DS copy, DLC (14); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0043); LC dated Dec 15, AHAB (mAJs). Bassett, 2:117.
- Dec 15 To Pierre Dusong [Juzan]. LC, DLC (62). Authorizes him to enlist Choctaws.
- Dec 15 *To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans.* 204
- Dec 15 From John Coffee. ALS and ALS copy, DLC (14); LC, AHAB (4-0400). Bassett, 2:114–15 (extract). Reports efforts to supply his brigade; expresses doubt that British will land near New Orleans.
- Dec 15 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (14). Asks if he should attack Jean Laffite, reported to be eighty miles south of Baton Rouge.
- Dec 15 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (14). Reports tender of services by Wade Hampton (1791–1858).
- Dec 15 From [Stockley Donelson Hays]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses family, arrangements for Rachel's trip to New Orleans, and army supplies.
- Dec 15 Thomas Langford Butler to John Coffee (enclosures: Butler to William Carroll and to John Thomas, Dec 15, DLC-62). ALS, DLC (14); LC, DLC (62) and AHAB (mAJs). Announces capture of gunboats and urges rapid movement to New Orleans.
- Dec 16 To William Carroll. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:116–17. Reports that gunboats on Lake Borgne have fallen into enemy hands; urges Carroll to proceed immediately to New Orleans.
- Dec 16 *To John Coffee.* 205
- Dec 16 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:115–16. Reports loss of gunboats on Lake Borgne, improvement of defenses along the Mississippi River, and declaration of martial law in New Orleans.
- Dec 16 *To Citizens of New Orleans.* 206
- Dec 16 To William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders deposit of \$1,000 with John P. Baker to buy forage for Coffee's brigade.
- Dec 16 *To James Winchester.* 207

- Dec 16 From William Preston Anderson. LS, DLC (14). Reports receipt of orders to march a regiment from Nashville to New Orleans.
- Dec 16 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (14). Asks AJ to lend assistance to Thomas Coulter's brigade.
- Dec 16 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (14). Encloses Louisiana legislative act imposing an embargo.
- Dec 16 From Thomas Gales. ALS, DLC (14). Resigns as judge advocate of 7th Military District.
- Dec 16 From James Jackson. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:444-45. Discusses proposed sale of Hermitage and the shooting of one of AJ's slaves.
- Dec 16 From Jean Baptiste Plauché et al. ALS, DLC (14). Petition for release of Alexandre Bonneval.
- Dec 16 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (14). Agrees to a withdrawal of charges in dispute with Thomas G. Murray.
- Dec 16 Henry Chotard to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0047). Orders him to call out militia en masse.
- Dec 16 Henry Chotard to George Thompson Ross. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0046). Orders obstruction of bayous.
- Dec 17 To Willie Blount. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, Jan 3, 1815 (4-0407). Discusses loss of gunboats on Lake Borgne.
- Dec 17 To John Coffee. LS, DLC (14); LC, DLC (62); LC, AHAB (4-0408). Reports that Lake Borgne is open to the enemy and advises that British movements may determine Coffee's destination.
- Dec 17 To Thomas Gales. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0049); Typed copy, DNA-RG 75 (4-0411). Orders enrollment of Caddo warriors.
- Dec 17 To René Trudeau. LC, DLC (62). Orders obstruction of Bayou Petit Gayou.
- Dec 17 To James Winchester. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses payment of a courier and reports loss of gunboats on Lake Borgne.
- Dec 17 *From John Coffee.* 209
- Dec 17 From Walter Hampden Overton. ALS, ICHi (4-0413). Reports enemy movements and requests supplies.
- Dec 17 From James Stevenson. ALS, DLC (14). Complains of behavior of infantry officer at military hospital in New Orleans.
- Dec 17 From James Winchester (enclosures: Statement of John Hankins, Dec 13; Benjamin Hawkins to John McIntosh, 1755-1826, Nov 26; Spencer E. Gibson to Winchester, Dec 9). ALS, DLC (14). Reports enemy fleet of 101 vessels off Mobile, probably headed for New Orleans.
- Dec 18 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Orders muskets released to militia.
- Dec 18 To the Louisiana Militia, Battalion of Uniform Companies, and the Men of Color. Broadside, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:118-19. Praises their patriotism and urges a united effort against British invasion.
- Dec 18 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (14). Reports scouting activities around Pensacola.
- Dec 18 From Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne. ALS, DLC (14). Tenders services and requests payment of 1st Regiment of Mississippi Territory volunteers.

- Dec 18 From Joseph Dubuclet. ALS, ICHi (4-0416). Requests replacement of horse belonging to one of his soldiers.
- Dec 18 From John McIntosh (1755–1826). AL, THi (4-0418). Explains delay of Georgia troops in taking the field.
- Dec 18 From David Bannister Morgan. LS, DLC (14). Sends aide to report on conditions at English Turn.
- Dec 18 From George Thompson Ross. ALS, DLC (14). Recommends commissions for James Collins and William Canady.
- Dec 18 From Lindsay Shannon. ALS, DLC (14). Complains of arrest and solicits intervention.
- Dec 18 From Jacques Philippe Villeré. AL copy, LNHIC (mAJs). Reports quiet conditions near Lake Lery.
- Dec 18 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (14). Recommends Joseph Robbins for artillery officer.
- Dec 18 Commission as major general as of May 1. Printed form with ms. insertions, THER (mAJs).
- Dec 18 Order by Robert Butler for release of prisoners to serve in army. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Dec 18 Receipt from William Piatt for three public horses used by AJ in transporting baggage. Copy, DLC (62).
- Dec 19 To William Carroll. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0421). States that he has sent a steamboat to transport Carroll's troops.
- Dec 19 To Samuel Clement. LC, DLC (62); Copy fragment, DNA-RG 217 (mAJs). *HRRep* 551, 24th Cong., 1st sess. (Serial 295), p. 4. Orders his steamboat up the Mississippi River to William Carroll's position.
- Dec 19 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (14); LC, AHAB (4-0422). Reports preparedness for British invasion.
- Dec 19 To William Lawrence. LC, DLC (62). Expresses confidence in his ability to defend Fort Bowyer.
- Dec 19 To William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to furnish supplies when the deputy commissary of purchases fails.
- Dec 19 To Jacques Philippe Villeré. 210
- Dec 19 To James Winchester. ALS, DLC (71); LC, DLC (62). States his hope to meet the enemy "upon equal ground"; orders that Mobile Point "be maintained to the last extremity."
- Dec 19 From John Allen. ALS, DLC (14). Expresses gratitude for treatment at the Hermitage; reports Rachel's imminent departure for New Orleans.
- Dec 19 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (14). Asks permission to test-fire guns in his battery.
- Dec 19 From Alexander A. White. ALS, DLC (14). Reports on obstruction of bayous around New Orleans.
- Dec 19 Public letter of William Dubourg calling for prayer for the American army with extract of Thomas L. Butler's note expressing approval and requesting that it be published. Photostat of copy, MdBSAr (mAJs).
- [Dec 20] From [René Trudeau]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses obstruction of bayous around New Orleans.

- Dec 20 To René Trudeau. LC, DLC (62). Urges speed in obstructing bayous around New Orleans.
- Dec 20 From William Carroll. AL fragment, ICHi (4-0429); Typed copy, DLC (71). Reports his arrival outside New Orleans.
- Dec 20 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. 211
- Dec 20 From Robert L. Cobbs. ALS, DLC (14). Requests reassignment as surgeon to Coffee's brigade.
- Dec 20 From Robert Hays. 212
- Dec 20 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (14). Reports sending an officer from Fort St. John to New Orleans for supplies.
- Dec 20 From James Monroe. LS, DLC (14); LC, DNA-RG 107 (4-0431). Informs AJ of funds available for army expenses.
- Dec 20 From Francis Newman. ALS, ICHi (4-0432). Reports enemy ship strength near Petite Coquille.
- Dec 20 From Francis Newman. ALS, ICHi (4-0433). Reports on British forces and announces preparations to abandon Petite Coquille.
- Dec 20 From Sister Marie Olivier et al. ALS, DLC (14). Request protection of their convent and school.
- Dec 20 From Alexander A. White et al. ALS with AJ endorsement, DNA-RG 94 (M566-56). Recommend sergeant appointments for 7th Infantry Regiment.
- Dec 20 From Abram R. Woolley (enclosure: Invoice of ordnance, Dec 19, DLC-67). ALS, DLC (14). Announces shipment of ordnance to Baton Rouge.
- [Dec 20] From [Turbey F. Thomas]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports arrival at Fort St. John and asks permission to join his detachment at Petite Coquille.
- Dec 21 To John Adair. LC, DLC (62). Orders John Thomas and Kentucky militia to New Orleans as quickly as possible.
- Dec 21 From William Carroll. LS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:122. Reports receipt of an arms shipment.
- Dec 21 To William Carroll. LC, DLC (62). Orders Carroll to place armaments boat under command of William Piatt.
- Dec 21 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Transmits petition from criminals confined for capital offenses.
- Dec 21 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses problems of clothing free black militia.
- Dec 21 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, NBuHi (4-0436); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0053). Orders readiness of Louisiana militia.
- Dec 21 To Thomas Haines [Hinds?]. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to New Orleans by forced march.
- Dec 21 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (4-0439); LC, DLC (62). Orders him to raise militia in lower Mississippi Territory.
- Dec 21 To Enoch Humphrey. LC, DLC (62). Orders transfer of two cannon to Pierre R. Lacoste's command.
- Dec 21 To William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders application to Nicholas Girod for carts and drays.
- Dec 21 From John Brandt. ALS, DLC (14). Reports on provisions and supplies around New Orleans.

- Dec 21 From Nicholas Girod. ALS, DLC (14). Discusses use of carts in public service.
- Dec 21 From Francis Newman. ALS, ICHi (4-0441). Reports British strength around Lake Borgne and discusses strategic retreat.
- [Dec 21] From [Jean Baptiste Plauché]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Announces arrival of dispatches.
- Dec 22 To Joseph Constant. LC, DLC (62). Chastises him for failure to call out his militia unit.
- Dec 22 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). Urges enrollment of Choctaw warriors to forestall influence of British agents.
- Dec 22 From David Bannister Morgan (enclosures: Philip Caldwell to Morgan, Dec 21; Benjamin M. Stokes to Morgan, Dec 21; Robert Andrews to Morgan, Dec 22). ALS, DLC (14). Reports on fortifications around English Turn.
- Dec 22 To David Bannister Morgan. LC, DLC (62). Reports detaching an officer and twelve dragoons to Morgan.
- Dec 22 To Francis Newman. LC, DLC (62). Sends reinforcements.
- Dec 22 To Michael Reynolds. LC, DLC (62); Copy, MnHi (4-0445). *American Antiquarian Society Proceedings*, 50(1940):218 (extract). Orders him to fortify The Temple with Jean Laffite's help.
- Dec 22 To Thomas Songy. LC, DLC (62), DNA-RG 98 (4-0444). Orders retreat to Fort St. John if Petite Coquille falls to the enemy.
- Dec 22 *To Philemon Thomas.* 214
- Dec 22 To Jacques Philippe Villeré. Copy, DNA-RG 153 (4-0447). Orders obstruction of bayous south of New Orleans.
- Dec 22 From John Braham. ALS, DLC (14). Protests that he has not mishandled supplies from Fort Strother.
- Dec 22 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (14). Offers services upon recess of the Mississippi Territory legislature.
- Dec 22 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (14). Bassett, 2:122. Assures AJ that he is raising New Orleans militia and asks for more ammunition.
- Dec 22 *From William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 214
- Dec 22 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (14). Requests munitions.
- Dec 22 From William Henry (enclosures: Thomas Flournoy order, Oct 11, 1813, DLC-6; decision in the case of Joseph Carson, Dec 3). ALS, DLC (14). Discusses decision re retention of dragoons in service beyond discharge date.
- Dec 22 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (14). Recommends Silas Dinsmoor for command of Choctaw warriors.
- Dec 22 *From John McKee.* 215
- Dec 22 From William MacRea, Enoch Humphrey, and Samuel Spotts. LS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-56). Recommend William Ker as artillery lieutenant.
- Dec 22 Thomas Langford Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Informs him that he can draw on AJ's ordnance supplies.
- Dec 22 Thomas Langford Butler to Enoch Humphrey. LC, DLC (62).

Orders supply of cartridges and flints on the requisition of William C. C. Claiborne.

- Dec 22 Thomas Langford Butler to Peter Ogden. LC, DLC (62). Orders scouting expedition along the Mississippi River.
- Dec 22 Henry Chotard to Daniel Parker (enclosures: Alexander A. White et al. to AJ, Dec 20; William MacRea, Enoch Humphrey, and Samuel Spotts to AJ, Dec 22). ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-56); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0055). Announces appointments of officers.
- Dec 23 *To Waters Allen.* 216
- Dec 23 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62); Copy, SpSAG (4-0449). Bassett, 2:122–23. Reports that he has authorized supplies for Pensacola.
- Dec 23 *To Robert Hays.* 217
- Dec 23 To David Bannister Morgan. ALS, InU-Li (4-0450). Reports that he has ordered John Davis DeCluny, artilleryist and engineer, to English Turn.
- Dec 23 *To William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 218
- Dec 23 From John Anderson (d. 1818). ALS, DLC (14). Reports on official and personal bank matters concerning AJ.
- Dec 23 From John Brandt. ALS, DLC (14). Requests that two men be exempted from militia duty to aid in supplying the army.
- Dec 23 From James F. Hull. ALS, DLC (14). Requests appointment as chaplain.
- Dec 23 From Benjamin B. Jones. ALS, DLC (14). Reports contents of wagon train.
- Dec 23 From Bennett Smith. ALS, DLC (14). Congratulates AJ on capture of Pensacola and asks for a payment.
- Dec 23 Journal of events in the New Orleans campaign. AD fragment, DLC (64). Runs to March 6, 1815.
- Dec 24 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:123–24. Complains that Chef Menteur Road has not been properly guarded by artillery; reports that British army is now stationary.
- Dec 24 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (15). Reports that Louisiana and Tennessee militia are proceeding to Chef Menteur Road.
- Dec 24 From David Bannister Morgan. LS, DLC (15). Reports return to English Turn after attempted attack on British rear at Jumonville's plantation.
- Dec 24 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS, DLC (15). Relays scouting report on British army.
- Dec 24 From Francis Newman. ALS fragment, ICHi (4-0455). Reports on his command and on movements of British ships.
- Dec 24 From Michael Reynolds. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that he and Jean Laffite have succeeded in obstructing bayous south of New Orleans.
- Dec 24 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses efforts to secure supplies and to defend Mobile area.
- Dec 24 Thomas Langford Butler to David Holmes. ALS, Ms-Ar (4-0452). Reports on December 23 battle and demands reinforcements from Mississippi Territory militia.

- [Dec 24] Account of battle of December 23 by Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ADS
endorsed by AJ, DLC (14).
- Dec 25 To Thomas Langford Butler. LC, DLC (62). Orders a guard at New
Orleans magazine.
- Dec 25 To *David Holmes*. 218
- Dec 25 To Pierre R. Lacoste. LC, DLC (62). William Cobbett, *Life of*
Andrew Jackson . . . (New York, 1834), pp. 114–15. Orders defense
of battery on Chef Menteur Road.
- Dec 25 To John Nicks. LC, DLC (62). Orders removal of ammunition in
New Orleans naval magazine to Baton Rouge.
- Dec 25 To John Nicks. ALS, NjP (4-0460). Orders evacuation or destruc-
tion of powder magazine if enemy advances.
- Dec 25 From Nicholas Girod. ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:125. Reports
arrest of soldiers without passes.
- Dec 25 From Jabez Wiggins Heustis. ALS, DLC (15). Resigns as surgeon.
- Dec 25 From *Edward Livingston*. 220
- Dec 25 Edward Livingston to David Bannister Morgan. LC, DLC (62)
Orders cut in levee at Philippon's plantation.
- Dec 25 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS, DLC (15). Acknowledges
order to cut levee and agrees that position at English Turn is
untenable.
- Dec 25 From John A. Watson. ALS, DLC (15). Announces appointment as
assistant deputy quartermaster general.
- Dec 25 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses payment of
expenses for a dispatch bearer.
- [Dec 25] From Edward Livingston. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses
Philippon's plantation.
- Dec 26 To John Adair. ALS, DLC (15). Orders forced marches.
- Dec 26 To Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (4-0463). Discusses approach of British
army and battle of December 23.
- Dec 26 To *Robert Hays*. 221
- Dec 26 To James Monroe. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). *Niles' Register*,
Feb 4, 1815, p. 357. Discusses approach of the British army, battle
of December 23, and failure of Kentucky troops to arrive.
- Dec 26 To David Bannister Morgan. LC, DLC (62). Orders Morgan to
evacuate English Turn and to defend Fort St. Leon.
- Dec 26 From William Grainger Blount. ALS, DLC (15). Encloses copy of the
New York *Commercial Advertiser Extra*, November 21 (DLC-14).
- Dec 26 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS with ANS postscript,
DLC (15). Discusses retreat of Pierre R. Lacoste from Chef Menteur
Road.
- Dec 26 From Robert Henry Dyer. ALS with AN by AJ to Robert Butler,
discussing disposition of New Orleans troops, William Dearborn
(4-0465). Discusses defense of Chef Menteur Road.
- Dec 26 From *David Bannister Morgan*. 222
- Dec 26 From *Daniel Todd Patterson*. 223
- Dec 26 From George Poindexter. ALS, DLC (71). Announces adjournment
of Mississippi Territory supreme court to offer services to AJ.

- Dec 26 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Discusses defense of Chef Menteur.
- Dec 27 To James Monroe. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:126–28. Reports advance of the British and battle of December 23.
- Dec 27 From Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). ALS, DLC (15). Promises to defend St. Mary's Parish, although he is unable to leave his family.
- Dec 27 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (15). Reports occupation of enemy village on Choctawhatchee River, east of Mobile.
- Dec 27 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: James Monroe to AJ, Dec 10). ALS, DLC (15). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:711. Discusses enrollment of Creek warriors.
- Dec 27 From David Holmes (enclosure: General order, Dec 24, DLC-15). ALS, DLC (15); Copy, DNA-RG 59 (4-0472). Discusses recruitment in Mississippi Territory and the need for additional arms.
- Dec 27 Account with James Martin, saddler, for horse tack and repairs. AD, DLC (17). Runs to March 26, 1815.
- Dec 28 To Louis Alexis. LC, DLC (62). Demands return of countermanded order directed to Michael Reynolds at The Temple.
- Dec 28 From Louis Alexis. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that he has sent an express to intercept order.
- Dec 28 From Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). ALS, DLC (15). Reports the readiness of 700 men in his Louisiana militia brigade.
- Dec 28 From Donelson Caffery. ALS, DLC (15). Explains that care of his property in St. Mary's Parish prevents his serving with AJ.
- Dec 28 From Joseph Constant. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses raising militia near Baton Rouge and reports that a messenger has been sent to James Winchester.
- Dec 28 From John McKee. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses raising of Choctaw warriors.
- Dec 28 From Zacheus Shaw. ALS, DLC (15). Requests transfer from Fort St. John to New Orleans.
- Dec 28 From Daniel Smith. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses possible sale of AJ's land and peace negotiations at Ghent.
- Dec 28 Account with Francis Pacquetel for a spyglass. ADS, DNA-RG 217 (5-0653); Copy, DLC (15). Runs to December 5, 1817.
- Dec 29 To James Monroe. 224
- Dec 29 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (15). Informs AJ that war department funds are now in William B. Lewis's hands.
- Dec 29 From Joseph Constant. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that the troops he has called up should reach AJ on December 30.
- Dec 29 From James Dickson. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses case of Major Childress, charged with desertion.
- Dec 29 From Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (15). Relays family news, including Rachel's upcoming departure for New Orleans.
- Dec 29–Jan 1, 1815 From James Miller. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses boat passages at New Iberia.
- Dec 29 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses supply problems and defense of Mobile.

- Dec 29 *Edward Livingston to Nicholas Girod.* 225
- Dec 29 Subscriptions for clothing of American troops in New Orleans. DS, LNT (4-0473), TxU (mAJs), and L-M (mAJs).
- Dec 30 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (15); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0474). Reports recruitment of militia and departure of Mississippi Territory volunteers to join AJ.
- Dec 30 From Thomas Pinckney. ALS, DLC (15). Apologizes for mistakenly opening a letter to AJ; congratulates him on victory at Pensacola.
- Dec 30 From Joseph Smith. ALS, DLC (15). Reports talk by Spokeshaujo in meeting at Fort Williams.
- Dec 30 From Robert Young. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that his Louisiana militia should reach New Orleans on December 31.
- [Dec 30] Resolutions of the Louisiana legislature inquiring into the source of orders barring its meeting on December 28. Copy fragment, DLC (75). *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 34.
- Dec 31 *To the Louisiana General Assembly.* 226
- Dec 31 To the New Orleans City Council. Copy, LN (mAJs). Excuses council members from militia service.
- Dec 31 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Recommends withdrawal of George W. Morgan's command from Chef Menteur posts.
- Dec 31 From James Monroe (enclosure: General orders of Daniel Parker, Dec 29, DNA-RG 98, mAJs). ALS, DLC (15). Reports that he has ordered all officers not on recruiting duty or under special orders to report to their regiments.
- Dec 31 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHi (mAJs). Requests information on British battery.
- Dec 31 From George Thompson Ross (enclosure: Louis Chauveau to Ross and Henry D. Peire, n.d.). ALS, DLC (15). Recommends Chauveau for appointment.
- [Dec 31] From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS fragment, DLC (75). Reports on interrogation of British prisoners.
- [Dec 31] From [Daniel Todd Patterson]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses ordnance.
- Dec 31 Resolutions of the New Orleans City Council re police of New Orleans and care of sick and wounded. Copy, LN (mAJs).
- Dec 31 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:129. Orders search of New Orleans for arms and potential soldiers.
- Dec 31 Edward Livingston to James Pitot and Nicholas Girod. ALS, PHI (mAJs); Copy, DNA-RG 46 (mAJs). Orders requisition of slaves.
- Dec Receipt for \$13.78½ from W. E. Fourage for dinner. Extract, American Art Association sale, April 8, 1926 (4-0378).
- [1814] Remission of sentence in court-martial of James Holt. Draft by Reid, endorsed by AJ, DLC (59).
- [1814] Maria P. McKean to Rachel Jackson. ALS fragment, DLC (60). Discusses her account with Rachel.

1815

- Jan 1 From Abram R. Woolley. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that the ordnance requested in September will shortly be sent from Pittsburgh.
- Jan 1 From Robert Young. ALS, DLC (15). Reports his arrival outside New Orleans.
- Jan 1 General order by Robert Butler conveying New Year greetings and establishing whiskey ration for troops. ADS, DLC (71). *Cincinnati Commercial*, Jan 8, 1880.
- Jan 2 To James Monroe. Extract, DNA-RG 94 (M858-1). Bassett, 2:130. Reports heavy artillery attack on January 1.
- [Jan 2] From [David Bannister Morgan]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports on defense of the right bank.
- Jan 2 To David Bannister Morgan. Copy, L-M (4-0483). Approves location of entrenched camp.
- Jan 2 From Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). ALS, DLC (15). Reports mobilization of 5th Brigade, Louisiana militia.
- Jan 2 From Pierre LeBreton Duplessis. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses disposition of prisoners; relays mayor's suggestion for committee to examine suspect persons.
- Jan 2 From John Ford. ALS, DLC (15). Reports on search for AJ's misplaced coat.
- Jan 2 From Nicholas Girod. ALS, DLC (15). Requests orders re carts for public service.
- Jan 2 From René Trudeau. ALS, DLC (15). Requests active service for his company.
- [Jan] 2 From Étienne Mazureau. ALS, NjP (mAJs). Discusses artillerists and artillery supplies.
- [Jan 2] From Daniel Ross. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75). Complains of property destruction by soldiers.
- Jan 3 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, FrN (4-0486). Inquires about arms in New Orleans.
- Jan 3 *To James Monroe.* 228
- Jan 3 *From James Brown (1766–1835).* 229
- Jan 3 From Greene P. Fore (enclosure: Peter Perkins to AJ, Dec 5, 1814). ALS, DLC (15). Sends Perkins's accounts and reports John S. Donelson's return to Tennessee.
- Jan 3 From Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. AD, DLC (15). Present blankets for troops.
- Jan 3 From New Orleans City Council. LS fragment, DLC (75); Typed copy, LN (mAJs). Send resolution arranging for care of the poor in New Orleans.
- Jan 3 *From James Winchester.* 230
- Jan 4 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Gaspard M. Debuis to Claiborne, Jan 3). ALS, DLC (15). Informs AJ that 250 to 300 guns have been located.
- Jan 4 From James H. Gordon. ALS, DLC (15). Reports recruitment of slaves to work on fortifications.

- Jan 4 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). ALS, DLC (15). Reports that Cherokees have not received pay for service in 1813 and 1814.
- Jan 4 From James Pitot. ALS, DLC (15). Requests exemption of probate court deputy register from militia service.
- [Jan 4–17] Plan for attack on British position. Draft by Livingston, DLC (20).
- Jan 5 From Auguste Davezac and Samuel Spotts. ALS by Davezac signed also by Spotts, DLC (15). Recommend Louis Chauveau for 3rd lieutenant.
- Jan 5 From James Monroe. LS, DLC (15); AL draft, DNA-RG 107 (M7-1). Acknowledges receipt of AJ's December 2 letter.
- Jan 6 To Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). Typed copy, Stanley Schuler (mAJs). Approves his disposition of militia; requests troops sent to New Orleans.
- Jan 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. 231
- Jan 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Reports capture of a British brig.
- Jan 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Declarations of British prisoners, Jan, DLC-16). LS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:445. Reports that prisoners have revealed enemy reinforcements and plans to open a canal.
- Jan 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (71). Reports assignment of Pointe Coupée cavalry to Chef Menteur; requests a line command.
- Jan 6 From John Davis DeCluny. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses defense of Fort St. Leon.
- Jan 6 From Hatch Dent. 233
- [Jan 6] To Hatch Dent. LC dated Jan 7, DLC (62). *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 104. Agrees to attendance of DeClouet and other officers summoned by the legislative committee.
- Jan 6 From Stockley Donelson Hays. ALS, DLC (15). Requests assistance in settling Joshua Haskell's account; notes that he and others have advised Rachel against immediate departure for New Orleans.
- Jan 6 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (15); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0491). Discusses supply procurement.
- Jan 6 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (15). Introduces Charles K. Blanchard.
- Jan 6 From William MacRea. ALS, ICHi (4-0493). Reports on supply of musket cartridges.
- [c.Jan.6] From Joshua Haskell. ALS, DLC (16). Seeks assistance in securing pay for quartermaster's services.
- Jan 7 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (71). Reports dispatch of a messenger to LaBertonniere's to investigate a report from Bayou St. John.
- Jan 7 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Marillet to Claiborne, Jan 7, ICHi, mAJs). LS, DLC (15). Forwards from LaBertonniere's a report of firing; suggests reinforcement of Chef Menteur road.
- [Jan 7] From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: George W.

- Morgan to Claiborne, Jan 7, ICHi, mAJs). ALS fragment, DLC (4-0494). Forwards report from Morgan; suggests explanation for firing near LaBertonniere's.
- Jan 7 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Directs relief and replacement of troops on the Chef Menteur road.
- [Jan 7] From [David Bannister Morgan] (enclosures: James H. Gordon to Morgan, Jan 6 and 7, DLC-15). AL matched fragments, DLC (75). Reports on enemy activities.
- Jan 7 To David Bannister Morgan. LS, LNHic (4-0496); LC, DLC (62). Facsimile of LS, *Publications of the Louisiana Historical Society*, 1(1896):following p. 48. Endorses plan to strengthen Fort St. Leon.
- Jan 7 To Walter Hampden Overton. LC, DLC (62). Denies request for artillery reinforcements; reports no change in positions of the two armies.
- Jan 7 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (15); Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-6). Bassett, 2:132. Reports enemy movements at Villeré's Canal; suggests reinforcement of the west bank.
- [Jan 7] To Daniel Todd Patterson. LC, DLC (62). Regrets that he cannot detach men to serve on naval vessels; orders him to anchor near Morgan's outpost to intimidate the enemy.
- Jan 7 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (71). Introduces Mr. Baldwin, who seeks artillery for troops on Bayou Teche.
- Jan 7 From Francis L. Cox. ALS, DLC (15). Requests release from militia service as a non-resident.
- Jan 7 From Thomas Freeman. ALS, DLC (15). Recommends Charles K. Blanchard for assistant engineer.
- Jan 7 From Samuel Hopkins. ALS with ANS by George Walker, DLC (15). Introduces Francis P. Woolsey and forwards dispatches from the secretary of war.
- Jan 7 From Stephen A. Hopkins. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that 122 men are ready to reinforce David B. Morgan's unit.
- Jan 7 *From David Bannister Morgan.* 234
- [Jan 7] From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (15); Copies, DLC (4-0497), DNA-RG 45 (M147-6). Bassett, 2:132. Discusses deployment of ships and guns.
- [Jan 7] Robert Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. LS, LNHic (mAJs). Orders reinforcements for David B. Morgan.
- Jan 8 From John Lambert. LS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:133. Requests list of wounded and permission to send burial party.
- Jan 8 *To John Lambert.* 235
- Jan 8 From John Lambert. ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:134. Requests permission to send a medical officer to locate wounded on the battlefield.
- Jan 8 *To John Lambert.* 236
- Jan 8 *From Louis Valentin Foelckel.* 237
- Jan 8 To David Bannister Morgan. LS, TxU (4-0498); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0500). Urges him to dislodge the enemy from vicinity of Dr. William Flood's mill.
- Jan 8 *To David Bannister Morgan.* 238

- Jan 8 To John Thomas (1765–1838). LC, DLC (62). Orders him to detach Henry P. Helm to direct John Davis's Kentucky regiment.
- [Jan 8] To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:381. Announces that reinforcements cannot be sent to the right bank.
- [Jan 8] To Troops on the Right Bank of the Mississippi River. DS dated Jan 18, InU-Li (4-0505); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:135–36. Condemns desertion of posts and urges discipline.
- Jan 8 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (71). Requests information on December battles.
- [Jan 8] From Moses Cox et al. Facsimile of ALS, Gary Hendershott Catalog (1988), Item 50 (4-0482, mAJs). Recommend William Sterling as lieutenant.
- Jan 8 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS, ICHi (mAJs); Copy, DLC (71). Bassett, 6: 445–46. Ascribes his defeat to the flight of the Kentucky regiment; expresses doubt that he can retake the lines.
- Jan 8 From John Nicks. ALS, DLC (15). Requests additional men to make musket cartridges.
- Jan 8 Robert Butler to William Carroll. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0058). Orders him to command right bank troops and dislodge the enemy.
- Jan 8 John Randolph Grymes to David Bannister Morgan. ALS, TxU (4-0503); LC, DLC (62). Encloses a message to Morgan's troops and promises reinforcements.
- Jan 8 John Randolph Grymes to David Bannister Morgan. ALS, L-M (4-0502); LC signed by John Reid, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:135. Relays AJ's astonishment at retreat of troops.
- Jan 8 Account with Robert Sprigg for transportation and provisions for British prisoners removed to Natchez. ADS, THi (4-0508). Runs to April 14.
- Jan 9 To Pierre LeBreton Duplessis. LC, DLC (62). Gives him authority over British prisoners.
- Jan 9 From John Lambert (enclosure: AJ to Lambert, Jan 8). ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:138. Suggests that the British dead be returned at 2:00 P.M.
- Jan 9 To John Lambert. Copy, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:138. Agrees to return the British dead at 2:00 P.M.
- Jan 9 To James Monroe. 239
- Jan 9 To John Nicks. LC, DLC (62). Orders that only medical attendants have contact with confined prisoners.
- Jan 9 To Walter Hampden Overton. LC, DLC (62). Informs him of the victory on January 8.
- Jan 9 To William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to furnish Indians at Chef Menteur a pound of vermilion.
- Jan 9 From Donelson Caffery. ALS, DLC (15). Writes that Thomas Butler will meet Rachel and party in Natchez.
- Jan 9 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: George W. Morgan to Claiborne, Jan 8). LS, DLC (15). Forwards report.
- Jan 9 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (15). Apologizes

- for detention of a messenger and for allowing Mr. Baldwin to apply for arms.
- Jan 9 From Philemon Thomas. ALS, DLC (15). Requests instructions for deployment of Louisiana militia.
- [Jan 9] From Walter Hampden Overton. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Reports arrival of British ships near Fort St. Philip.
- Jan 9 John Reid to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges AJ's receipt of Claiborne's dispatches.
- Jan 10 To David Bannister Morgan. 241
- Jan 10 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS, L-M (mAJs, 4-0520). Acknowledges order to destroy buildings.
- Jan 10 To David Bannister Morgan. LS, William Dearborn (4-0515). Orders completion of defense lines.
- Jan 10 To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. Copy, DLC (71). Praises efforts in battle of January 8.
- Jan 10 To Jacques Philippe Villeré. LS, LNT (4-0521). Expresses dismay that his guards have delayed Duplessis's journey to New Orleans.
- Jan 10 To James Winchester. 242
- Jan 10 From Uriah Blue. ALS, ICHi (4-0510); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Announces his arrival at Fort Montgomery with Indians and asks to proceed to New Orleans.
- Jan 10 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Feb 6. Reports British casualties from the battle of December 23.
- Jan 10 From John Mason (enclosure: Invoice of articles, Jan 5, M221-64). LC, DNA-RG 75 (M16-3); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-64). Discusses shipment of Indian goods to Huntsville.
- [Jan 10] From "Natchez Informant." AL, DLC (16). Reports that information about the British can be secured from an ensign in Captain James C. Wilkins's company.
- Jan 10 Robert Butler to John McIntosh (1755-1826). LC, DLC (62). Orders forced march to Mobile.
- Jan 10 Report of American prisoners held by British. DS signed by Frederic Stovin, DLC (67).
- Jan 10 Account with James Jackson for horseracing and miscellaneous expenses. Typed copy, Norman Farrell (4-0513); Typed copy, A-Ar (4-0514).
- [Jan 11] To John Lambert. Draft by Livingston, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:138-39. Inquires if Lambert is commander of British army.
- [Jan 11] To John Lambert. 243
- Jan 11 From Hatch Dent (enclosure: Dent to Alexandre DeClouet, Jan 7). ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:140. Requests that DeClouet appear before the legislative investigating committee.
- Jan 11 From James H. Gordon. ALS, DLC (15). Requests experienced artilleryists for defense of Fort St. Leon.
- Jan 11 From John Lambert. 243
- Jan 11 From David Bannister Morgan (enclosures: James H. Gordon to Morgan, Jan 10 and 11). LS, DLC (15). *Louisiana Historical*

- Quarterly*, 2(1919):449. Discusses effort to secure defenses of the right bank.
- Jan 11 From Andrew Ross. ALS, ICHi (4-0522). Requests court of inquiry.
- Jan 11 From Henry D. Peire. ALS, DLC (15). Endorses Andrew Ross's request.
- Jan 11 From Abram R. Woolley. ALS, DLC (15). Reports shipment of ordnance to New Orleans.
- [Jan 11] From [John] A. Allen. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses removal of intruders from Indian lands.
- Jan 11 Robert Butler to David Bannister Morgan. ALS, DLC (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0059). Orders better discipline of troops.
- Jan 11 Proceedings of court of inquiry regarding Andrew Ross's defense of the bastion on the right of the American line on January 8. Copy, DLC (15).
- Jan 11 Promissory notes to James Jackson for \$1,000 and \$2,000. DS by proxy, DLC (15).
- Jan 11 Check to J. W. for \$600. DS by proxy, DLC (15).
- Jan 12 To John Lambert. LC, DLC (62). Requests complete list of prisoners.
- Jan 12 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:141. Reports that Morgan is securing the right bank.
- Jan 12 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, ICHi (4-0523). Says he will order a doctor to Chef Menteur.
- Jan 12 From John Lambert (enclosure: Alexander Cochrane to Lambert, Jan 12). ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:140–41 (extract). Discusses exchange of prisoners.
- Jan 12 From David Bannister Morgan (enclosures: Report of strength, Jan 12, DLC-67; James H. Gordon to Morgan, Jan 12, DLC-15). ALS copy, TxU (4-0524). Discusses camp discipline.
- Jan 12 From David Bannister Morgan. LS, PHi (4-0526). Reports DeClouet's departure for New Orleans.
- Jan 12 Robert Butler to Alexandre DeClouet. ALS, LNT (mAJs). Orders him to testify before the joint legislative committee.
- Jan 12 James Pitot, Gallien Préval, and Moreau Lislet to Nicholas Girod. LS, DLC (15). Enclose report for AJ on José Gomez, detained as a suspicious person.
- Jan 13 To John Lambert. LC, DLC (62). Requests prisoner lists showing units, date, and place of capture.
- Jan 13 To James Monroe (enclosure: Arthur P. Hayne to AJ, Jan 13). LS, NjP (4-0534); Draft by Reid, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:142–44. Sends second report of the January 8 battle.
- Jan 13 To James Monroe. LS, Weill Company (4-0537). Informs him that arms have not arrived; complains about performance of contractors.
- Jan 13 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (71). Reports that British vessels on Lake Borgne are flying colors at half mast, probably in honor of Edward Pakenham.
- Jan 13 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (71). Reports many deserters from Louisiana militia on the right bank.

- Jan 13 From Gaspard M. Debuys. ALS, DLC (15). Reports sending row-boats and men.
- Jan 13 From Gaspard M. Debuys and Jean Baptiste Labatut. ALS by Debuys also signed by Labatut, DLC (15). Report incident occasioned by a troop-boat commander's ignorance of the countersign.
- Jan 13 From Alfred M. Harris. ALS, DLC (15). Inquires about the health and location of Alfred Flournoy.
- Jan 13 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Feb 6. Reports 2,600 British casualties in the battle of January 8.
- Jan 13 *From James Jackson.* 244
- Jan 13 From John Lambert. ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:141-42. Sends corrected prisoner lists.
- Jan 13 From Robert McCausland. LS, PHi (4-0533). Requests reunification of his Louisiana brigade.
- Jan 13 From David Bannister Morgan. Copy, TxU (4-0539). Sends list of arrested stragglers.
- Jan 13 From David Bannister Morgan. LS, ICHi (4-0541). Lists men detained for lack of passports.
- Jan 13 Thomas Langford Butler to Tobias Lear. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (4-0527). Sends receipts for military expenses.
- Jan 13 John Reid to Abram Maury. ALS, MoSHi (4-0529). *Nashville Whig*, Feb 1. Discusses battle of New Orleans.
- [Jan 13] List of American prisoners held by British near New Orleans (enclosed in Alexander Cochrane to John Lambert, Jan 13). AD, DLC (67).
- Jan 14 To John Nicks. LC, DLC (62). Instructs him on distribution of ordnance.
- Jan 14 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, ICHi (4-0543). Announces arrival of reinforcements for David B. Morgan.
- Jan 14 From John Ford. ALS, DLC (15). Reports food shortage at Pearl River.
- Jan 14 From Nicholas Girod. ALS, DLC (15). Requests assistance in locating forage.
- Jan 14 From John McKee. ALS, ICHi (4-0544). Reports on Choctaw recruitment.
- Jan 14 *From David Bannister Morgan.* 246
- Jan 14 Robert Butler to Abram R. Woolley. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0060). Exhorts him to forward supplies by reliable agents.
- Jan 15 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Sends report on George W. Morgan's command.
- Jan 15 From Charles Daubeville Dutillet. ALS, DLC (20). Urges a pardon for William Simmons.
- Jan 15 From John Harris (spurious). Printed, Lexington *Kentucky Reporter*, June 23, 1827 (4-0547). Petitions for remission of his death sentence.
- Jan 15 From Francis Newman. ALS, DLC (15). Reports capture of a British launch and five men.

- Jan 15 From William Poursine (enclosure: Certificate of French citizenship, Sept 17, 1814, DLC-12). ALS, DLC (15). Requests release from service.
- Jan 15 From James Winchester. ALS, NN (4-0550). Reports on troops at Mobile.
- Jan 15 Proceedings in the court-martial of William Simmons. Copy, DLC (15).
- Jan 16 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to pay William Piatt \$10,000 from the Louisiana appropriation.
- Jan 16 To Nicholas Girod. LC, DLC (62). States that payment for the use of carts can be made by the quartermaster.
- Jan [16] To John Lambert. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:144. Approves list of American prisoners on board the British vessels and requests similar list for those on shore; sends list of British prisoners.
- Jan 16 To John Lambert. LC, DLC (62); Draft by Reid, DLC (15). Sends amendment to the list of British prisoners.
- Jan 16 From John Brandt. ALS, DLC (15). Requests assistance in transporting and issuing supplies for Camp Jackson.
- Jan 16 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (15). Reports reinforcement of Chef Menteur and his assumption of command on the right bank.
- Jan 16 From John Davis DeCluny. ALS, DLC (15). Reports on artillery units at Fort St. Leon.
- Jan 16 From Francisco Fio. DS, DLC (15). Petitions for release from militia service.
- Jan 16 From Nicholas Girod. LS, DLC (15). Requests exemption of Louis Viales from military service; reports complaint of Walker Gilbert's work on bayou defenses.
- Jan 16 From John Lambert. ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:144-45. Discusses exchange of prisoner lists.
- [Jan] 16 From M[ichael Reynolds]. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Relays information of ships near the entrance of Barataria Bay.
- [Jan 16] From Stephen Cantrell, Jr. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHi (mAJs). Inquires about William Cantrell.
- [Jan 16] Memorandum of letter for aide to write to William C. C. Claiborne. AD, OO (4-0554).
- Jan 17 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 246
- Jan 17 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS draft, DLC (15); LC, DLC (62). Orders harassment of British retreating down Villere's Canal.
- Jan 17 To John Lambert. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (15). Introduces Edward Livingston and Pierre LeBreton Duplessis.
- Jan 17 To Tobias Lear. LS, DNA-RG 217 (4-0560); LC, DLC (62). Discusses purchases during the Creek war occasioned by contractor's failure to supply.
- Jan 17 To David Bannister Morgan. LS, InU-Li (4-0562); LC, DLC (62). Orders readiness for march to Fort St. Leon.
- Jan 17 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Denies responsibility for irregularities in dispensing rations.

- Jan 17 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Reports delay in David B. Morgan's departure.
- Jan 17 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (15). Inquires whether Senate will confirm Robert Turner as lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry.
- Jan 17 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (15). Reports arms shortage at Fort St. John.
- Jan 17 From [Thomas Overton]. AL fragment, DLC (4-0564). Praises AJ's command.
- Jan 17 Thomas Langford Butler to David Holmes. ALS, Ms-Ar (4-0558). Requests that five British deserters be sent to Tennessee.
- Jan 17 Edward Livingston to Jean F. Durel. LC, DLC (62). Orders transfer of Francisco Fio.
- Jan 17 Frederic Stovin to John Wasdell. ALS, DLC (15). Orders care for wounded after British withdrawal.
- Jan 17 *Agreement for Exchange of Prisoners.* 247
- [cJan 17] Memorandum on exchange of prisoners. Copy by Livingston, DLC (4-0557).
- Jan 18 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Reports on Morgan's departure and the condition of men and arms on the right bank.
- Jan 18 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Contends that manpower on the right bank is insufficient.
- Jan 18 *To William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 248
- Jan 18 *To David Holmes.* 249
- Jan 18 To [David Bannister Morgan?]. LS, Historic Pensacola Preservation Board (4-0573). Approves his actions and orders continued reconnoitering.
- Jan 18 To David Bannister Morgan. LS, LNHic (4-0571); LC, DLC (62). Approves request to return to encampment after reconnoitering.
- Jan 18 From Charles R. Hicks. ALS, DLC (15). Reports absence of boat traffic at the mouth of Bayou Lafourche.
- Jan 18 From Diego Morphy. LS, TxU (4-0574). Requests release of four Spanish citizens.
- Jan 18 From Daniel Todd Patterson. LS, DLC (15). Requests return of arms delivered to the militia.
- Jan 18 From Louis de Tousard. LS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:146. Complains that French citizen William Poursine has been forced into service.
- Jan 18 From Louis de Tousard (enclosures: Tousard to Henri de Saint Gême, Jan 14; Saint Gême to Tousard, Jan 16). LS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:146-48. Reports numerous insults to his person and his nation.
- Jan 18 From Abram R. Woolley. ALS and LS duplicate, DLC (67). Sends list of ordnance sent to New Orleans.
- Jan 18 Robert Butler to David Bannister Morgan. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0061). Orders him to take Claiborne's command on the right bank.
- Jan 19 To William DuBourg. LS draft, DLC (15); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:150. Asks him to conduct a service of thanksgiving at the cathedral.

- Jan 19–20 To James Monroe. 250
- Jan 19 To Daniel Todd Patterson. Draft by Reid, DLC (4-0576); Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-6). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Feb 22. Commends the services of Patterson and his men.
- Jan 19 To Daniel Todd Patterson. Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-6). *Niles' Register*, March 4 (4-0580). Commends services of navy agent John K. Smith.
- Jan 19 To James Winchester. 252
- Jan 19 From Michel Fortier. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses his decision to issue passes to certain "men of colour."
- Jan 19 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that the retreating British have not been sighted from Fort St. John.
- Jan 19 From Walter Hampden Overton (enclosure: Casualty list, DLC-67). Copies, DLC (15), DNA-RG 107 (M222-17). Washington *National Intelligencer*, March 20. Reports British bombardment of Fort St. Philip.
- Jan 19 From Walter Hampden Overton. ALS, DLC (15). Requests supplies to complete gun carriages at Fort St. Philip.
- Jan 19 Robert Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. ALS, LNHIC (mAJs). Orders him to prepare his forces for movement, to report his numbers, and to call at headquarters, January 20, for instructions.
- Jan 19 Check to Samuel R. Green for \$109.40. DS by proxy, DLC (15).
- Jan 20 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (4-0581); Draft in unknown hand, DLC (15). Requests transfer of British prisoners at Natchez to New Orleans.
- Jan 20 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Robert McCausland to Claiborne, Jan 20). LS, DLC (15). Reports capture of fifty-four British soldiers; asks for a surgeon at Chef Menteur.
- Jan 20 From William DuBourg. ALS, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:150. Designates January 24 for thanksgiving services.
- Jan 20 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (15). Sends list of points to be fortified.
- Jan 20 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (15). Lists officers for commendation or promotion.
- Jan 20 From John Lambert. 253
- Jan 20 From Jacques Philippe Villeré (enclosures: Hughes Lavergne to Stephen A. Hopkins, Jan 19, DLC-15; return of forces at Camp Dupré, Jan 20, DLC-67). LS, DLC (15). Reports arrival of troops from Fort St. Leon.
- Jan 20 Robert Butler to Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0065). Orders regiment to Attakapas.
- Jan 20 Robert Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0065). Orders him to block Villeré's canal and Bayou Bienvenue and to defend Bayou Lafourche.
- Jan 20 Robert Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. LS, LNHIC (mAJs). Chastises him for ordering troops from Fort St. Leon without instructions.
- Jan 20 Thomas Langford Butler to Tobias Lear. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (4-0583). Forwards receipt from William Piatt to AJ for \$10,000.

- Jan 21 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (4-0586). Asks that British Major James McHaffie be paroled and sent to New Orleans.
- Jan 21 To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. Printed, *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, Feb 1 (mAJs; 4-0593). Praises efforts against the British.
- Jan 21 To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. Draft by Livingston, NjP (mAJs). *Nashville Whig*, Feb 14. Through Robert Butler, commends specific men and units.
- Jan 21 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Robert McCausland to Claiborne, Jan 20, DLC-75). LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:336. Announces arrival in New Orleans of prisoners from Chef Menteur.
- Jan 21 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (15). Relays intelligence from a Spaniard in the British navy that a fleet with 15,000 men is en route to Louisiana.
- Jan 21 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Relays Robert McCausland's proposal for relocation of artillery.
- Jan 21 From Young Ewing. ALS, DLC (15). Wishes AJ's troops well in encounters with the British.
- Jan 21 From David Bannister Morgan. Copy, TxU (4-0588). Forwards charges against Aaron Hart of the Kentucky militia.
- Jan 21 From Louis Nicolas et al. DS, DLC (15). Petition that school principal William A. Audebert be exempted from military service.
- Jan 21 From Walter Hampden Overton. ALS, DLC (15). Requests furlough.
- [Jan 21] From [Charles Stewart]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Praises Tennessee troops.
- Jan 21 Thomas Langford Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. ALS, LNHic (mAJs). Orders detachment to explore Bayou Bienvenue and recover slaves taken by the enemy.
- Jan 22 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS fragment, DLC (75); LC, DLC (62). Forbids movement of artillery from Chef Menteur.
- Jan 22 From Pierre Cherbonnier. ALS, DLC (15). Explains his alleged desertion and requests pardon.
- Jan 22 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (15). Asks that Philemon Thomas be allowed to return home.
- Jan 22 *From William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 253
- Jan 22 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (15). Asks permission for Russell Smith to return to Natchez with two slaves.
- Jan 22 From Charles R. Hicks. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses problems in blocking Bayou Lafourche.
- Jan 22 Robert Butler to David Bannister Morgan. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0066). Requests that he order Jean B. Déjan's regiment to Chef Menteur.
- Jan 22 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS copy, TxU (4-0595). Reports that Jean B. Déjan's regiment is at Camp Dupré.
- Jan 22 From José Antonio de Riano. LS, ICHi (4-0597). Requests release from confinement.
- Jan 22 From Philemon Thomas. ALS, DLC (15). Advises on distribution of troops in Louisiana.

- Jan 22 From James Winchester (enclosures: William Woodfolk to Winchester, Jan 10; William M. Crawford to Winchester, Jan 18; Adam Peck to Winchester, Jan 18, all DLC-15). ALS, NN (4-0598). Reports dispatching the 3rd Infantry from Mobile.
- [Jan 22] From Henry [Cook]. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Requests assistance in obtaining pay for wounded soldier.
- Jan 22 Account with Thomas Yeatman for fabric for servant's clothing. ADS, DLC (69). Runs to January 3, 1816.
- Jan 22 General order by Robert Butler announcing AJ's approval of the verdicts in the December 5, 1814, courts-martial of John Strother et al., pardon of those recommended for clemency, and schedule for the execution of those sentenced to death. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs). *ASP, Military Affairs*, 3:716-19.
- Jan 23 From William DuBourg. Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, Feb 2 (mAJs; 4-0604). Praises and thanks AJ for defense of New Orleans.
- Jan 23 To William DuBourg. Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, Feb 2 (mAJs; 4-0603). Thanks him for tribute.
- Jan 23 To John Dandridge Henley. Draft by Livingston, DLC (15). Instructs him on exchange of prisoners.
- Jan 23 To John Lambert. Draft by Livingston, DLC (15). Announces that John D. Henley will execute exchange of prisoners.
- Jan 23 To Jacques Philippe Villeré. LS, LNT (4-0606). Requests recall of absentees from his command.
- Jan 23 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC and Typed copy, L-M (mAJs, 4-0602). Discusses completion of entrenchments on Gentilly Road.
- Jan 23 From Michael Walsh et al. ALS, DLC (15). Commend services of Ebenezer Cooley and request his appointment as regimental surgeon.
- Jan 23 From Hays G. White. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses cantonment for British prisoners at Washington, Mississippi Territory.
- Jan 23 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0066). Informs him that requisitions for completion of the works on Gentilly Road will be met.
- Jan 24 To Jacques Philippe Villeré. LS, LNHic (4-0611). Asks grounds on which some residents of Terre aux Boeuf claim exemption.
- Jan 24 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, PHi (4-0608). Reports movement of 3rd Infantry toward New Orleans.
- Jan 24 From John E. Davidson. ALS, DLC (15). Requests release from prison.
- Jan 24 From Walker Gilbert. ALS, DLC (15). Reports obstruction of bayous.
- Jan 24 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (15); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0609). Reports arrival of British prisoners.
- Jan 24 From John McKee. Abstract, Emily Driscoll Catalog 12 (1951), Item 131 (4-0610). Advises that the British have been recruiting Choctaw-speaking blacks.
- Jan 24 From Robert Sprigg. ALS, DLC (15). Reports on transporting British prisoners to Mississippi Territory.

- Jan 24 Robert Butler to Thomas Hinds. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0067). Gives Hinds command of a detachment to "execute the Generals wishes as personally directed."
- Jan 25 To Arthur Peronneau Hayne. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); Copy, DLC (15). Parton, 2:275-76. Dispatches him to Washington with recommendations for promotion.
- Jan 25 To James Monroe. 255
- Jan 25 To Jacques Philippe Villeré. LS, LNT (4-0614); LC, LNHIC (mAJs). Orders that British surgeons left with the sick in New Orleans be confined to their duties.
- Jan 25 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (15). Requests payment of Captain Lewis for delivering arms to New Orleans.
- Jan 25 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:336-37. Reports manpower needed to complete fortifications on Gentilly Road.
- Jan 25 From Nicholas Girod. LS, DLC (15). Sends for payment a list of owners of carts used in public service.
- Jan 25 From Adam Gibbs Goodlett. ALS, DLC (15). Urges removal of British wounded to New Orleans.
- Jan 25 From Thomas Hinds. 256
- Jan 25 From Henry D. Peire. ALS, DLC (15). Forwards resignation of John M. Barclay.
- Jan 25 From Jacques Philippe Villeré. LC, LNHIC (mAJs). Requests that Michel Andry's company be left at their present position.
- Jan 25 Check to Rachel Jackson for \$600. DS, DLC (15).
- Jan 26 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS fragment, ICHI (4-0618). Reports that he will retain the militia in service so long as a British threat exists.
- Jan 26 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. Copy, DLC (15). Bassett, 2:152-53. Advises that the militia will serve their full terms.
- Jan 26 To Robert Hays. 258
- Jan 26 From John Brandt. ALS, DLC (15). Discusses supply problems at Chef Menteur.
- Jan 26 From [Busquet?]. LS, DLC (15). Asks whether he will continue with his pay and rank as an artilleryist.
- Jan 26 From Samuel Clement. Extract, *The Collector* (Sept-Oct 1951), Item W1630 (4-0620). Offers to demonstrate his improved cannon sight.
- Jan 26 From Silas Dinsmoor. ALS, DLC (15). Reports that Choctaws are assembling to secure the coast between the Bay St. Louis and the Pearl River.
- Jan 26 From Lewis Heermann. ALS, DLC (15). Advises that he will return to his duties as naval surgeon.
- Jan 26 From Pierre Denis de LaRonde. ALS, DLC (15). Reports on Camp Villeré.
- Jan 26 From Pierre Denis de LaRonde. ALS, DLC (15). Reports sightings of British ships.
- Jan 26 From David Bannister Morgan. Copy, TxU (4-0621). Requests inquiry into conduct of his troops during the January 8 battle.

- Jan 26 From Michael Reynolds. ALS, ICHi (4-0623). Reports sending two mulattoes found at The Temple.
- Jan 26 From Philemon Thomas. ALS, DLC (15). Reports inability to determine the number of arms needed in his command.
- Jan 26 From John Wasdell. ALS, DLC (15). Denies that British medical staff have been near American outposts.
- Jan 27 To Willie Blount. Printed, Lexington (Ky.) *Western Monitor*, Feb 17 (4-0625). Parton, 2:269–70. Reports on battle of January 8 and departure of the British.
- Jan [27] To James Brown (1766–1835). 258
- Jan 27 To [William] Darby. AD, DLC (16). Orders him to inspect water courses and propose defenses.
- Jan 27 To Nicholas Girod. LS, LNHic (4-0630); Copy, LN (4-0634). Washington *National Intelligencer*, March 2. Conveys appreciation for courage and cooperation of New Orleans citizens.
- Jan 27 To Lewis Heermann. LS, LNHic (4-0636); Draft by Reid, DLC (16); Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-6). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Feb 22. Commends his supervision of the general hospital during David C. Ker's absence.
- Jan 27 From Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). ALS, DLC (16). Reports that Louisiana militia officers have been allowing their men to go home.
- Jan 27 From Silas Dinsmoor. 259
- Jan 27 From Walker Gilbert. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on obstruction of bayous.
- Jan 27 From Pierre Denis de LaRonde. ALS, DLC (16). Reports movements of British ships on the lakes.
- Jan [27] From James Jackson. 260
- Jan 27 From Robert McCausland. LS, PHi (4-0640). Reports withdrawal of British troops from Chef Menteur.
- Jan 27 From [George Henry Nixon]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses supplies.
- Jan 27 From William D. Perry. ALS, DLC (16). Requests assistance in recovering property taken by his wife.
- Jan 27 From John Poultney, Jr. ALS, DLC (16). Presents a copy of *The Life of Wellington*.
- Jan 27 From Erasmus Watkins. ALS, DLC (16). Claims that he deserved mention in AJ's address to the army.
- Jan 27 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (16). Requests funds to pay citizen claims and to supply the army.
- Jan 27 John W. Collins to Robert McCausland. ALS, ICHi (4-0627). Reports that British ships are no longer in sight at Chef Menteur.
- Jan 27 John Reid to Howell Tatum and Arsène Lacarrière Latour. ADS, ICHi (4-0638); AL draft, DLC (16). Orders inspection of bayous.
- Jan 27 Proceedings in the courts-martial of Claude Pommier and Joseph Suares. Copy, DLC (67).
- Jan 28 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS fragment, DLC (75); LC and Typed copy, L-M (mAJs, 4-0641). *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 79. Inquires about restoring fugitive slaves to their owners.
- Jan 28 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC and Typed copy, L-M

- (mAJs, 4-0642). *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 79. Relays Lambert's promise to return slaves.
- Jan 28 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Discusses problems in securing accurate returns of the Louisiana militia.
- Jan 28 From Thomas L. Harman. ALS, DLC (16). Reports refusal of Planter's Bank to accept additional treasury notes.
- Jan 28 From Robert McCausland. LS, PHi (4-0643). Relays scout's report on abandoned British camp.
- Jan 28 From William Russell. ALS, DLC (16). Reports shortage of supplies and forage.
- Jan 28 Account with James Condon for tailoring. ADS, DLC (19). Runs to August 3.
- Jan 28 General order by Robert Butler approving death sentence for twelve soldiers convicted of desertion, rescinding punishment for five soldiers convicted with a recommendation of clemency, disapproving in part the verdict in trial of Caleb G. Fobes, and approving the verdict against Elijah Haynie. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- Jan 29 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (16). Discusses payment of Choctaws and Chickasaws at Fort Stoddert.
- Jan 29 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (16). Requests transportation across lake for the 3rd Regiment.
- Jan 30 From Zenon Cavelier. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHi (mAJs). Requests investigation into the condition of his corps.
- Jan 30 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosures: David B. Morgan to Claiborne, Jan 26; J. Williams to Claiborne, Jan 26, DLC-15). LC and Typed copy, L-M (mAJs, 4-0644). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 17(1934):503 (extract). Reports that the order on the state for \$10,000 now can be met.
- Jan 30 From Pierre François DuBourg. ALS, DLC (16). Requests return of a boat commandeered for public service.
- Jan 30 From Pierre LeBreton Duplessis. ALS, DLC (16). Recommends James Benson for a commission.
- Jan 30 From Arsène Lacarrière Latour. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHi (4-0645). Describes tour of the bayous near New Orleans and advises on defense.
- Jan 30 From Walter Hampden Overton (enclosure: Charles Wollstonecraft et al. to Overton, Jan, DLC-20). ALS, DLC (16). Reports needs for Fort St. Philip.
- Jan 30 *Thomas Langford Butler to Silas Dinsmoor.* 261
- Jan 30 Edward Livingston to Pierre François DuBourg. ALS copy and AL draft, DLC (16). Instructs him to apply to William Piatt for return of boat.
- Jan 31 *To James Winchester.* 261
- Jan 31 *From William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 263
- Jan 31 From Charles Ferry. ALS, DLC (16). Requests furlough.
- Jan 31 From Diego Gonzales. ALS, DLC (16). Complains of continued detention.

- Jan 31 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (16); Copy, DNA-RG 94 (4-0659). Proposes to recruit a foreign legion.
- Jan 31 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (16). Reports that batteries at Bayou St. John are manned by militia.
- Jan 31 From William Webb. ALS, DLC (16). Requests reimbursement for a horse.
- [cJan 31] From Archibald Fulton et al. DS, DLC (4-0652). Complain of mistreatment by Robert Sprigg on voyage to Natchez with British prisoners.
- Jan 31 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. Printed, *Louisiana House Journal*, p. 79 (mAJs). Denies permission to discharge militia.
- Jan 31 Thomas Langford Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, L-M (mAJs). Asks if post at Bayou St. John has been abandoned.
- Jan 31 Henry Chotard to Zenon Cavelier. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0071). Orders him to report as deserters his men who have gone home.
- Jan 31 Henry D. Peire to Robert Butler. ALS, PHi (4-0664). Reports condition of the 44th Infantry.
- Jan 31 Check to Bennett Smith for \$632.71. DS by proxy, DLC (16).
- Jan 31 General order by Robert Butler commending additional soldiers for their service. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs); Extract, PHi (4-0663). New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, Jan 31 (extract).
- [Jan] From Willie Blount. ALS fragment, ICHi (4-0480). Informs AJ that a stand of colors will be sent to his troops.
- [Jan] From Nathaniel Kemper et al. DS, DLC (16). Request that because of the restiveness of slaves the Attakapas Parish militia not be called into service.
- [Jan–March] Robert Butler to Daniel Parker. ANS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-66). Reports that he has received only routine orders from the war department and that AJ's mail has arrived already open.
- Feb 1 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. Copy, DLC (16). Requests information concerning Nathaniel Merriam's Louisiana militia regiment.
- Feb 1 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Robert Young to Claiborne, Feb 1, DLC-16). LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 17(1934):504. Reports that he has ordered absent men back to their units.
- Feb [1] Thomas Langford Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (17). Relays AJ's message that Robert Young's regiment can be replaced; orders levy of slaves to complete fortification at LaBertonniere's.
- Feb 1 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Reports lack of replacements for Robert Young's troops; discusses fortifications at LaBertonniere's.
- Feb 1 From Thomas C. Clarke. ALS, DLC (16). Requests promotion; recommends De Towns Madox for AJ's staff.
- Feb 1 From William Darby. DS, DLC (16). Reports on survey of water-courses and defenses.
- Feb 1 From Thomas Gales (enclosures: Invoice of merchandise forwarded

- to Natchitoches trading house, n.d.; Memorandum of Indian goods in Bullett's store, n.d., DLC-69). ALS, DLC (16); Copy, DNA-RG 75 (M271-1). Discusses problems organizing, arming, and supplying Indians at Natchitoches.
- Feb 1 From Thomas Gales. ALS, ICHi (4-0674). Recommends Henry A. Bullard for appointment.
- Feb 1 From Walker Gilbert. ALS, DLC (16). Reports further on obstruction of waterways near New Orleans.
- Feb 1 From Elisha T. Hall. ALS, DLC (16). Requests furlough.
- Feb 1 From Pierre Denis de LaRonde. LS, DLC (16). Promises to furnish names of absentees from Villeré's command.
- Feb 1 From Richard Winn. ALS, DLC (16). Explains that his son will join Carroll's division when he returns from a business trip.
- [Feb 1] From [Thomas Stuart, c1776–1841]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses his court-martial.
- Feb 1 Thomas Langford Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (16). Orders him to organize the bayou company.
- Feb 1 John Reid to Jean Humbert. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (4-0675); ALS copy, DLC (16). Relays AJ's approval to raise a foreign legion.
- Feb 2 To the Troops in New Orleans. Drafts by Reid, DLC (16 and 4-0680); Copy, PHI (4-0677). *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, March 17. Reviews the battle of January 8 and praises their actions.
- Feb 2 From Joshua Baker (c1762–1816). 263
- Feb 2 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on illness in his brigade and requests permission to procure houses for use as hospitals.
- Feb 2 From Alvarez Fisk. ALS, DLC (16). Discusses desertion at Camp Villeré and requests permission to join Plauché's command.
- Feb 2 From Louis Valentin Foelckel. ALS, DLC (16). Requests a commission.
- Feb 2 From John Dandridge Henley (enclosures: List of prisoners exchanged, Jan 31, DLC-67; Henley to Alexander Cochrane, Jan 27 and 29, DLC-16). LS, DLC (16). Reports exchange of prisoners at Petite Coquille.
- Feb 2 From David P. Willis. ALS, DLC (16). Inquires about promised promotion.
- Feb 2 Thomas Langford Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS draft, DLC (16). Orders organization of the Louisiana militia according to federal law.
- Feb 2 Thomas Langford Butler to John Coffee. ALS, DLC (16). Authorizes Coffee's plans for attending the sick.
- Feb 2 Thomas Langford Butler to Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, William Dearborn (4-0772); ALS draft, DLC (16); Copy, DNA-RG 45 (M147-6). Relays AJ's order to take command of boatbuilding at Tchefuncta.
- [Feb 3] To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 266
- Feb 3 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. 267
- Feb 3 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS copy, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:156–57. Warns against direct negotiations with the British for captured slaves.

- Feb 3 To George Henry Nixon. ALS copy, DLC (16). Asks him to aid Thomas Shields in reconnaissance of Bay St. Louis.
- Feb 3 To Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, OMC (4-0685). Requests meeting to discuss prisoner exchange.
- Feb 3 From [William Charles Cole Claiborne]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses troops on the right bank of the Mississippi.
- Feb 3 From Washington L. Hannum et al. LS, DLC (16). On behalf of Nashville citizens, thank him for defense of the nation.
- Feb 3 From John Dandridge Henley. LS, DLC (16). Discusses exchange of prisoners.
- Feb 3 From George M. Ogden. ALS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:156. Relays request from John Keane for the return of a sword.
- Feb 3 From Jean Baptiste Plauché. LS, DLC (16). Requests pardon for battalion musician Claude Pommier.
- Feb 3 From Maunsel White. ALS, DLC (16). Asks permission to apply to the British for the release of slaves.
- Feb 3 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (16). Discusses efforts to solve supply problems; asks that twenty-five accused mutineers be returned to their units.
- Feb 3 Thomas Langford Butler to Tobias Lear. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (4-0683); ALS draft, DLC (16). Discusses advances from New Orleans banks to finance military operations.
- Feb 4 To James Brown (1766–1835). LS, InU-Li (4-0686); Draft by Reid, DLC (16). Bassett, 6:447–48. Expresses astonishment at the lack of defensive preparation in New Orleans.
- Feb 4 To Robert Hays. 269
- Feb 4 To John Keane. Draft by Reid, DLC (16). Bassett, 6:447. Returns sword.
- Feb 4 To John Lambert. Draft by Livingston, DLC (16). Discusses arrangements for return of slaves and for exchange of remaining prisoners.
- Feb 4 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 17(1934):504–505 (extract). States that proposed negotiations with the British for return of slaves would have involved only private citizens.
- Feb 4 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, DLC (16). Announces his arrival in New Orleans.
- Feb 4 From Henry Hunter et al. LS, DLC (16). Congratulate him on New Orleans victory.
- Feb 4 From James Monroe. LS and LS duplicate, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 107 (4-0695); Copy, ViW (4-0696). Introduces Simeon Knight, new quartermaster general of the 7th Military District, and advises of treasury funds at AJ's disposal.
- Feb 4 Thomas Langford Butler to David Holmes. ALS, Ms-Ar (4-0692); ALS copy, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:158. Orders additional prisoners sent to New Orleans.
- Feb 4 Thomas Langford Butler to Walter Hampden Overton. ALS copy, DLC (16). Denies leave for Overton and Elisha T. Hall.
- Feb 4 Order by Robert Butler for court of inquiry into the defense of the right bank on January 8. Copy, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).

- Feb 5 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 270
- Feb 5 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Reports problems organizing militia according to federal regulations.
- Feb 5 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS draft, DLC (16). Advises that he cannot approve deviation of militia organization.
- Feb 5 To [Henry Pope] Helm. Copy, DLC (16). Denies release of Mr. Pettigru from service.
- Feb 5 From William Darby. ALS, DLC (16). Reports that he has procured slaves to fortify and obstruct bayous.
- Feb 5 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (16); LC dated Feb 4, DNA-RG 59 (4-0690). Reports on mobilization of Mississippi militia and Choctaws and on efforts to supply Winchester at Mobile.
- Feb 5 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (16). Reports on founding of the foreign legion.
- Feb 5 From Pierre Denis de LaRonde. LS, DLC (16). Reports difficulties in guarding canals.
- Feb 5 From James Monroe. 271
- Feb 5 From Walter Hampden Overton. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on British ships off the Balize and defense of Fort St. Philip.
- Feb 5 From William Piatt. ALS, DLC (16). Requests forage and wood.
- Feb 5 From John Rhea. ALS, ICHi (4-0708). Praises AJ's victory and describes reaction in Washington.
- Feb 5 Henry Chotard to Pierre Denis de LaRonde. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0074). Clarifies LaRonde's authority to requisition men; orders arrest of deserters.
- Feb 5 Order convening court-martial of Francis Woodward with transcript of proceedings. DS with ANS by AJ, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs).
- Feb 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Bassett, 2:159-61. Responds to prohibition of private negotiations with the British for slaves.
- Feb 6 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. 273
- Feb 6 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. Copy, DLC (4-0709). Orders immediate delivery of arms to Stephen A. Hopkins.
- Feb 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Acknowledges request for the report to the legislature and his order to ship arms to Hopkins.
- Feb 6 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. Copy, DLC (16). Requests slaves to complete fortifications below the city.
- Feb 6 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:448-49. Praises AJ's victory and relays war news.
- Feb 6 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Reports on recruitment of slaves for fortification duty.
- Feb 6 From Garrigues Flaujac. ALS, MiU-C (4-0710). Discusses appointment of his brigade major.
- Feb 6 From Elisha T. Hall. ALS, DLC (16). Announces appointment as paymaster of the 7th Infantry.
- Feb 6 From Edwin L. Harris. ALS, DLC (16). Forwards a midshipman's warrant issued to his son, John L. Harris, of the Kentucky militia.

- Feb 6 From Jabez Wiggins Heustis. ALS, DLC (16). Resigns post.
Feb 6 From John Thomas (1765–1838). LS, DLC (16). Reports that illness has slowed work on the breastworks at Camp Dupré.
Feb 6 Robert Butler to Stephen A. Hopkins. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0077). Orders defense of Bayou Lafourche.
Feb 6 Robert Butler to William Piatt. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0084). Instructs him on compensating planters for commandeered cotton.
Feb 7 To John Thomas (1765–1838). LS copy, DLC (16). Orders discipline of soldiers accused of insulting New Orleans citizens.
Feb 7 From William Carroll. LS by proxy (Andrew Hynes), DLC (16). Acknowledges announcement of troop review; relays dinner invitation from Jean Étienne Boré.
Feb 7 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: James Pitot to Claiborne, Feb 7). LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (MAJs). Informs AJ of a contractor for black laborers at 75¢ per day, \$20 per month.
Feb 7 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (MAJs). Suggests \$18 per month compensation for black laborers.
[Feb] 7 From Auguste Davezac. ALS, DLC (15). Requests a list of prisoners returned by the British.
Feb 7 From J. Dorfeuille. ALS, DLC (16). Reports his return to duties as clerk of Judge Pitot's court.
Feb 7 From Daniel Parker. LS, DLC (16). Requests return of artillery personnel.
Feb 7 From Neil B. Rose. ALS, DLC (16). Reports abundant supplies at posts in northern Mississippi Territory.
Feb 7 From Harold Smyth. ALS and Copy by AJ, DLC (16). Forwards dispatches delayed by his illness.
Feb 7 From Hays G. White. ALS, DLC (16). Reports dispatching a guard with an unregistered alien's munitions boat.
Feb 7 Check to McKiernan & Stout for \$400. DS by proxy, DLC (16).
Feb 8 John Reid to William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS copy, DLC (16). Relays AJ's decision that \$18 per month for black laborers is too high.
Feb 8 *From William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 274
Feb 8 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. Draft by Reid, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:162 (extract). Reprimands him for removing black laborers from fortifications construction on Chef Menteur road; asks again for the report of the legislative committee.
Feb 8 From Christopher Backus (enclosure: Francis Le Baron to Backus, Aug 12, 1814). ALS, DLC (16). Complains of deputy commissary's behavior.
Feb 8 *From James Berns.* 275
Feb 8 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (MAJs). Bassett, 2:162 (extract). Denies that he has removed laborers from Chef Menteur road; informs AJ that the legislative report is being copied.
Feb 8 From William Darby. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on erection of artillery emplacements.

- Feb 8 From Pierre François DuBourg. ALS, DLC (16). Reports reorganization of militia.
- Feb 8 From John Keane. AN, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:156. Thanks AJ for the return of sword.
- Feb 8 From John Lambert. ALS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:161–62. Discusses prisoner exchange and unwillingness of fugitive slaves to return to their masters.
- Feb 8 From Isaac Shelby. ALS, DLC (16). New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, March 21. Congratulates AJ on New Orleans victory.
- [Feb 8] From [John McKee]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports on recruitment of Choctaws.
- Feb 8 Thomas Langford Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. ALS and LC, LNHic (mAJs); AL draft, DLC (16). Orders him to transport arms to Stephen A. Hopkins.
- Feb 9 To Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:162–63. Forwards for Narcissa Hays copies of music used at ceremonies honoring AJ.
- Feb 9 To Robert Hays. Typed copy, DLC (71). Sends copy of William DuBourg's speech and expresses hope of returning to Tennessee in April.
- Feb 9 From William Darby. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on construction of defenses along Lake Lery.
- Feb 9 From Peter W. Grayson. ALS, DLC (16). Seeks recommendation for army appointment.
- Feb 9 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0715). Reports sending a guard with munitions boat.
- Feb 9 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Commends the bearer to AJ's notice.
- Feb 9 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (16). Requests permission to return the companies of Captains Francisco Bonaventura Alpuente and Jean Baptiste Colson.
- Feb 9 From José Alvarez de Toledo. LS, DLC (16). Discusses recruitment of blacks to work on fortifications at LaBertonniere's.
- Feb 9 John Reid to Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (16). Acknowledges AJ's receipt of letter; encloses letter from Dominique You to AJ (not found) for Patterson's action.
- Feb 9 William Charles Cole Claiborne to John Reid. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Reports that he has asked William Piatt to fix a price for laborers.
- [Feb 9] John Reid to [William Charles Cole Claiborne]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Informs him that AJ will allow William Piatt to establish wages for slaves working on fortifications.
- Feb 9–19 Proceedings of court of inquiry on the defense of the right bank on January 8. ADS fragment, DLC (71).
- Feb 10 To Francisco Bonaventura Alpuente and Jean Baptiste Colson. Draft by Reid, DLC (16). Grants furloughs for their companies.
- Feb 10 To William Darby. ALS copy, DLC (16). Suggests changes in Darby's defenses.
- Feb 10 To John Thomas (1765–1838). 275

- Feb 10 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (16). Congratulates AJ on his victory.
- Feb 10 From John Davis DeCluny. ALS, DLC (16). Encloses instruction on firing artillery; requests permission to visit a plantation.
- Feb 10 From Silas Dinsmoor. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on supplies and defense of Pearl River area.
- Feb 10 From John Gordon. ALS, DLC (16). Reports delay occasioned by injury and discusses his lawsuit against William P. Anderson.
- Feb 10 From John Thomas (1765–1838). ALS, DLC (16). Denies that his troops have committed depredations against civilians.
- Feb 10 From Abner Womack. ALS, DLC (16). Reports as commander of camp at the Navy Yard.
- Feb 10 From Robert Young. ALS, DLC (16). Recommends furlough for Archibald P. Williams.
- Feb 10 Thomas Langford Butler to David Holmes. ALS, Ms-Ar (4-0718); ALS copy, DLC (16). Informs him that he no longer needs to supply Winchester's army.
- Feb 10 Thomas Langford Butler to James Winchester. ALS copy, DLC (16). Informs him that ample supplies are available for his troops.
- Feb 10 John Chabaud to William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS, ICHI (4-0716). Informs him that copy of the legislative report requested by AJ is not completed.
- Feb 11 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (16). Introduces Mr. Poyntz, who wishes permission to take twenty-five boatmen upriver.
- Feb 11 From Silas Dinsmoor. ALS, DLC (16). Requests arms for Choctaws.
- Feb 11 From Joseph Dubuclet et al. LS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:163. Request release from service.
- Feb 11 From David Files. ALS, DLC (16). Forwards Winchester's letter to AJ of February 3; discusses transport for supplies from Natchez to Mobile.
- Feb 11 From Daniel Todd Patterson. LS, DLC (16). Sends list of ship's carpenters for transfer to his command.
- Feb 11 From Daniel Todd Patterson (enclosure: J. Boswell to Patterson, Feb 11). LS, DLC (16). Requests release of tailors from militia.
- Feb 11 From John Rodriguez. DS, DLC (16). Requests \$14,000 compensation for destruction of his plantation.
- Feb 11 From Pierre de Saint Germain. ALS, DLC (16). Requests assignment in New Orleans for his son.
- Feb 11 John Reid to Francis Ford et al. DS, DLC (67). Orders detachment to Patterson's command to complete ship.
- Feb 11 John Reid to Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS copy, DLC (16). Relays AJ's refusal to release tailors pending further information.
- Feb 12 From William Piatt. ALS, DLC (16). Discusses reports on expenditure of Louisiana funds.
- Feb 12 To William Piatt. ALS draft, DLC (16). Lists forts built with Louisiana appropriations.
- Feb 12 From Alexander Cochrane. 276
- Feb 12 From Stephen A. Hopkins. LS, DLC (16). Acknowledges order of

- February 6; says that he has not received arms and ammunition from Villeré.
- Feb 12 From John Lambert. ADS, DLC (67). Certifies return of James McHaffie on parole.
- Feb 12 From William Lawrence (enclosure: Articles of capitulation). ALS, DLC (16); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Bassett, 2:164. Announces surrender of Fort Bowyer.
- Feb 12 From Samuel Perry (enclosure: Edmund P. Gaines to AJ, Feb 12). ALS, DLC (16). Requests appointment as assistant apothecary.
- Feb 12 From Thomas Shields. ALS, DLC (16). Reports food shortage at Bay St. Louis.
- [Feb 12] From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Recommends Samuel Perry for appointment.
- [Feb 12] From [John McKee]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports on Choctaw warriors.
- Feb 12 Robert Butler to Michael Reynolds. ALS, TxFNA (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0079). Orders him to inspect obstructed canals and to close those open.
- Feb 13 To James Monroe. LS, PHi (4-0720); Draft by Reid, DLC (16); Extract, DNA-RG 75 (4-0728). Bassett, 2:164-70. Reviews events since his departure from Mobile.
- Feb 13 To David Bannister Morgan. ALS copy, DLC (16); Facsimile of ALS, John Heise Catalog 7245 (1927), Item 37 (4-0737). Asks whereabouts of a confidential mission.
- Feb 13 To Daniel Todd Patterson. Typed copy, DLC (71). Requests that a picket boat watch for return of prisoner exchange negotiators.
- Feb 13 To William Piatt. DS, DLC (mAJs). Orders payment of \$40 to William O. Butler.
- Feb 13 To James Winchester. LS, NHi (4-0738); Copy, DLC (16). Warns that British vessels might attack Mobile.
- Feb 13 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. AN by proxy, DLC (16). Agrees to accompany AJ on inspection of fortifications.
- Feb 13 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Introduces Peter Allard, who seeks furloughs for certain heads of families.
- Feb 13 From Alexander Cochrane (enclosure: Henry Bathurst to Matthew Wood, Dec 26, 1814, DLC-15). LS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:177. Sends copy of document announcing signing of the Treaty of Ghent.
- Feb 13 From William H. Erwin. ALS, DLC (16). Requests release from service.
- Feb 13 From José Forzen, Francisco Lombardini, and Angel Ramirez. LS endorsed by José Alvarez de Toledo supporting request, DLC (16). Request passports to return to Mexico.
- Feb 13 From James Harding. ALS, DLC (16). Discusses his arrest for disobedience of orders.
- Feb 13 From James Monroe. LS and Copies, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8); Copy, DLC (4-0735). Sends copies of January 27 act authorizing recruitment of volunteers.

- Feb 13 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (16). Advises that he is sending boat as requested.
- Feb 13 From John T. Pemberton. ALS with AJ endorsement directing order to James Winchester, DLC (16). Reports possible misuse of public funds by paymaster Waters Allen.
- Feb 13 From Leroy Pope. ALS, DLC (16). Announces impending arrival of Indian goods at Huntsville.
- Feb 13–14 *From John Stokely.* 277
- Feb 13 Thomas Langford Butler to John Brandt. ALS copy, DLC (67). Orders provisions to Bay St. Louis.
- Feb 14 From Willie Blount (enclosures: Blount to William Carroll and to John Coffee, Feb 14). LS, DLC (16). Asks AJ to transmit addresses praising troops.
- Feb 14 From William DuBourg. ALS, DLC (16). Sends list of women who request release of their sons or husbands.
- Feb 14 From Joseph Dubuclet. ALS, DLC (16). Requests furloughs for two men.
- Feb 14 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (16). Transmits list (not found) of jailed men willing to enlist in the foreign legion.
- Feb 14 From James Monroe. LS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:170. Announces arrival of the Treaty of Ghent.
- Feb 14 From John T. Pemberton. ALS, DLC (16). Asks permission to pay three army regiments from recruiting funds.
- Feb 14 Thomas Langford Butler to David Holmes. ALS with ANS by AJ to expedite express, Ms-Ar (4-0740); ALS draft, DLC (16). Requests inquiry on corn shipped from Tennessee; reports possibility of British attack on Mobile; relays AJ's message to hasten Rachel on her way.
- Feb 14 Henry Chotard to James Winchester. ALS, DLC (71). Requests that Waters Allen be ordered to headquarters.
- Feb 15 To Walter Hampden Overton. ALS copy, DLC (16). Reports that Rachel and Mrs. Overton have not yet arrived; discusses British naval activity; grants permission to come to New Orleans.
- Feb 15 *From Juan Pablo Anaya.* 278
- Feb 15 From Valery Bordelon, Jacques Henri Urbain Plauché, and Charles Cappel. Extract, *The Collector* (May 1952), Item R934 (4-0743). Request discharge.
- Feb 15 From John Chabaud. ALS, DLC (16). Transmits copies of Louisiana legislative report.
- Feb 15 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Requests equipment for Tchefuncta; suggests consolidation of certain units and release of supernumerary officers.
- Feb 15 From Charles DeClouet. ALS, DLC (16). Denies rumor that he consorted with the British.
- Feb 15 From Nicholas Girod. LS, DLC (16). Asks for clarification of civil magistrates' jurisdiction.
- Feb 15 From Jean Humbert. ALS, DLC (16). Requests approval of uniform for foreign legion.

- Feb 15 From Thomas Shields. ALS fragment, ICHi (4-0746); Extract, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Reports British vessels off Mobile and predicts attack.
- Feb 15 From Robert Simson et al. ALS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:175. Request permission for British prisoners to walk about the city.
- Feb 15 From Howell Tatum. ALS, DLC (16). Requests additional instructions for his map of British and American encampments.
- Feb 15 Thomas Langford Butler to Silas Dinsmoor. ALS copy, DLC (16). Transmits approval of his plans and informs him that he will receive arms.
- Feb 15 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Shields. ALS copy, DLC (16); Copy, DNA-RG 75 (mAJs). Advises of arms and rations shipment and requests report on British movements.
- Feb 15 John Reid to Nicholas Girod. ALS draft, DLC (16). Assures him that civil law retains jurisdiction over ordinary crimes in New Orleans.
- Feb 15 John Reid to Howell Tatum. ALS copy, DLC (16). Clarifies instructions regarding map of encampments.
- Feb 16 To [Antoine Bourgeau]. AL copy, DLC (16). Appoints him captain in the foreign legion.
- Feb 16 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Advises of a \$25,000 draft on the quartermaster's account.
- Feb 16 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Invites AJ to ceremony for presentation of colors to DeClouet's regiment.
- Feb 16 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs); Copy, DNA-RG 75 (4-0750). Introduces Pierre Juzan, captain of Choctaw unit.
- Feb 16 From Martin Davis Hardin (enclosure: Resolution of Kentucky Legislature, Feb 8, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, March 14). ALS, DLC (16). Transmits resolution praising AJ's successes.
- Feb 16 From Jean Humbert (enclosure: Humbert to George T. Ross, Feb 15, with reply). LS, DLC (16). Requests transfer of Joseph Pedragas to the foreign legion.
- Feb 16 From Jean Humbert. LS by proxy, DLC (16). Requests that foreign legion recruits at Camp Morgan be admitted to New Orleans.
- Feb 16 From Robert McCausland (enclosure: Louis D'Aquin to McCausland, Feb 15). LS, DLC (16). Explains that manpower shortage has delayed construction of batteries at Chef Menteur.
- Feb 16 From Henry D. Peire. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (4-0754). Requests correction of war department's register of 44th Infantry.
- Feb 16 From Jesse Wharton. 280
- Feb 16 From James Winchester. 280
- [cFeb 16] From Felix Ferraire. ADS, ICHi (4-0803). Requests discharge.
- Feb 16 Robert Butler to Jacques Philippe Villeré. ALS and LC, LNHIC (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0084). Inquires about delivery of arms to Hopkins.
- Feb 16 John Reid to John Chabaud. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges receipt of legislative report.

- Feb 16 John Reid to Robert Simson et al. ALS copy, DLC (16); LC, DLC (62). Charges that British failure to honor terms delays prisoner exchange; denies their request to walk freely in the city.
- Feb 16 Draft on war department for \$25,000 for deposit in the Bank of Orleans. Facsimile of DS, Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812* (1868), p. 1053 (4-0756).
- Feb 16 Receipt for \$61.29 from Felicité Bosque for rent of house, January 13–31. Abstract, Robert K. Black Catalog 103, p. 17 (4-0749).
- Feb 17 To [Robert Hays]. Extract, Thomas F. Madigan Catalog (Nov 6, 1936), Item 113 (4-0761). Discusses prisoner exchange.
- Feb 17 To Robert Hays. 281
- Feb 17 To Henry Hunter et al. LC, DLC (62). Thanks them for letter of February 4.
- Feb 17 To James Monroe (enclosure: Felix Maria Calleja del Rey to Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Nov 28, 1814). ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Encloses letter on Mexico's need to maintain close ties with the British.
- Feb 17 To James Monroe (enclosures: Walter H. Overton to AJ, Jan 19; Uriah Blue to AJ, Jan 10; Thomas Shields to AJ, Feb 15). LS, THi (4-0757); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:172–73 (extract). Forwards report on attack at Fort St. Philip; discusses British failure to comply with exchange agreement.
- Feb 17 From Daniel Carmick. ALS with AJ endorsement granting request, DLC (16). Requests return to the marines of arms and a fife and drum corps.
- Feb 17 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0086). Orders black laborers sent to Chef Menteur.
- Feb 17 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (16); LC, L-M (mAJs). Reports sending thirty blacks to Chef Menteur and relinquishing control of laborers to quartermaster general.
- Feb 17 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (16). Discusses property claims arising from defense of Fort St. John.
- Feb 17 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (16). Requests captain's commission for Louis Paimboeuf.
- Feb 17 From James Monroe. LS with Feb 16 corrected to Feb 17, DLC (16); LC dated Feb 16, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8); Copy dated Feb 16, DLC (4-0751). Announces ratification of peace treaty; orders suspension of military operations and discharge of militia.
- Feb 17 From Diego Morphy. 282
- Feb 17 From George Henry Nixon. ALS, ICHi (4-0763). Reports on British fleet off Ship Island and transfer of Peter C. Chavenet, accused of treason.
- Feb 17 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (16). Advises that copper to complete a ship will be procured in Havana.
- Feb 17 From William D. Perry. ALS, DLC (16). Requests release or a speedy trial.
- Feb 17 From Joaquin Provensal et al. LS, DLC (16). Suggest that Captain Lafitte give evidence to support their release from imprisonment.

- Feb 17 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (16). Requests letter to the secretary of war in his behalf.
- Feb 17 From Philemon Thomas. ALS, DLC (16). Reports arrival of fifteen corn boats at Baton Rouge.
- Feb 17 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (16). Inquires about replacements for Tennessee militia whose terms expire in March.
- Feb 17 Robert Butler to Daniel Parker (enclosures: Henry D. Peire to AJ, Feb 16; Peire to Butler, Feb 2; Isaac L. Baker to George T. Ross, December 25, 1814, M566-66). ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-66); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0087). Transmits reports of New Orleans campaign; renews an inquiry regarding rank of officers.
- Feb 17 John Reid to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62). States that AJ will probably not attend ceremonies for DeClouet's regiment.
- Feb 17 John Reid to Daniel Todd Patterson. LC, DLC (62). States that the copper supplier will be issued a passport to Havana.
- Feb 17 Order convening court-martial of René Gabriel Villeré with transcript of proceedings. DS, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs).
- [cFeb 17] From Edward George Washington Butler. ALS, DLC (16). Requests payment to G. W. Owen for board.
- Feb 18 To Stephen A. Hopkins. ALS draft, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:173. Inquires about the time required to reassemble his brigade should they be granted a furlough.
- Feb 18 To James Monroe. ALS draft and Copy, DLC (16); LC and Extract, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:173-75. Defends his actions to protect Mobile and the Gulf Coast.
- Feb 18 From John E. Davidson (enclosure: H. Hedden to Davidson, Dec 16, 1814, DLC-60). ALS, DLC (16). Explains his imprisonment and requests release.
- Feb 18 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0764). Reports that he has granted three British officers limited freedom and solicits approval.
- Feb 18 From Daniel Parker. LS, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Orders discharge of militia and volunteers.
- Feb 18 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (16). Reports observation of the British fleet.
- [Feb 18] From [Michael Reynolds]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses reinforcements.
- Feb 18 John Reid to Valery Bordelon, Jacques Henri Urbain Plauché, and Charles Cappel. LC, DLC (62). Denies petition for discharge.
- Feb 18 John Reid to M. Simon et al. LC, DLC (62). Denies petition for release from service.
- Feb 18 General order by Robert Butler threatening arrest for publication of information on the army's strength, reinforcements, and munitions. LC, L-M and DNA-RG 98 (mAJs). New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, Feb 21.
- Feb 19 To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, Feb 21 (mAJs; 4-0766). Confirms receipt of

- news of the peace treaty, but requires vigilance until officially notified.
- Feb 19 From John Lambert. ALS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:175. Advises that seamen captured December 14 have arrived for exchange.
- Feb 19 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (16). Requests return of De Towns Madox to Knoxville to face a homicide charge.
- Feb 19 Thomas Langford Butler to Robert McCausland. LC, DLC (62). Requests list of absentees from Louis D'Aquin's battalion.
- Feb 19 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0091). Orders transfer of laborers from Gentilly Road to Chef Menteur.
- Feb 19 General order by Henry Chotard reporting verdict of court of inquiry on January 8 west bank action and AJ's approval of same. LCs, DNA-RG 98 and L-M (mAJ's). *Niles' Register*, April 22.
- Feb 20 To Alexander Cochrane. LS, UKENL (4-0767); Draft by Livingston, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:175-76. Discusses exchange of remaining prisoners and again asks for return of runaway slaves.
- Feb 20 To John Lambert. Draft by Livingston, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:176 (extract). Apologizes for mistaken efforts of some American officers to recruit prisoners into service.
- Feb 20 To *Hughes Lavergne*. 283
- Feb 20 From James Brown (1766-1835). ALS, DLC (16). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 20(1937):83-85. Assures AJ that lack of armaments at New Orleans is not the fault of James Monroe.
- Feb 20 From William Charles Cole Claiborne (enclosure: Garrigues Flaujac to Claiborne, Feb 15). LS, DLC (16). Reports execution of orders re fortifications at Chef Menteur and discusses discharge of about 550 men, partly to ward off slave insurrection.
- Feb 20 From David Holmes. ALS, DLC (16); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0771). Seeks permission for Christopher Rankin to resign.
- Feb 20 From Robert McCausland (enclosure: Report of absentees from battalions of D'Aquin and Lacoste, Feb 20, DLC-67). LS, DLC (16). Sends report.
- Feb 20 From Louis Pellerin. ALS with AJ endorsement sending claim to war department, DLC (16). Requests compensation for requisitioned oxen.
- Feb 20 From Jacques Tanesse. LS, DLC (16). Reports on construction of batteries around New Orleans.
- Feb 20 From Maunsel White. ALS, DLC (16). Bassett, 2:176-77. Reports little success in reclaiming slaves and suggests that individual owners be allowed to negotiate.
- Feb 20 From James Winchester (enclosure: Resignation, Feb 20). ALS, DLC (16). Resigns commission.
- Feb 20 From Charles Wollstonecraft (enclosure: Alexander Cochrane to Clement Milward, Jan 26). ALS, DLC (16). Describes forwarded documents.
- Feb 20 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (16). Reports on arrangements for final exchange of prisoners.

- [Feb 20] From Elisha T. Hall. ALS, DLC (16). Reports sending dispatches from Fort St. Philip by messenger.
- Feb 21 To Alexander Cochrane. LS, UkENL (4-0774); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:177-78. Acknowledges receipt of Cochrane's letter of February 13 and informs him that more prisoners are ready for exchange.
- Feb 21 To David Holmes. LS, Ms-Ar (4-0777); ALS draft, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:178-79. Requests him to send on prisoners for exchange; relays Cochrane's news of peace treaty.
- Feb 21 To Charles Wollstonecraft. Draft by Livingston, DLC (17). Orders him to request the British to prepare for receipt of prisoners at the Balize.
- Feb 21 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. LS, DLC (17). Reports on inspection of batteries.
- Feb 21 From Peter Achille Rivery. ALS, DLC (17). Explains request to delay trip to Washington for settlement of commissary accounts.
- [Feb 21] From Ebenezer [Cooley]. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses medical appointments.
- [Feb 21] From Pierre LeBreton Duplessis. ALS, DLC (17). Announces availability of boats to transport prisoners.
- Feb 21 Robert Butler to Garrigues Flaujac. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0093). Approves discharge of troops, subject to recall.
- Feb 21 *John Reid to Godwin Brown Cotten.* 284
- Feb 21 Certificates of Jean Humbert requesting commissions for José Perez and Joseph Joly. ADS, DLC (17).
- Feb 22 To John McIntosh (1755-1826). ALS draft, DLC (17). Complains about surrender of Fort Bowyer; warns that vigilance must be maintained.
- Feb 22 To Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, Nc (4-0780). Asks who will supervise exchange of British prisoners at the Balize.
- Feb 22 To William Piatt. ALS copy, DLC (17). Instructs him on distribution of corn.
- Feb 22 To Charles C. B. Thompson (from AJ and Daniel Todd Patterson). LS, DNA-RG 59 (M179-31); Draft by Reid, DLC (17). Instruct him on prisoner exchange at the Balize.
- Feb 22 *To James Winchester.* 285
- Feb 22 From Stephen A. Hopkins. ALS, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:173 (extract). Reports strength of his brigade and discusses time required for reassembly from furlough.
- Feb 22 From Jean Humbert. LS with AJ endorsement requiring roster with signatures, DLC (67). Reports strength of Bourgeau's company.
- Feb 22 From James Kerns. LS, DLC (71). Asks if AJ was born in Ireland.
- Feb 22 From William Piatt. ALS, DLC (17). Requests an assistant in the quartermaster general's office.
- [cFeb 22] From Reuben Hird. ALS, DLC (17). Discusses his mutiny and requests disapproval of death sentence.
- Feb 22 John Reid to Joseph Joly. ALS, DLC (17). Appoints him captain in the "Legion of Francs."

- Feb 23 To James Winchester. LC, DLC (62). Again complains about surrender of Fort Bowyer and urges preparedness.
- Feb 23 From Concheta Darjou. ALS, DLC (17). Requests release of her husband Dominique from the militia.
- Feb 23 From Walker Gilbert. ALS, DLC (17). Reports on construction of defenses at Pass Manchac.
- Feb 23 From John McIntosh, 1755–1826 (enclosures: John Lambert to James Winchester, Feb 21; McIntosh to Lambert, Feb 22, DLC-17). ALS, PHi (4-0783). Announces his arrival in Mobile and requests instructions on prisoner exchange.
- Feb 23 From William Wakefield. ALS, DLC (17). Advises that he is sending a deserter from the U.S. Army.
- Feb 23 Robert Butler to James Winchester. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0095). Pardons West Tennessee militiamen confined for mutiny.
- Feb 23 John Reid to José Perez. ALS, DLC (17). Appoints him captain in the “Legion of Fracs.”
- Feb 24 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Washington *National Intelligencer*, March 20. Relays news of Fort Bowyer’s fall and the necessity to exchange 400 British prisoners for the garrison there.
- Feb 24 From Andrew Barratt. ALS, DLC (17). Suggests that he may be related to AJ.
- Feb 24 *From William Charles Cole Claiborne.* 286
- Feb 24 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (67). Sends return of the foreign legion.
- Feb 24 From Charles Wollstonecraft (enclosure: Narcissus Brouton and James S. Waide to Wollstonecraft, Feb 24). ALS, DLC (17). Reports on contacts with British off Fort St. Philip.
- Feb 25 To William Charles Cole Claiborne. LC, DLC (62); Draft by Reid, DLC (59). Denies request for discharge of the Louisiana militia.
- Feb 25 To Stephen A. Hopkins. ALS draft, DLC (17); LC, DLC (62); Copy, LNHic (4-0788). Bassett, 2:181. Grants furlough to his militia.
- Feb 25 From Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS, DLC (17). Reports that firing has been heard near Petite Coquille.
- Feb 25 From Oliver Duclozel. ALS, DLC (17). Requests a furlough.
- Feb [25] *From Robert McCausland.* 287
- Feb 25 From William Lord Robeson. ALS, DLC (17). Discusses supply situation at Mobile.
- Feb 25 From William Willis. ALS, DLC (17). Discusses payment for John Henderson.
- Feb 25 From James Winchester (enclosure: Copy of resignation, Feb 25). ALS, DLC (17). Encloses copy in substance of his resignation, sent by last mail.
- [cFeb 25] To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. Draft by Reid, DLC (4-0888). Turns over command of the New Orleans sector and summarizes its defenses (letter not sent).
- Feb 26 To James Bloodworth. LC, DLC (62). Instructs on payment of specific officers.

- Feb 26 To John Lambert (enclosures: AJ to Alexander Cochrane, Feb 20 and 21). LC, DLC (62). Latour, Appendix, p. xcvi. Announces that 400 British prisoners are ready to be exchanged for Americans captured at Fort Bowyer.
- Feb 26 To Charles Wollstonecraft. LC, DLC (62). Advises that no additional black laborers can be sent to Fort St. Philip.
- [Feb 26] To Charles Wollstonecraft. LC, DLC (62). Asks him to confirm report of threatened mutiny at Fort St. Philip.
- Feb 26 From Joseph Dubuclet. ALS, DLC (17). Requests furloughs for some of his men.
- Feb 26 From George Duffield. ALS, DLC (17). Congratulates AJ on prospect of peace; praises Thomas C. Clarke.
- Feb 26 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (17). Asks assistance in retaining his commission.
- Feb 26 From Hays G. White (enclosure: Summons to appear in Adams County Superior Court, April term, DLC-18). ALS, DLC (17). Reports subpoena to court in Washington, Mississippi Territory; discusses repair of arms and the conduct of British prisoners.
- Feb 26 Robert Butler to Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0098). Orders arrest of deserters from D'Aquin's battalion.
- Feb 27 From Hugh Chain et al. DS, DLC (17). Request reduction of death penalty for Solomon Brumfield and James Harding.
- Feb 27 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: Sketch of fort, DLC-67). ALS, DLC (17). Reports on defenses of Petite Coquille.
- Feb 27 From Benjamin Goodin. ALS, DLC (17). Requests passport for a provision boat.
- Feb 27 From John Gordon. ALS, DLC (17). Reports that he will lead Chickasaws to Mobile.
- Feb 27 From Benjamin Hawkins. 288
- Feb 27 From Alexander LaBranche. ALS, PHi (4-0795). Requests discharge for the Louisiana 5th Regiment.
- Feb 27 From John Lambert. 290
- Feb 27 From Citizens of Louisiana. 291
- Feb 27 From Matthew McAllister (enclosure: Resolutions of Savannah city council, Feb 21). LS, DLC (17). Transmits resolutions praising AJ's successes.
- Feb 27 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (17). Requests payment for coal furnished to the army.
- Feb 27 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (17). Suggests that the army and navy share cost of damage to John Henderson's boat.
- Feb 27 From Thomas Shields. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHI (4-0796). Acknowledges receipt of munitions.
- Feb 27 From Young Williams. ALS, DLC (17). Asks permission to deliver supplies at Springfield.
- Feb 27 Robert H. Ord to James Christie. ALS with AJ endorsement requesting preservation of letter as evidence of arrival of British reinforcements, DLC (71). Inquires about Christie's health and sends news of the British camp.

- Feb 27 Resolution of the United States Congress. DS and Copy, DLC (17). Washington *National Intelligencer*, March 3. Awards gold medal to AJ in appreciation for victory at New Orleans.
- [cFeb 27] From Benjamin Morgan et al. DS, ICHI (4-0790). Request clemency for Brumfield and Harding.
- Feb 28 To Thomas B. Johnson. ANS, MHi (4-0798). Requests mail for AJ and his family.
- Feb 28 From Timothy Bigelow (enclosures: Resolution of Massachusetts House of Representatives, Feb 27). ALS, DLC (17). Forwards resolution of thanks.
- Feb 28 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (17). Requests help in paying for corn and hay.
- Feb 28 From Ebenezer H. Cummins. ALS, DLC (17). Requests a biography for his history of the war.
- Feb 28 *From John Howe et al.* 292
- Feb 28 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (17). Reports selection of Louis Jacques Barbin as company commander in foreign legion.
- Feb 28 From George Macquillen. ALS, DLC (17). Requests pardon for Brumfield and Harding.
- Feb 28 From Daniel Todd Patterson (enclosures: Richard Dealy to Patterson, Feb 27; William Johnson to Patterson, Feb 27). ALS, DLC (17). Forwards letters commending the services of Harding and Brumfield.
- Feb 28 From [Charles Wollstonecraft]. AL fragments, DLC (75). Denies threat of mutiny at Fort St. Philip.
- Feb 28 Robert Butler to Louis de Tousard. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0103). Grants permission to copy from the general order regarding French subjects.
- Feb 28 *Order to the French Citizens of New Orleans.* 294
- Feb 28 Michel Fortier to Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (17). Asks intercession with AJ for pardon of Chavenet.
- Feb 28 Advertisement for Pacolet's stud season. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, March 1 (4-0800).
- [Feb] From Caleb Cox et al. ADS, DLC (4-0670). Request inquiry into conduct of their company at the January 8 battle.
- [Feb] John Reid to James Monroe (enclosure: Journal of Louis Simon, Dec 14, 1814-Feb 1, 1815). AL fragment, DNA-RG 107 (M221-66). Transmits journal describing activities of the 1st Battalion of Free Men of Color sent to Chef Menteur by AJ's order, December 16, 1814.
- [Feb] From David C. Wallace. LS, DLC (17). Petitions for release from jail.
- [cFeb] From Emilie Lacoste [Desporter]. ALS, DLC (4-0672). Requests aid for her family.
- March 1 To Willie Blount. LS, T (4-0806). Asks him to supply replacements for militia units whose terms are expiring.
- March 1 From Joseph Dubuclet. ALS, DLC (17). Requests permission for three men to return home for horses.
- March 1 From David Holmes. LS, DLC (17); LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-0808). Reports that British prisoners are en route to New Orleans.

- March 1 From John McKee. ALS, ICHi (4-0809). Announces arrival at Ford's ferry with unprovisioned Choctaw warriors.
- March 1 From Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, DLC (17). Asks for additional carpenters at Tchefuncta.
- March 1 General order by Robert Butler pardoning Solomon Brumfield, James Harding, and James Holtz. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJ's); Extracts, DNA-RG 153 (mAJ's) and L-M (mAJ's).
- March 1 Henry Chotard to Alexander LaBranche. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0103). Authorizes release of his men, subject to recall.
- March 2 To William Berkeley Lewis. DS, William Dearborn (mAJ's). Orders payment of Sappington & Breathitt account.
- March 2 From John H. Holland. ALS, DLC (17). Certifies that James Sterling, captured from a British boat, is an American.
- March 2 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (17). Announces arrival at Fort St. Philip and reports that Wollstonecraft has made public AJ's letter on rumors of mutiny at the fort.
- March 2 From Daniel Hughes (enclosure: John Peddie to Hughes, March 1). ALS, DLC (17). Encloses letter advising that prisoners from Fort Bowyer are en route to the exchange point.
- March 2 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (67). Encloses foreign legion return.
- March 2 From Robert McCausland. ALS, DLC (17). Reports that a forage shortage at Chef Menteur caused return of cavalry battalion to headquarters.
- March 2 From John T. Pemberton (enclosure: Thomas L. Harman to Pemberton, March 1). ALS, DLC (17). Encloses refusal of Planters Bank to loan funds on U.S. bills of exchange.
- March 2 From William Lord Robeson. ALS, DLC (17). Acknowledges receipt of orders at Mobile; reports ordering Uriah Blue and Waters Allen to New Orleans.
- March 2 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (17). Reports that East Tennessee militia is adequately trained and discusses courts-martial in his command.
- March 2 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (17). Discusses AJ's letter on mutiny at Fort St. Philip and requests a court-martial.
- March 2 General order by Robert Butler reporting courts-martial of contractors Jacob Smith and Thomas Maples and AJ's disapproval of not guilty verdicts. DS, DNA-RG 153 (mAJ's); Copy, DLC (mAJ's).
- March 3 To John McIntosh (1755-1826). LC, DLC (62). Urges vigilance despite rumors of peace treaty.
- March 3 To James Winchester. LS copy, DLC (17); LS copy dated Feb 3, DLC (16). Accepts resignation.
- March 3 From James Brown (1766-1835). ALS, DLC (17). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 20(1937):85-86. Discusses disagreement in Congress over reduction of the army.
- March 3 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (17). Reports on Fort St. Philip and requests transfer of Wollstonecraft to another post.
- March 3 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (17). Announces transfer of a British deserter to New Orleans.

- March 3 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (17). Lists officers selected for foreign legion.
- March 3 From John Wright. 294
- March 4 To Daniel Hughes. Draft by Livingston, DLC (17). Orders him to inform British that prisoners are expected from Natchez.
- March 4 To John Lambert. LS copy, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:182. Reports delay of British prisoners from Natchez; requests parole of Thomas Shields.
- March 4 To George Henry Nixon. ALS, InU-Li (4-0813); LC, DLC (62). Discusses efforts to relieve supply shortage at his post.
- March 4 To [Philemon Thomas]. 296
- March 4 To Louis de Tousard. LS draft, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:182. Refuses to retract order for removal of French citizens from New Orleans.
- March 4 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (17). Complains that the quartermaster general has not properly measured corn supplied by Giles Harding.
- March 4 From William Carroll. ALS, DNA-RG 233 (4-0811). ASP, *Claims*, 1:730. Certifies damage to Francis B. Languille's plantation.
- March 4 From Moses Duffy. ALS, DLC (17). Requests release of Thomas Mannin from the guardhouse.
- March 4 From Adrian Dumartrait. ALS, DLC (17). Requests release from militia service.
- March 4 From Peter Hog. ALS, DLC (17). Requests attention to seamen serving in his battery.
- March 4 From Mateo González Manrique. ALS and Copy, DLC (17). Requests passport for shipment of supplies to Pensacola.
- March 4 From John T. Pemberton (enclosure: Thomas Urquhart to Pemberton, March 3). ALS, DLC (17). Encloses Louisiana Bank's refusal of funds.
- March 4 Robert Butler to Jean LeClerc. Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, March 4 (mAJs). Requests publication of law providing death penalty for spying by aliens.
- March 5 Robert Butler to Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0104). Orders arrest of Louis Louaillier and execution of order banishing French subjects claiming exemption.
- March 5 From Mathew Arbuckle. ALS, ICHi (4-0816). Suggests comfortable quarters for Louaillier for health reasons.
- March 5 Thomas Langford Butler to Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:183. Relays instructions on Louaillier's conditions of confinement.
- March 5 To Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:183. States that Louaillier will be tried for inciting mutiny and orders Arbuckle to arrest anyone attempting to serve a writ of habeas corpus for his release.
- March 5 To Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:183. Orders the arrest of Dominick A. Hall.
- March 5 To Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. Broadside, THi (4-0819). *Niles' Register*, April 22. Discusses February 28 order requiring

- French citizens exempted from military service to leave New Orleans and enjoins strict enforcement.
- [March 5] To William Piatt. DS, William Dearborn (mAJs). Orders payment of Parine, a washwoman employed in hospital.
- [March 5] To William Piatt. Facsimile of DS, Gary Hendershott Catalog (1988), Item 47 (mAJs). Orders payment of Rose, a washwoman employed in hospital.
- March 5 From John Coffee (enclosure: Robert L. Cobbs to Coffee, March 4). ALS, DLC (17). Requests assistance in settling accounts of washwomen employed at hospital.
- March 5 Statement by Louis Louaillier declaring his authorship of newspaper article signed "a frenchmen of origin Citizen of Louisiana." ADS and Translation, DLC (17).
- March 5 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (17). Discusses rumor of mutiny at Fort St. Philip and requests court-martial.
- March 5 *Rachel Jackson to Robert Hays.* 297
- March 5 *Pierre Louis Morel to Dominick A. Hall.* 299
- [March 5] From Pierre Louis Morel. Printed, Parton, 2:312 (4-0818). Advises that he has obtained a writ of habeas corpus for Louaillier.
- March 6 *To Thomas Beale.* 301
- March 6 To Godwin Brown Cotten (enclosure: Return J. Meigs, 1764–1824, to postmasters, Feb 14). Printed, *Louisiana Courier*, March 8 (4-0820). Bassett, 2:171. States that enclosed letter confirms news of peace but leaves doubt about treaty ratification.
- March 6 To Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:451–52. Relates that war department dispatch purporting to confirm ratification of treaty contained only Monroe's recruiting order of February 13.
- March 6 To John Lambert. Copy, UKENL (4-0822); Draft by Livingston, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:184–85. Relates his belief that the treaty has been ratified but that the official dispatch was lost in the mail.
- March 6 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); Draft by Reid, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:184. Reports confusion in delivery of Monroe's dispatches re treaty ratification; complains of mutinous spirit in New Orleans.
- March 6 From Louis de Tousard. ALS, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:186–87. Protests order requiring French citizens to leave New Orleans.
- March 6 To Louis de Tousard. LS draft, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:187. Blames him for dissaffection among French troops.
- March 6 To Louis de Tousard. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:187–88. Orders compliance with the order of February 28 by 4 P.M.
- March 6 From Thomas Beale. ALS, DLC (17). Recollects William C. C. Claiborne's conversation about dissatisfaction of troops and citizens in New Orleans.
- March 6 *From Edmund Pendleton Gaines.* 301
- March 6 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (17). Recommends Charles K. Blanchard for judge advocate of the 7th Military District.
- March 6 From John T. Pemberton (enclosure: Joseph Saul to Pemberton, March 6). ALS, DLC (17). Reports lack of funds to pay recruits and asks if AJ has arranged a loan from the Bank of Orleans.

- March 6 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (17). States his intention to remain in service until peace is certain.
- March 6 Order by Robert Butler to convene court-martial of Louis Louaillier on March 7. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- March 6 Thomas Langford Butler to Michael Reynolds. LC, DLC (62). Commands immediate execution of order for obstruction of Bayou Barataria.
- [March 6] Writ of habeas corpus for Louis Louaillier. Copy, DLC (4-0821).
- March 7 To John Lambert. Draft by Livingston, DLC (17). Latour, Appendix, p. xcix. Lists eight men allowed to cross lines to negotiate return of slaves held by the British.
- March 7 *To the Louisiana Militia.* 303
- March 7 From Willie Blount. LS, DLC (17). Announces deposit of \$150,000 from the war department in a Nashville bank.
- March 7 From Thomas Gales (enclosure: Address to Choctaws and other Indians, March 1). ALS, DLC (17). Reports on organization of Indian soldiers at Natchitoches.
- March 7 From Daniel Hughes (enclosure: James Brown, Jr., to Hughes, March 7). ALS, DLC (17). Forwards Brown's resignation.
- March 7 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (17). Commends services of Uriah Blue; reports confinement of Thomas Shields near Dauphin Island.
- [March 7] From Robert McCausland. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses defenses at LaBertonniere's.
- March 7 General order by Robert Butler discharging a portion of the Louisiana militia and providing for the settlement of damage claims. LC, DNA-RG 98 and L-M (mAJs).
- March 8 To New Orleans citizens and soldiers. LC signed by Robert Butler, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs). New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, March 9 (mAJs; 4-0826). At request of Plauché's, D'Aquin's, and Lacoste's battalions suspends in part the order removing French citizens from New Orleans.
- March 8 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (17). Requests assistance in settling Dr. John Baker's military accounts.
- March 8 *From Alexis Daudet.* 304
- March 8 From David Bannister Morgan. ALS, PHi (4-0824); ALS draft, InU-Li (4-0825). Inquires about discharge of militia.
- March 8 From Bernard M. Patteson. ALS, DLC (17). Requests furlough.
- March 8 From James Rinker et al. LS, DLC (17). Request permission to negotiate for return of their slaves.
- March 8 Thomas Langford Butler to Mathew Arbuckle. LC, DLC (62). Orders confinement of John Dick for mutinous conduct.
- March 8 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas Beale. LC, DLC (62). Orders arrest of Joshua Lewis for "exciting and promoting mutiny."
- March 9 From Daniel Hughes (enclosures: William Lawrence to Hughes, March 8; Hughes to Lawrence, John Peddie to Hughes, Hughes to Peddie, all March 9). ALS, DLC (17). Encloses correspondence re prisoner exchange; reports on problems with Wollstonecraft and on rising waters that have halted work on fortifications.

- March 9 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (17). Complains that bounties have not been paid to his recruits; commends men who have aided the legion.
- March 9 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (17). Reports desperate supply situation at Mobile.
- March 9 Thomas Langford Butler to Francis Newman. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:189 (extract). Orders volunteers at Petite Coquille to the city; urges vigilance until official news of peace arrives.
- March 10 From Robert Hays. ALS, DLC (17). Gives news of AJ's farm, Truxton, and relatives in Tennessee.
- March 10 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); LS copy, PHi (4-0828). Notifies him of withdrawal of \$10,000 from the Bank of Orleans for subsistence of the militia.
- March 10 To James Monroe. LS, DNA-RG 217 (4-0829). Requests decision on Dr. Thomas A. Claiborne's accounts.
- March 10 From Elkanah Watson. ALS, DLC (17). Sends copy of speech delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society.
- March 11 To Dominick Augustin Hall. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:189-90. Orders him out of New Orleans until official notice of a peace treaty arrives.
- March 11 To William Piatt. LC, DLC (62). Orders transfer of \$800 to William Carroll for forage.
- March 11 To John Thomas (1765-1838). LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (17). Orders remanning of the battery deserted by Kentuckians.
- March 11 From Barthelemy Favre. ALS and copy, DLC (17). Offers mitigation of charges against accused deserter William Stow.
- March 11 From John T. Pemberton. ALS, DLC (17). Asks if Josiah S. Johnston's plan for paying his regiment has been approved.
- March 11 From Michael Reynolds. ALS, DLC (17). Reports arrest of Jean B. Dupas.
- [March 11-14] *Draft of Opinion on Verdict of Court-Martial of Louis Louaillier.* 305
- March 11 Robert Butler to Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJ's). New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, March 14 (4-0843). Relays James Monroe's praise for their actions.
- March 11 Thomas Langford Butler to Peter Vorhees Ogden. ALS, L-M (mAJ's); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:189. Orders removal of Dominick A. Hall from the guardhouse and his release beyond Carroll's encampment.
- March 12 From Joseph Bosque. ALS, ICHi (4-0841). Reports names of deserters from Lacoste's and D'Aquin's battalions.
- March 12 From Lawson Henderson. ALS, DLC (17). Asks whether his brother James was killed in action.
- March 12 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (17). Reports that strong winds have delayed boats moving the British prisoners.
- March 12 From Daniel Hughes. ALS, DLC (17). Requests retention in the peacetime army.
- March 12 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (17). States intention to complete his duties before his resignation takes effect.
- March 12 Robert Butler to Michael Reynolds. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0108).

- Orders Jean B. Dupas to New Orleans for trial; denies reports that the militia have been discharged.
- March 13 To John Lambert. 309
- March 13 To John McIntosh (1755–1826). LS copy and Copy, DLC (17). Informs him of treaty ratification and of the imminent discharge of his Georgia militia.
- March 13 To Joseph Woodruff. LS copy, DLC (17). Latour, Appendix, p. ci. Orders him to carry dispatches to the British commander and receive surrender of posts under his control.
- March 13 From Daniel Hughes (enclosures: Michael Walsh to AJ, March 13; Ferdinand Lioteau to Hughes, [cMarch 13], DLC-14). ALS, DLC (17). Discusses ship traffic off Fort St. Philip and Wollstonecraft's furlough.
- March 13 From James Monroe. LS and Copy, DLC (17); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Orders expulsion of the British if they attempt to retain possession of Florida west of Perdido River.
- March 13 From [Thomas Shields]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports intelligence on British encampment at Dauphin Island.
- March 13 From Thomas Stuart (c1776–1841). ALS with AJ endorsement granting permission, DLC (17). Requests permission to return to Tennessee to prepare for his court-martial.
- March 13 From Michael Walsh. ALS, DLC (17). Requests permission to go to New Orleans on private business.
- March 13 *Proclamation of Peace.* 310
- March 14 To Mateo González Manrique. LC, DLC (62). Grants passport for relief vessel to Pensacola.
- March 14 To the troops at New Orleans. LC signed by Robert Butler, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs); Drafts by Reid, DLC (17 and 20). Bassett, 2:195–96 (draft dated March 21). Discharges them with praise for their services.
- March 14 From Charles Bushnell. ALS, DLC (17). Requests instruction on discharge of Philemon Thomas's militia at Baton Rouge.
- March 14 From Alexander James Dallas. LS and Copy, DLC (17); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M7-1); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (4-0845). Bassett, 2:190. Informs AJ that he and Jacob J. Brown will be continued as major generals in the peacetime army.
- [March 14] From John Anderson (d. 1818). ALS fragment, DLC (75). Discusses response in Tennessee to news of peace.
- March 14 Report of court-martial of Louis Louaillier with AJ's disapproval of the court's decision. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs); Copy, DNA-RG 153 (4-0847).
- March 15 To Neil B. Rose. Draft by Thomas L. Butler, DLC (17). Orders him to arrange supplies for march of Coffee's brigade to Tennessee.
- March 15 From Thomas Gales. ALS, DLC (17). Reports on Indian troops at Natchitoches.
- March 15 From John H. Holland. ALS, DLC (17). Sends three British prisoners for AJ's disposition.
- March 15 From 24th Infantry Regiment. AD, DLC (17). Praise AJ's services.

- [March 15] From [John Brandt]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses arrangements for purchase of supplies.
- [March 15] From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses trip to New Orleans.
- March 15 Promissory notes to James Jackson for \$2,000 and \$1,000. DS by proxy, DLC (17).
- March 16 To John Lambert. Copy, DLC (17). Regrets inability to meet with Lambert.
- March 16 To James Monroe [*Alexander James Dallas*]. 311
- March 16 From William Piatt. ALS, DLC (17). Asks permission to trade quartermaster department bills of exchange, redeemable by his successor, Knight, for \$50,000.
- March 16 To William Piatt. ALS draft and Draft by Reid and Thomas L. Butler, DLC (17). Grants authority to exchange \$40,000 in bills.
- March 16 From Jean Baptiste Plauché et al. Printed, New Orleans *Friend of the Laus*, March 25, (mAJ's; 4-0873). Praise AJ's services.
- [March 16] To Jean Baptiste Plauché et al. 312
- March 16 To Henri de Saint Gême. Copy, DLC (17). Commends services.
- March 16 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (17). Complains of difficulty in settling account with the quartermaster general.
- March 16 From John Lambert (enclosure: James Monroe to James Winchester, Feb 14, DLC-16). ALS, DLC (17). *Washington Globe*, June 18, 1842 (extract). Encloses notification of the treaty-signing received from Winchester.
- March 16 From Joseph Savary et al. 315
- March 17 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 98 (4-0882). Turns over command of the New Orleans sector and summarizes its defenses; orders him to tour Mississippi Territory forts to secure public property.
- March 17 To John T. Pemberton. ALS copy, DLC (68). Orders him to pay John Coffee \$5,000 for forage.
- March 17 From Harry Cage. ALS with AJ endowment, DLC (17). Resigns as assistant deputy quartermaster general at Mobile.
- March 17 From William G. Childress. ALS, DLC (17). Resigns commission.
- March 17 From David Files. ALS with AJ endorsement conditionally accepting resignation, DLC (17). Resigns as assistant deputy quartermaster general at Mobile.
- March 17 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (17). Requests payment of tailor for foreign legion uniforms.
- March 18 To John Coffee. LS copy, DLC (17); LC, DLC (62). Authorizes funds for his march to Nashville.
- March 18 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (17). Reports that weather and tired horses have slowed his march to New Orleans; asks AJ to recommend his retention in the peacetime army.
- March 18 From John Lambert. 316
- March 18 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (17). Discusses courts-martial of Thomas Coulter and Nathaniel Taylor and the severe food shortage.

- March 19 To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]. ALS draft, DLC (17). Introduces James E. Dinkins and recommends him for peace-time army.
- March 19 To William Piatt. ALS copy, DLC (17). Orders him to appoint an inspector of damages to the commandeered schooner *Diligence*.
- March 19 From David Files. ALS, DLC (17). Requests that his resignation take effect April 7.
- March 19 From John Lambert. ALS, DLC (17); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Bassett, 2:192. Advises of impending departure of British fleet and return of Fort Bowyer by March 25.
- March 19 From John McIntosh (1755–1826). ALS, DLC (17). Reports readiness to receive Fort Bowyer.
- March 19 From Daniel Parker. DS, DLC (17). Establishes guidelines for disposition of public property.
- March 20 To Benjamin Hawkins. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Informs him that Indian goods will be held until further instructions are received.
- March 20 To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Inquires about disposition of Indian supplies sent to Huntsville.
- March 20 To William Piatt. Copy, DLC (17). Orders him to pay forage accounts for Coffee's brigade.
- March 20 To Leroy Pope. LC, DLC (62). Instructs him to hold Indian goods until additional instructions are received.
- March 20 From John Adair. 318
- March 20 From Charles K. Blanchard. ALS, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:192. Reports a conversation with British quartermaster John Peddie who said that persons in New Orleans gave the British complete information on American fortifications.
- March 20 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (17). Requests payment of his legion.
- March 20 From James Monroe. LS, DLC (17). Transmits congressional resolutions of February 27.
- [March 21] To Jean Humbert. Copy dated April 15, DNA-RG 94 (4-0990). Advises that he has ordered discharge and payment of Humbert's troops.
- March 21 Robert Butler to John T. Pemberton. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0113). Orders payment of Humbert's legion and other troops.
- March 21 From John T. Pemberton. ALS, DLC (17). Reports Bank of Orleans' refusal to receive his exchange bills.
- [March 21] From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Acknowledges receipt of letter.
- March 21 Certification that John Hudry raised and commanded a company of volunteers during the New Orleans campaign. Printed, ASP, *Military Affairs*, 5:305 (4-0894).
- March 21–22 Documents re *United States v. A. Jackson*. Copies, DLC (17).
- March 21–31 Case file, *United States v. A. Jackson*. AD fragment, TxFNA (mAJs); Photocopy of AD fragment (in part) and additional documents, LNT (mAJs).

- March 21–31 Transcript in *United States v. A. Jackson*. Copy, DLC (4-0946). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 21(1938):382–99.
- March 22 To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Forwards for payment accounts for private arms lost in December 23 battle.
- March 22 From Thomas H. Boyles. ALS, DLC (17). Requests assistance in securing compensation for services.
- March 22 From Philemon Thomas. ALS, DLC (17). Requests assistance with accounts for Coffee's brigade.
- March 22 Writ from the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, requiring AJ to show cause why a fine for contempt should not be levied. ADS copy, DLC (17).
- March 23 From Henry Chotard. ADS with AJ endorsement, DLC (17). New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, April 15. Recalls conversation between William C. C. Claiborne and AJ in which Claiborne insinuated that the Louisiana legislature was "rotten."
- March 23 From Jean Humbert. LS, DLC (17). Requests assurance of pay and emoluments for his legion.
- March 23 From Joseph Woodruff (enclosures: Woodruff to John Lambert, March 17; Lambert to Woodruff, March 17 and 20). ALS, DLC (17); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Latour, Appendix, p. cxix-cxx. Reports delivery to Lambert of the official notification of the peace treaty.
- March 23, 24, 25 Official records of orders postponing action in *United States v. A. Jackson*. DS, DLC (17).
- March 24 To John Lambert. Copy, DLC (68); Typed copy, DLC (71). Discusses surrender of fugitive slaves and return of Fort Bowyer.
- March 24 From George Farragut. ALS, DLC (17). *American Historical Review*, 9(1903–4):767. Hints at desire for appointment.
- March 24 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: Hawkins to Edward Nicolls, March 19). ALS, DLC (17). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:723–24. Discusses arrangements with Nicolls for cessation of hostilities and return of friendly Indians' slaves.
- March 25 From Joseph Delaplaine. ALS copy, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:196–97. Reports commissioning Charles R. Leslie to paint scene of the Battle of New Orleans and requests details of the site and uniforms.
- March 25 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosures: John Miller to William Lawrence, March 24; certificate of David C. Ker, March 24). ALS, DLC (17). Encloses Miller's request for a medical furlough.
- March 25 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS and ALS copies dated March 24, DLC (17). Reports arrival in Washington and congressional plans for reduction of the army.
- March 25 Decision in *AJ v. Ezekiel Henry*. Copies, THi (4-0895), TDRh (4-0899).
- March 26 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (17). Reports imminent departure for Tennessee from Washington, Mississippi Territory.
- March 26 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: Elijah Montgomery to [Gaines?, March 1815], ICHi, mAJs). ALS, PHi (4-0909). Discusses Elijah Montgomery's request for furlough.

- March 26 From Samuel Hogg. ALS, DLC (17). Describes arrangements for care of sick left in Washington, Mississippi Territory.
- March 26 From John T. Pemberton. ALS, DLC (17). Requests confirmation of rumor that discharged soldiers are entitled to three months' extra pay.
- March 26 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (17). Desires continuation in peacetime army.
- [March 26] From William DuBourg. ALS, DLC (4-0907). Inquires if AJ will attend Easter services.
- March 27 From George Graham. LS and Copy, DLC (17); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M7-1). Relays the president's request that general officers retained in the army assemble in Washington in May to advise on the peace establishment.
- March 27 From William Piatt. ALS, DLC (17). Sends list of officers who have furnished complete returns to the quartermaster.
- [March 27] From [Joseph Carson]. AL fragment, ICHi (4-0910). Discusses the 3rd Infantry Regiment.
- [March 27] From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses Francis Newman's application for furlough.
- [March 27] *To the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.* 322
- [cMarch 27] From [Abner Lawson Duncan]. AD, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:198–99. Discusses necessity for martial law in New Orleans.
- [cMarch 27] From [Edward Livingston]. AD, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:197–98. Discusses the imposition of martial law in New Orleans.
- March 28 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, DLC (17). Corrects a report about procedure in Hall's court.
- March 28 From David Bannister Morgan. ADS, DLC (17). Bassett, 2:199–200. Discusses necessity for martial law in New Orleans.
- March 29 From John M. Davis. ALS with ANS endorsement by AJ asking John T. Pemberton's report on muster rolls and Pemberton's endorsement reporting on same, DLC (17). Reports that he has forwarded forms necessary for payment of troops.
- March 29 From Thomas G. Holmes. ALS, DLC (17). Offers to sell four slaves, now at the Hermitage.
- March 29 From John Thomas (1765–1838). Printed, *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, April 30, 1817 (mAJs). Requests payment of \$50 to Martin A. Parker.
- March 29 Order announcing arrival of Simeon Knight to assume the quartermaster general's office in New Orleans. DS, CoCC (4-0912).
- March 30 To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]. ALS draft, DLC (17). Recommends continuation of surgeon David C. Ker in the peacetime army.
- [cMarch 30] *To Simeon Knight.* 336
- March 30 From Manley Power. ALS, DLC (17); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Bassett, 2:200 (extract). Reports that he has assumed command of British troops on Dauphin Island; says that slaves who refused to return to their masters have embarked for Bermuda.
- [cMarch 30] Memorandum for John Reid to draft a letter to the secretary of

- war, outlining recent events re disloyalty in New Orleans. AD, DLC (4-0913).
- March 31 From Thomas Beale et al. LS, DLC (17); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 4. Thank AJ for his leadership and services.
- [March 31] To Thomas Beale et al. Draft by Livingston, DLC (4-0916). New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 4. Expresses appreciation.
- March 31 From William Preston Anderson (enclosure: Resignation of John B. Long, March 31). ALS, DLC (17). Forwards resignation.
- March 31 From Daniel Parker. LS, DLC (17); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Requests a list of posts that must be defended.
- March 31 From Charles Savary. ALS, NjP (mAJs). Asks AJ to support his claim for relief.
- [March 31] To the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana. DS drafts, DLC (17). *Friend of the Laws*, April 1. Explains refusal to answer interrogatories. ' 337
- [March 31] To *Citizens and Soldiers of New Orleans*. 337
- [cMarch 31] To *Unknown*.
- March From Barkley Martin et al. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, April 11 (4-0805). Resolution by Bedford County Circuit Court grand jury, thanking AJ and his troops for their effort at New Orleans.
- [March] From Pierre Cavaillé. DS, ICHi (4-0801). Requests additional food ration for his daughter.
- [March] From Felix Ferraire. ADS, DLC (17). Requests return of his boat.
- [March] Memorandum of accounts to be paid to J. Steel. AD, DLC (17).
- April 1 To Alexander James Dallas. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-144). Recommends Samuel Spotts for patronage.
- April 1 From William Carroll. LS, DLC (17). Reports arrival at Choctaw agency and establishment of a hospital.
- April 1 From John Coffee. ALS, AH (4-0923). Requests payment of forage account.
- April 1 From John Thomas (1765–1838). ALS, DLC (17). Reports on difficulties in marching back to Kentucky.
- April 1 Toast at public dinner: "The citizens of New-Orleans, may they ever be united." Printed, New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 4 (mAJs).
- April 2 To John Adair. LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:200–201. Defends his report that part of the Kentucky militia fled before the enemy on January 8.
- April 2 To Daniel Todd Patterson. ALS, William C. Cook (4-0926). Asks for a statement supporting declaration of martial law and explaining Patterson's impressment of seamen.
- April 2 Transcript of *United States v. A. Jackson*. ADS endorsed by AJ as a "garbled record," NjP (4-0928).
- April 3 To Pierre Denis de LaRonde. LS, TxU (4-0964); Copy, DLC (18). Thanks him for his services and commends his courage.
- April 3 To Pierre Denis de LaRonde. Copy, DLC (18). Certifies his services and property losses.

- April 3 To Jean Baptiste Plauché. Abstract, Stan. V. Henkels Catalog 1372 (1925), p.15 (4-0965). Commends his services.
- April 3 From William Preston Anderson (enclosures: Resignations of Thomas Stuart, c1776–1841, and Benjamin S. Rice, April 3). LS, DLC (18). Forwards resignations.
- April 3 From Pieter Gauthier. ALS, DLC (18). Complains that Jean Humbert has failed to send his commission.
- April 3 *From Daniel Todd Patterson.* 338
- April 3 From William Piatt. LC, DLC (18). Discusses an account with the city of New Orleans for the use of carts.
- April 3 From John Thomas (1765–1838). Printed form with ms. insertions, T (mAJs). Lexington *Kentucky Reporter*, April 30, 1817. Requests payment of \$60 to William Parker.
- April 3 From Thomas Worthington (enclosure: Resolutions of Ohio General Assembly, Feb 13). ALS, DLC (18). Sends resolutions and his own congratulations.
- April 3 Toast to the U.S. navy at naval dinner. Printed, New Orleans *Louisiana Gazette*, April 8 (mAJs).
- April 4 To Simeon Knight. ALS copy (partly in unknown hand), DLC (18). Orders him to send accounts for erection of batteries near New Orleans.
- April 4 From Simeon Knight. Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63, M222-16). Reports lack of funds to settle accounts of the quartermaster's department.
- April 4 To Simeon Knight. Copies, DLC (18), DNA-RG 107 (M221-63, M222-16). Authorizes him to draw \$40,000 on the war department account.
- April 4 From John T. Pemberton. LS, DLC (18). Reports that the Bank of Louisiana will not exchange treasury notes on the terms directed.
- April 4 To John T. Pemberton. Copy, DLC (18). Authorizes him to abate interest on treasury notes sold to pay troops.
- April 4 To [Charles Savary]. ALS draft, NjP (mAJs). Supports his claim for relief.
- April 4 From Sister Marie Olivier. LS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Invites AJ to visit the Ursuline convent and urges his help in effecting transfer of land for military hospital.
- April 4 From Sister Marie Olivier. DS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Discusses proposal to exchange land.
- April 4 Statement of Pierre LeBreton Duplessis re alteration of date on writ of habeas corpus for Louaillier. ADS, DLC (18).
- April 5 From William Charles Cole Claiborne. LS, DLC (18); LC, Ms-Ar (mAJs). *Claiborne Letterbooks*, 6:354–55. Asks about repayment of money advanced by Louisiana for building fortifications.
- April 5 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (18). Reports on his march to Tennessee.
- April 5 From Charles Kavanaugh. ALS and ALS duplicate, DLC (18). Requests payment of account.
- April 5 Robert Butler to William Charles Cole Claiborne. ALS copy, DLC

- (18). Reports that AJ has received no instructions regarding the money appropriated by Louisiana.
- [April 5] *Revised trial transcript of* United States v. A. Jackson. 340
- April 5 Statement endorsing William Darby's map of Louisiana. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, Oct 8, 1816 (4-0967).
- April 6 To William Lawrence. ALS, THi (4-0977). States that he has not criticized Lawrence but has expressed disappointment that Fort Bowyer fell with little resistance.
- April 6 To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]. ALS copy, DLC (71). Requests additional pay to David C. Ker for services as assistant apothecary.
- April 6 From Francis W. Armstrong. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses Benjamin B. Jones's request for furlough.
- April 6 From John Coffee. ALS, William Dearborn (4-0976). Requests payment of account for forage.
- April 6 From Auguste Davezac. ALS with AN by David C. Ker, DLC (18). Bassett, 2: 202-203. States that Governor Claiborne was at the hospital during the battle of January 8 and refused to accompany Davezac to the lines.
- April 7 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, William Dearborn (4-0978). Reports suicide of Waters Allen.
- April 7 From Tobias Lear. ALS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-0979). Refuses payment of Thomas A. Claiborne's account.
- [cApril 7] Editorial criticizing Dominick A. Hall. AD by John Reid, DLC (17); New Orleans *Friend of the Laws*, April 8.
- April 8 From Alexander James Dallas (to AJ), Jacob J. Brown, Winfield Scott, Edmund P. Gaines, Alexander Macomb, and Eleazar W. Ripley). Printed, DNA-RG 46 (4-0982). *Niles' Register*, May 27. Requests their attendance in Washington to plan organization of the peacetime army.
- April 10 From Winthrop Sargent. ALS, DLC (18). Invites AJ and Rachel to visit his home.
- April 12 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (10). Discusses supplies for Tennessee and Kentucky troops; asks AJ and Rachel to visit Chickasaw agency.
- April 12 *From Alexander James Dallas.* 344
- April 13 From Willie Blount. ALS, DLC (18). States that Harry Toulmin's letter defending seizure of Pensacola will soon be published in Nashville; encloses newspaper article complaining of AJ's insult of Kentucky militia.
- April 14 From Alexander James Dallas. ALS and Copy, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Advises that regular army troops may be discharged when funds are available to pay them.
- April 14 From David Files. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses settlement of accounts for Pensacola expedition.
- April 14 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, DLC (18). Encloses findings of court of inquiry on William Lawrence; discusses settlement of accounts in New Orleans.

- April 14 From Llewellyn Colville Griffith et al. Copy, DLC (18). Invite AJ to public ball in his honor at St. Francisville.
- [cApril 14] From [William Preston Anderson]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses his command at Mobile and his request for a furlough.
- April 15 From Tobias Lear. LS, DNA-RG 94 (4-0993); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-0992). Authorizes approval of Kinchen T. Wilkinson's account for medical services.
- April 17 From Alexander James Dallas (to AJ, Jacob J. Brown, Winfield Scott, Edmund P. Gaines, Alexander Macomb, and Eleazar W. Ripley). Printed, DNA-RG 94 (4-0999). *Niles' Register*, May 27. Discusses peacetime army.
- April 17 Account with Jackson & Kirkman for freight and general merchandise. AD, DLC (18). Runs to June.
- April 19 Account with John W. Winn for board and lodging. ADS, DLC (18). Runs to April 22.
- April 20 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. Copy, DLC (18). Orders him to process furlough requests.
- April 20 To James Innerarity. LS, PHi (4-1005). *Florida Historical Quarterly*, 9(1931):133–34. Discusses compensation claims for flour and use of land.
- April 20 *From William Henry Harrison.* 346
- [cApril 20] To Natchez Mayor. Drafts by Reid, DLC (4-1008, -1010). Replies to address of welcome (not found).
- April 21 *To Isaac Shelby.* 347
- April 21 From William Christian. ALS, DLC (18). Requests furlough.
- April 21 From Daniel D. Tompkins (enclosure: Resolutions of New York General Assembly, April 4). ALS, DLC (18). *Nashville Whig*, June 28. Transmits resolutions and his own congratulations.
- April 21 From Hays G. White (enclosure: William Christian to AJ, April 21). ALS, DLC (18). Endorses Christian's request for furlough.
- April 21 Record of statement before Adams County, Mississippi Territory, court re *Blennerhassett v. Burr* and dismissal of judgment against AJ as garnishee. Printed, Parton, 2:329 (4-1012).
- April 22 From Washington Academy Students. Printed, *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, April 26 (mAJs, 4-1013). Pay tribute to AJ and troops.
- April 22 To Washington Academy Students. Printed, *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, April 26 (mAJs, 4-1014). Thanks them for tribute.
- April 22 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Dallas to AJ, March 14; George Graham to AJ, March 27). LS and Copy, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses supplies for Indians.
- April 22 John Reid to Edward Livingston. ALS, NjP (mAJs). Charles Haven Hunt, *Life of Edward Livingston* (New York, 1864), p. 209. Transmits short sketch of AJ's life (not found).
- April 22 Receipt to David Holmes for originals of money receipts. Copy, DLC (68).
- April 23 From Hays G. White. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses accounts.
- April 24 *To John Coffee.* 348

- April 25 From Carter Tarrant. ALS, DLC (18). Reports his presence in New Orleans awaiting assignment as chaplain.
- April 26 From Uriah Blue. ALS, DLC (18). Requests furlough.
- April 27 From John Coffee. ADS, William Dearborn (4-1015). Requests payment of account for medical services.
- [cApril 27] *Memorandum of letter to be written to the Secretary of War.* 349
- April 28 To James Monroe [Alexander James Dallas]. 351
- April 28 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. Abstract, Guy Stonestreet Catalog, May 1919 (4-1017). Reports departure for Mobile.
- April 28 From Edward Livingston. 352
- April 29 From Daniel Parker (to Military District Commanders). LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Instructs on regulations relative to deserters.
- April Rachel Jackson to Ladies of New Orleans. Draft by Reid, DLC (71). Thanks them for a present and a letter (not found) praising AJ.
- [April–Nov] Articles of impeachment against Dominick A. Hall. Draft by Reid, DLC (71).
- May 1 To Edward Livingston. Facsimile of ANS, Charles Havens Hunt, *Life of Edward Livingston*, (New York, 1864), opposite p. 208 (4-1022). Sends miniature by Jean François Vallée as mark of esteem.
- May 1 From Thomas P. Chapman. ALS, DLC (18). Seeks appointment as military storekeeper at New Orleans.
- May 1 From Charles Kavanaugh. Extract, N. Flayderman & Co., Catalog 105 (1981), Item 1574 (4-1021)). Asks payment for rent of house used as a hospital.
- May 1 From Charles Kavanaugh. LS, DLC (68). Requests payment of enclosed account for medicines.
- May 1 From Cowles Mead. Abstract, Gary Hendershott Catalog (1988), Item 45 (mAJs). Requests payment for damages to his house.
- May 1 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (18). Requests help in securing his retention in the army; recommends James Vincent Ball and Sylvester Day.
- May 1 Account with Charles Kavanaugh for rent of house used as hospital. DS, DLC (68).
- May 1 Receipt from Cowles Mead for \$39.50 for rent of house and damages thereto. ADS, DLC (68).
- May 2 From William Eastin. ALS, DLC (18). Asks AJ to cosign two promissory notes to John Dickinson.
- May 3 From Benjamin Taylor. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses payment of his account as contractor.
- May 4 From John Stokely. ALS, DLC (71). Discusses national politics and suggests that AJ will find support in Virginia for the presidency.
- May 5 From Thomas P. Chapman. ALS, DLC (18). Complains that William Piatt has undermined his authority as principal barracks master in New Orleans.
- May 5 From Benjamin Hawkins. LS, DLC (18); LS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:725–26. Inquires about pay for Creeks who served in the war and discusses recent attacks by hostile Indians.

- May 5 From David Holmes. LC, DNA-RG 59 (4-1023). *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, June 21. Transmits sword voted by Mississippi Territory legislature.
- May 5 Charles Wollstonecraft to Rachel Jackson. ALS, DLC (18). Expresses pleasure in his friendship with her at New Orleans.
- May 7 From Charles Kavanaugh. ANS, DLC (68). Requests payment of account for supplies for the sick.
- May 8 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, InU-Li (4-1025). Orders pack horses to transport provisions for the sick.
- May 8 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, NN (4-1026). Announces expected times of arrival in Franklin and Nashville.
- May 10 From William Henry. ALS, DLC (18). Inquires whether action has been taken in response to grievances of his unit.
- May 10 From John A. Rogers. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses settlement of army accounts in East Tennessee.
- May 11 To Chapman White. Draft by Thomas L. Butler, DLC (18). Accepts invitation to dine with citizens of Franklin.
- May 11 From Victor Scott. ALS, DLC (18). Complains of debts contracted as army supplier.
- May 12 To John Reid. 353
- May 12 From Joseph Saul. 354
- May 12 From Joseph Saul. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Bassett, 2:207–208. Requests intercession to secure payment of a protested draft.
- May 12 From James Winchester. 354
- May 13 From Charles Kavanaugh. ALS, William Dearborn (4-1030). Requests payment of John D. Smith's account.
- May 13 From Edward Mitchell. Extract, *The Collector*, March 1952 (4-1032). Reports an Indian assault and robbery near Columbia.
- [cMay 13] To the Tennessee Militia. AD draft, DLC (4-1028). Thanks Jackson Guards and Columbia Blues for welcome.
- May 13 From Asa Crowley to "Father" (Mailed to AJ, Aug 17, 1815). ALS dated 1814, ICHi (mAJs). Mentions desire for discharge.
- May 14 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. 355
- May 14 From William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (18). Sends copy of welcoming address Felix Grundy will deliver in Nashville.
- [May 14] From George Michael Deaderick and Thomas Claiborne. LS, DLC (18). Ask when AJ expects to arrive in Nashville.
- May 15 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, NN (4-1037). States that he expects to arrive in Nashville at 4 P.M.
- May 15 From David Mason. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 24 (4-1039). Welcomes AJ to Williamson County.
- May 15 To Citizens of Williamson County. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 24 (4-1044). Replies to welcome.
- May 15 From Felix Grundy. Copy fragment by William B. Lewis, DLC (4-1040). *Nashville Whig*, May 24 (4-1035). Welcomes and praises AJ.
- May 15 To Felix Grundy. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 24 (4-1036). Parton, 2:329–30. Replies to Grundy's speech.

- May [15] From Cumberland College Students. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 24 (4-1033). Welcome and praise AJ.
- May [15] To Cumberland College Students. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, May 24 (4-1034). Parton, 2:330. Replies to address.
- May 16 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Joseph Woodruff to John Lambert, March 17; Lambert to Woodruff, March 17 and 20; Woodruff to AJ, March 23, all DNA-RG 107, M221-63). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:204–205. Transmits correspondence re British refusal to surrender captured slaves; states that he will be unable to visit Washington until accounts of his district are closed.
- May 16 From John Pryor Hickman. ALS, DLC (18). Encloses certificate (not found) for payment of a slave's services.
- May 16 From George W. Thompson (enclosure: Extract of John McIntosh's general order, March 8, DLC-68). ALS, DLC (18). Reports on military storekeeper's department.
- May 17 To *Edward Livingston*. 357
- May 17 From [George Thompson Ross]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports on conditions in New Orleans.
- May 17 Thomas Langford Butler to Thomas P. Dudley. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 94 (mAJ's). Orders that he submit vouchers for travel expenses of Kentucky militia.
- May 17 Thomas Langford Butler to John Thomas (1765–1838). LC, DLC (62). Orders that he submit vouchers for travel expenses of the Kentucky militia.
- May 17 Promissory note to James Jackson for \$3,000. DS by proxy, DLC (18).
- May 18 To Daniel Parker (enclosure: Report of troops needed in peacetime army, DLC-62). LS, PHI (4-1046); LC, DLC (62). Transmits report.
- May 18 Thomas Langford Butler to Tobias Lear. ALS, DNA-RG 217 (mAJ's); LC, DLC (62). Transmits report of AJ's military accounts for 1814 and 1815.
- May 19 From George Graham. LS and Copy, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Explains protest of the notes held by Joseph Saul.
- May 19 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (18). Requests a court of inquiry to investigate his actions at Mobile.
- May 20 To William Berkeley Lewis. ANS, NN (4-1048). Orders that certain army horses not be sold.
- May 20 Receipt to Charles Kavanaugh for payment of \$55 for horse furnished to a detachment of sick soldiers. ADS with AJ endorsement, DLC (68).
- May 22 From John Brannon. ALS fragments, DLC (75). Discusses appointment as chaplain.
- May 22 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (18). Relays message that the secretary of war wishes AJ to pardon Isaac Roberts.
- May 22 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: General order of May 17, DLC-68; and Army Register, Washington *National Intelligencer*, May 22; John Sevier to James Madison, April 27, DLC-18). LS,

- LS copy, and Copy, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8); Extract, DNA-RG 75 (M271-1). Bassett, 2:206 (extract). Discusses plans for garrisons to keep peace with Spain and the Indians; encloses Sevier's request for military escort for survey commissioners.
- May 22 From George Michael Deaderick et al. Copy, DLC (18). Invite AJ to a ball.
- May 22 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61). Summarizes intelligence on Indian, British, and Spanish actions along the Gulf shore.
- May 23 To Alexander James Dallas. 358
- May 23 To William Berkeley Lewis. ADS fragment, ICHi (4-1056); ADS copy, DLC (68). Orders settlement of account of John L. Neill.
- May 23 From Peter Perkins. ALS, DLC (18). Defends his conduct as commander of troops.
- [May 23] From [William Oliver Allen]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports for duty.
- May 23 Deed from Robert Davis to Jackson & Hutchings for lot in Gallatin. Copy, TGSUM (4-1054).
- May 23 Account with Pritchett & Shall for general merchandise. AD, DLC (69). Runs to February 19, 1816.
- May 23 Deposition of Thomas Langford Butler re Louisiana legislature and defense of New Orleans. Copy, DLC (18). Bassett, 2:210.
- May 24 To David Holmes. Copy, DLC (18). *Washington* (Mississippi Territory) *Republican*, June 21. Thanks the people of Mississippi Territory for ceremonial sword.
- May 24 From Thomas Brown Craighead. ALS, DLC (19). Discusses proposal that Edward G. W. Butler attend his school.
- May 24 From Shelton Crosthwait et al. Copy, DLC (18). Invite AJ to a public dinner at Jefferson.
- May 24 From Simeon Knight. LS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Discusses settlement of quartermaster's accounts.
- [May 24] From [Daniel Parker]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Transmits document.
- May 25 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Joseph Saul to AJ, May 12). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:207–208. Discusses protested notes.
- May 25 Robert Butler to John Williams. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0117). Orders Williams's regiment to Fort Deposit.
- May 26 To John Hutchings. LC, DLC (62); Copy, TKL (4-1063). Appoints him to supervise Indian goods at Huntsville.
- May 26 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Resolution of Congress, Feb 27; Dallas to Joseph Hopkinson, May 25, DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Sends resolution of tribute and letter discussing creation of gold medal.
- May 26 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: Edward Nicolls to Hawkins, April 28, DLC-18). ALS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 75 (4-1058). Bassett, 2:208–209. Discusses refusal of British to surrender slaves.
- May 26 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (18). Complains of being dropped from peacetime army.

- May 26 Robert Butler to Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823), to William Cocke, to John McKee, and to Benjamin Hawkins. ALS to Meigs, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0117). Orders Indian agents to receive Indian goods at Ditto's Landing July 1.
- May 26 Account with Clayton Talbot for board and lodging. AD, THi (4-1067).
- [May 26] Certificate of accuracy of Howell Tatum's expense account. DS, William Dearborn (4-1069).
- May 27 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Sister Marie Olivier to AJ, April 4). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); Copy, DLC (18). Discusses relocation of military hospital.
- May 27 From William Lindsay. LS copy, DNA-RG 94 (M566-74). Reports for duty and describes his command.
- May 28 To John Donelson (1787–1840). Copy, DLC (18). Orders him to postpone removal of public property from Fort Hampton.
- May 28 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (18). Repeats request for court of inquiry.
- May 29 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Contracts with James Roddy; Charles Tyler; Jarvis & Brown; Samuel Polk, Samuel H. Williams, and James Walker; and Benjamin G. Orr, DLC-67, 68). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits subsistence contracts.
- May 29 From Henry Pope Helm. Printed, *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, April 23, 1817 (4-1071). Testifies on action of Kentucky troops at the Battle of New Orleans.
- May 29 *From Sophiah McComb.* 359
- May 30 To John T. Pemberton. Copy dated 1814, DNA-RG 94 (4-1072). Orders pay to Jean Humbert.
- May 30 From John Baskerville. ALS, DLC (18). Requests settlement of account for horses.
- May 31 From Thomas Sidney Jesup (enclosure: Daniel Parker to Jesup, May 31). ALS, DLC (18). Announces his exemption from regimental duty to settle his accounts.
- May 31 From Thomas Shields. ALS, DLC (71). Advises that he is sending a bedstead.
- May 31 From John Williams (enclosure: Return of 39th Regiment, May 31, DLC-68). ALS, DLC (18). Acknowledges order to dispatch men to Fort Deposit.
- [May 31] From John [McKee]. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Asks advice regarding settlement of accounts.
- [May] List of bank drafts by Charles Kavanaugh. AD endorsed by AJ, DLC (68).
- June 1 From Joseph Carson. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses payment of Mississippi Territory troops.
- June 1 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (18). Requests recommendation for civil post in Charleston.
- [June 1] From [Benjamin Huger Rutledge]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports for duty.

- June 1 Military account for pay, clothing, subsistence, and forage for self and four servants. Printed form with ms. insertions, DNA-RG 94 (4-1073). Runs to August 19.
- June 2 From Abner Lawson Duncan. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses AJ's December 1814 conflict with the Louisiana legislature.
- June 2 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: Gaines to Reuben Chamberlin, May 29). LS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61). Reports that most southern Indians are peaceable; asks approval of his order to issue rations to destitute white settlers.
- June 2 Account of David Choat for care of sick soldiers. DS with AJ endorsement, DLC (68). With receipt, June 14.
- June 3 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosure: Joseph Hopkinson to Dallas, May 30, DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Requests miniature likeness as model for congressional medal.
- June 3 From George Graham. LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Forwards papers on proposed treaty negotiations with northwestern Indians.
- June 3 From Jean Humbert. LS, DNA-RG 94 (4-1074); Copy, DLC (18). Complains that his troops have not been paid.
- [June 4] From [John Reid]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses meeting with AJ.
- June 5 From Samuel Champlain. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-20). Reports his retention as deputy quartermaster general for the Southern Division.
- June 5 From Daniel Parker. LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Transmits memorandum on strength and location of reorganized regiments.
- June 5 From Nathaniel G. Wilkinson. ALS, DLC (18). Reports present station.
- June 5 From James Winchester. ALS, DLC (18). Asks reconsideration of decision denying court of inquiry.
- [June 5] From [Hippolite Henry Villard]. AL matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHi (mAJs). Requests transfer.
- June 6 From Samuel Spotts. ALS copy, DNA-RG 94 (M566-81). Requests transfer.
- June 6 From John Strother (d. 1815). ALS, DLC (18). Predicts difficulties for Creek-Cherokee boundary commission.
- June 7 From Ebenezer Rees (enclosure: Account, March 1, 1790-Feb 25, 1813). ALS, DLC (18). Asks settlement of account.
- June 8 To Simeon Knight. ALS copy, DLC (68). Discusses accounts.
- June 8 To [William Berkeley Lewis]. ADS, William Dearborn (mAJs). Orders him to pay William Lauderdale's account.
- June 8 *From Edmund Pendleton Gaines.* 361
- June 8 Account with Kirkman, Jackson & Erwin for general merchandise. AD, DLC (22). Runs to December 4, 1816.
- June 9 From Daniel Bissell. ALS, DLC (18). Requests posting to St. Louis.
- June 9 From George Graham (enclosures: Graham to Jacob J. Brown, June 7, DLC-18; General order, June 1, DLC-68). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Advises of a draft issued in AJ's favor.

- June 9 From Harmon A. Hays. ALS, DLC (18). Inquires about discharges for soldiers enlisted at Lebanon.
- June 9 From Tobias Lear. ALS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-1076). Reports transmittal of \$10,000 draft.
- June 9 From James Winchester (enclosure: Alexander J. Dallas to Winchester, May 22). ALS, DLC (18). Asks AJ's opinion about Dallas's letter.
- June 10 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosure: Manley Power to AJ, March 30). LC, DLC (62). Details plans for defense of the Southern Division.
- June 10 To George Graham. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); ALS draft, DLC (18); LC, DLC (62). Requests that the bills returned to the Bank of Orleans be honored.
- June 10 From John Strother (d. 1815). ALS, DLC (18). Discusses distress of Indians at Fort Strother and failure of the survey commissioners to arrive.
- June 11 To Ninian Edwards. LC, DLC (62). Requests information to prepare defenses in Illinois and Missouri territories.
- June 12 To Edward Livingston. ALS, NjP (mAJs); ALS copy, DLC (18). Bassett, 2:209–210. Requests that Livingston's son prepare a map of troop locations at the Battle of New Orleans.
- June 12 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and René A. Chouteau to Dallas, May 15 and 22; Dallas to William H. Harrison, Duncan McArthur, and John Graham, June 9; William Russell, 1758–1825, to Dallas, May 15 and 22; Taylor Berry to Duncan Graham, April 14 and 16; Duncan Graham to Berry, April 15 and 16; Berry to Russell, April 22, all DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). *TPUS*, 15:62–63. Discusses treaty negotiations with the northwest Indians.
- June 12 From George Graham. LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses protested drafts at the Bank of Orleans.
- June 12 From John Reid. Extract, *The Collector*, Aug 1951 (4-1077). States that ill health has prevented his joining AJ.
- June 12 Order by Robert Butler, announcing AJ's assumption of command and disposition of the Southern Division. LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs). *Washington National Intelligencer*, July 1.
- June 12 Robert Butler to Joseph Saul. LC, DLC (62). Discusses payment of the protested bills.
- June 13 To John Brahan. LC, DLC (62). Orders supplies to relieve Indians at four forts.
- June 13 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Simeon Knight to AJ, May 24; list of officers recommended for brevet commissions, LNHic, 4-0548). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Discusses finances of the quartermaster's department and brevet recommendations.
- June 13 To John Reid. 362
- June 13 To James Tatum (enclosure: AJ to John Brahan, June 13). LC, DLC (62). Orders him to oversee public stores and distribution of food to Indians at Fort Deposit.

- June 13 From Henry H. Chambers. ALS, DLC (18). Asks whether he is to continue as surgeon at Huntsville.
- June 13 Check to George Washington Martin for \$100. DS, DLC (18).
- June 14 To James Winchester. ALS, NjMoHP (4-1078). Restates his decision denying Winchester a court of inquiry.
- June 15 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Accounts of John Shute et al.; memorandum of contract with John Shute et al., Nov 3, 1814; certificates of James Camp, William Carroll, James Davis, John Johns, William B. Lewis, John Lowe, William McCutchen, and Philemon Thomas, all DNA-RG 107, M221-63). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Refers accounts to war department for payment.
- June 15 From William Orlando Butler. ALS, DLC (18). Requests furlough.
- June 15 From Henry Chotard. ALS, DLC (18). Thanks AJ for aid in securing his retention in the army.
- June 15 Check to McKiernan & Stout for \$260. ADS, DLC (18).
- June 15 Receipt from McKiernan & Stout for \$260 in part payment for a coach. AD by AJ signed by McKiernan & Stout, THi (4-1080). *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 21(1922):136.
- June 15 Deed for 430 acres in Lincoln County to John Silvertooth from AJ, Alfred Balch, and Thomas Crutcher, executors of William T. Lewis. Copy, TFLi (4-1082).
- June 17 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Dallas to Sister Marie Olivier, June 17; Dallas to Edmund P. Gaines, Pierre L. Duplessis, and Benjamin Morgan, June 19, both DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits documents on land exchange with Ursuline nuns.
- June 17 From James Morrison (enclosures: James Monroe to Morrison, March 13; John Miller, 1781–1846, to Morrison, May 26; George Graham to Morrison, June 2, all DLC-68). ALS, DLC (18). Requests instructions on supplying posts in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri territories.
- June 17 From Robert Carter Nicholas (d. 1836). LS, DLC (18). Requests instructions on disposition of his troops.
- June 17 From Enoch Parsons. ALS, DLC (18). Recommends John Trimble as supervisor of Tellico garrison.
- June 17 From Carter Tarrant. ALS, DLC (18). Requests instructions on his duties as chaplain in New Orleans.
- June 17 From Abner Womack. Copy, DLC (18). Requests that a bill for corn be paid.
- June 17 Deed to Richard Tait for forty acres in Davidson County. Copy, TNDa (4-1085).
- June 18 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (18). Requests order for disposition of public stores near Knoxville; warns about James H. Hankins.
- June 19 From Henry D. Peire (enclosure: Recommendation of Joseph J. Miles, June 18). ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-76). Asks support for Miles's retention in service.
- June 20 To Alexander James Dallas. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); AL copy, DLC (18); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:210–11. Reports that he has

- furnished guards for survey commissioners and stresses the urgency of completing boundaries.
- June 20 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (71). *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, May 28, 1817. Discusses Kentucky militia at the Battle of New Orleans.
- June 20 From Lewis Dillahunt. ALS, DLC (71). *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, May 28, 1817. Discusses Kentucky militia at the Battle of New Orleans.
- June 20 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61). Reports on his inspection of southern forts and garrisons; urges permanent fortification at Mobile Point.
- June 20 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-61). Announces arrest of Paddy Welch, leader of an outlaw band.
- June 20 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (18). Reports arrest of James H. Hankins.
- June 20 Robert Butler to William Walker. Copy DLC (68). Orders a guard sent to collect clothing at Fort Strother.
- June 21 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Edmund P. Gaines to Dallas, May 14 and 22, DLC-18; Dallas to Gaines, June 20, DNA-RG 75, M15-3). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Forwards war department correspondence re Florida frontier for AJ's consideration and further orders.
- [June 21] From Officers of the 7th Infantry. AL fragment, DLC (75). Urge retention of military band members.
- June 22 To Alexander James Dallas. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Asks to retain John Reid as aide.
- June 22 To John Reid. ALS, T (4-1090). Invites him to go riding.
- June 22 From Francis W. Armstrong. LS with AJ endorsement noting receipt and directing reply, DLC (18). Solicits instructions on settlement of military accounts.
- June 22 From Francis W. Armstrong. LS, DLC (18). Reports on capture of Paddy Welch's outlaw band.
- June 22 From Francis W. Armstrong. LS, MoSHi (4-1086). Reports Gaines's orders to him; complains about non-payment of troops.
- June 22 From John M. Davis. ALS, DLC (18). Requests AJ's recommendation of his retention in the army.
- June 22 From John Donelson, 1787-1840 (enclosures: Inventories of public property at Fort Hampton, June 5, and Fort Deposit, June 8, DLC-68). ALS, ICHi (4-1088). Forwards reports.
- June 22 From Lemuel Early. ALS, DLC (18). Inquires about slaves belonging to his wife's family, possibly held by AJ's troops.
- June 22 From George Graham (enclosure: Alexander J. Dallas to James Madison, June 19, DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits report on establishment of Indian agency at Green Bay.
- June 23 From Abner Lawson Duncan. ALS, DLC (18). Bassett, 2:210 (extract). Discusses his answer to the report of the Louisiana legislature.
- June 23 From John Strother (d. 1815). 363
- June 23 From William Walker (enclosure: Morning report, June 23, DLC-

- 68). ALS, DLC (18). Reports assumption of command at Fort Deposit.
- June 23 From Michael Walsh. ALS, DLC (18). Reports that he is on duty at New Orleans though not retained in the army.
- June 23 John Reid to Edward Livingston. ALS, NjP (mAJs). Charles Haven Hunt, *Life of Edward Livingston* (New York, 1864), p. 209 (extract). Describes his efforts to procure from AJ Creek War records for Livingston; outlines John Coffee's itinerary in late 1814.
- June 24 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. 365
- June 24 From James Davis. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-68). Resigns and asks to remain at present station until discharge.
- June 24 From George Graham. LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits contract with supplier of U.S. troops in Georgia.
- June 24 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (18). Reports movements of 10th and 12th Regiments.
- June 24 From George Augustus Waggaman. ALS, DLC (18). Forwards account of the Louisiana militia for payment.
- [June 24] From [John Lane Gardner]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports for duty.
- June 24 Account for postage from Robert Brownlee Currey. ALS, THi (4-1091).
- June 26 To William Park. LC, DLC (62). Requests that Indian goods be forwarded to Ditto's Landing.
- June 26 From Samuel Carswell. 367
- June 26 From William Clark (enclosure: Plan of the Northwest frontier, DLC, mAJs). ALS, DLC (18). Transmits recommendations for upper Mississippi River defenses.
- June 26 From Abner Lawson Duncan. ALS, DLC (18). Reports progress on his answer to the Louisiana legislature report.
- June 26 From George Graham (enclosure: Jean Humbert to Alexander J. Dallas, June 3, DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Requests report on Humbert's complaint.
- June 26 From John Nicks. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-77). Asks aid in securing appointment.
- June 26 From Michael Walsh. ALS, DLC (18). Solicits help in retaining his army commission.
- June 26 From Charles Wollstonecraft. ALS, DLC (18). Reports his present station.
- June 27 To James Baxter. Copy, DLC (18). Requests report of quartermaster stores used in Creek War.
- June 27 To Ninian Edwards and William Clark. 367
- June 27 To William Berkeley Lewis. ALS, DLC (18). Instructs him to receive public property from Kentucky detachment.
- June 27 To Isaac Shelby. LS, NN (4-1094); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (18). Informs him of negotiations with northwest Indians; suggests preparation to call up troops.
- June 27 From Ninian Edwards. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses control of Indians and British traders in the Northwest.

- June 27 From Thomas Gales. ALS, DLC (18). Reports payment and discharge of Indians under his command.
- June 27 From George Graham (enclosure: Louhlin Durant et al. to James Madison, May 29, DNA-RG 75, M271-1). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Asks opinion of enclosed claims of Alexander McGillivray relatives.
- June 27 From William Walker (enclosures: Morning report, June 28; Benjamin L. Saunders to Walker, June 27, both DLC-68). ALS, DLC (18). Discusses conditions at Fort Deposit and supplies for Indians.
- June 28 To Alexander James Dallas. LS, OkTG (4-1097); LC, DLC (62). Summarizes recent orders in the Southern Division.
- June 28 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: Alexander J. Dallas to AJ, June 12). LC, DLC (62). Issues orders for action in case of Indian hostilities.
- June 28 From Richard Covington. ALS, DLC (18). Requests release from prison.
- June 28 Robert Butler to Robert Carter Nicholas (d. 1836). Copy, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs); LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0120). Revises orders for troop movement.
- June 28 Robert Butler to James Morrison. LC, DNA-RG 98 (4-0121). Instructs him on supplying troops.
- June 29 To William Snodgrass. LC, DLC (62). Orders report of supplies sent to Fort Strother during Creek campaign.
- [cJune 29] To William Berkeley Lewis. ADS, William Dearborn (4-1100). Orders him to pay Hugh Montgomery's account.
- June 30 To John Williams. ALS copy, DLC (18). Discusses discharge of James H. Hankins and dropping of charges against him.
- June 30 From Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS, DLC (18). Urges retention of Joseph J. Miles in army.
- June 30 From Richard Butler. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses family affairs and economic recovery of New Orleans.
- June 30 From Alexander James Dallas. ALS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Approves recent actions in the Southern Division; discusses accounts and AJ's defense plans.
- June 30 From James & William Park. ALS, DLC (18). Discuss supplies for Indian relief.
- June 30 From Nathaniel Taylor. LS, DLC (18). Requests instructions on arrest of deserters.
- July 1 From Walter Hampden Overton. ALS copy, DNA-RG 94 (M566-77). Reports for duty.
- July 2 To Tobias Lear. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges draft.
- July 2 To Thomas Tudor Tucker. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges draft.
- July 2 From James Baxter. ALS, DLC (18). Reports on Creek war supplies.
- July 2 *From Daniel Bissell.* 368
- July 2 From George Graham (enclosure: Jacob J. Brown to Alexander J. Dallas, June 21, DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits extract of letter on regimental movements.
- July 2 From Charles Kavanaugh. ALS, DLC (18). Advises of drafts on military accounts.

- July 3 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosure: General order, July 3). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Reports on defenses and deployment of forces in the Southern Division.
- July 3 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: General order, July 3). ALS draft, DLC (18); LC, DLC (62). Transmits alteration of Southern Division's organization.
- July 3 To Robert Carter Nicholas, d. 1836 (enclosure: General order, July 3). LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs). Orders immediate relocation of his regiment.
- July 3 From Simeon Knight. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Reports lack of supplies and credit in New Orleans.
- July 3 From Harry Toulmin. ALS, DLC (18). Relays intelligence on the Negro Fort and Indian movements near Florida.
- July 3 General order by Robert Butler, revising organization and deployment of troops in Southern Division. DS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-17); LC, DNA-RG 98 (mAJs).
- July 5 To *Edward Livingston*. 370
- July 5 To Lewis Livingston (enclosure: AJ to James Madison, July 5). ALS, NjP (mAJs). Encloses letter of introduction.
- July 5 To James Madison. ALS, NjP (mAJs). Introduces Lewis Livingston.
- July 5 From Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Edmund P. Gaines to Dallas, June 2 and 8; Dallas to Gaines, July 5, all DLC-18). ALS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 75 (M15-3). Transmits reports and war department's approval of Indian relief.
- July 7 From Emilie Lacoste Desporter. LS, DLC (18). Asks help in securing widow's pension.
- July 7 From John Hutchings. ALS, DLC (18). Reports opinions in Huntsville on Creek boundary.
- [July 7] From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses arrangements for his furlough.
- July 9 From John Hutchings. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses disposition of public corn.
- July 9 From James Winchester. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (4-1105). Asks AJ to recommend that the secretary of war grant him a court of inquiry.
- July 10 From William Walker. ALS, DLC (18). Requests orders on troop movements.
- July 10 Robert Butler to Carter Tarrant. ALS copy, DLC (68). Informs him of removal from army roll.
- July 11 To Alexander James Dallas. LS, DNA-RG 217 (4-1107); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:213. Transmits miniature by John B. West for congressional medal model.
- July 11 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: James Winchester to AJ, July 9; general orders, June 12 and July 3). LS, DNA-RG 94 (4-1112); LC, DLC (62). Recommends court of inquiry for Winchester; encloses orders re organization of the Southern Division.
- July 11 To *Alexander James Dallas*. 372
- July 11 From George C. Allen et al. (enclosure: George K. Cook to AJ, July 11). LS, DLC (18). Endorse Cook's petition.

- July 11 From William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and René Auguste Chouteau. Copy, DLC (18). Report failure to conclude treaty with northwest Indians.
- July 11 From George K. Cook. ALS, DLC (18). Petitions to furnish a substitute for remainder of his service.
- July 11 From James & William Park. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Report shipment of goods to Ditto's Landing.
- July 11 From Daniel Parker (enclosure: General order, July 11, DNA-RG 98, mAJs). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Discusses troop assignments.
- July 11 From Daniel Parker. LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Discusses arrangements for public property.
- July 13 From James Cage. ALS, DLC (18). Asks help in securing information about his brother, Richard H., a prisoner in Mexico.
- [July 13] From Robert Carter Nicholas (d. 1836). ALS fragment, DLC (75). Reports troop assignments.
- July 14 From Richard Cutts. ALS, DLC (18). Orders arrangements for public property.
- July 14 From Harmon A. Hays. ALS, DLC (18). Discusses enlistment of Armstead Brown.
- July 14 Statement by Charles Kavanaugh on settlement of accounts. AD by AJ signed by Kavanaugh, DLC (68).
- July 15 To Robert Butler. Abstract, Parke-Bernet Catalog, April 29 and 30, 1958 (4-1115). Orders him to inspect records of provisions for Creek Indians.
- July 15 From Daniel Bissell (enclosure: William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and René A. Chouteau to Bissell, July 11, DLC-18). ALS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-59). *TPUS*, 15:68-70. Reports that he has mobilized militia of Illinois and Missouri territories.
- July 15 From George Graham (enclosures: Graham to William Barnett, July 15; Andrew H. Bulger to William Clark, May 23; Robert McDouall to Bulger, May 5; Clark to Alexander J. Dallas, June 19, all DLC-18). LS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses personnel and finances of the Southern Division.
- July 16 From William Clark. ALS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Reports on Missouri Territory militia.
- July 16 From Ninian Edwards (enclosure: William Clark, Edwards, and René A. Chouteau to AJ, July 11). ALS, DLC (18). Reports on Illinois Territory militia.
- July 17 To Alexander James Dallas. LS, DNA-RG 94 (4-1116); LC, DLC (62). Discusses Jean Humbert's complaints.
- July 17 From David Delaunay. ALS, DLC (18). Transmits returns of Missouri Territory militia.
- July 17 From Benjamin Hawkins. ALS, DLC (18). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:741-42. Bassett, 2:213-14 (extract). Reports on progress of Creek-line survey.
- July 17 From George Thompson Ross (enclosures: Simeon Knight to Ross, June 30; Ross to Charles Wollstonecraft, July 5, 12; Wollstonecraft

- to Ross, July 5; Ross to Knight, July 9, all DLC-18). ALS, DLC (18); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Reports lack of supplies and cash for troops in New Orleans.
- July 17 Check to William Berkeley Lewis for \$275. DS, DLC (18).
- July 17 Receipt from William Berkeley Lewis for \$75. ADS, DLC (18).
- July 18 To Robert Butler. ADS, DLC (18). Directs him to issue orders for the disposition of public property.
- July 18 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: Simeon Knight to AJ, July 3; AJ to Knight, July 18). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Transmits letters.
- July 18 To Alexander James Dallas. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). States that he will inquire into legitimacy of the McGillivray heirs' claim.
- July 18 To Simeon Knight. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Reports that he has informed war department of shortages at New Orleans.
- July 18 From Daniel Parker. ALS, DLC (18); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Discusses movement of the 4th Infantry.
- July 18 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63). Reports that Jacob J. Brown has altered orders for movement of 10th and 12th Regiments.
- July 18 Robert Butler to William Walker. ALS, DLC (18). Issues orders for the disposition of public property.
- July 18 Check to E. & G. Hewlett for \$50. ADS, DLC (18).
- July 18 Check to self for \$46. DS, DLC (18).
- July 20 To Robert Butler (enclosure: William O. Butler to AJ, June 15). ALS, THER (4-1120). Transmits decision denying William O. Butler a furlough.
- July 20 From William Clark. ALS, DLC (19). Reports on treaty-making with northwest Indians.
- July 20 From William Berkeley Lewis (enclosure: Account, Dec 1812-April 1815). ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Submits claim as commissary.
- July 20 From John Tinley. AL matched fragments, DLC and THi (4-1125). *Cincinnati Commercial*, Jan 8, 1881 (extract). Defends his administration of Tellico garrison.
- July 21 From George Graham (enclosure: Alexander J. Dallas to Joseph G. Swift, April 12, DLC-18). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses deployment of the rifle regiment and other personnel.
- July 23 *From John Donelson (1787-1840).* 374
- July 24 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to determine legitimacy of claims by McGillivray's heirs.
- July 24 From Alexander James Dallas. ALS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Approves retention of John Reid as aide.
- July 25 To William Clark. LC, DLC (62). Announces delay in mobilization of Tennessee and Kentucky militia pending further intelligence on hostility of northwest Indians.
- July 25 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and René A. Chouteau to AJ, July 11; Clark to AJ, July

- 16). LC, DLC (62); Draft by Reid, DLC (4-1131). Discusses potential need for troops to suppress hostile Indians in the Northwest.
- July 25 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosure: James & William Park to AJ, July 11). LC, DLC (62). Discusses arrival of Indian goods at Ditto's Landing.
- July 25 To Ninian Edwards. LC, DLC (62). *American Historical Association, Annual Report* (1909), pp. 446–47. Announces delay in mobilization of Tennessee and Kentucky militia pending further intelligence on northwest Indians.
- [cJuly 25] To William Berkeley Lewis. ADS, LNHIC (4-1133). Orders payment of Jackson & Kirkman account.
- July 25 Robert Butler to Daniel Bissell. Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Orders him to turn over his command to John Miller (1781–1846) and report to New Orleans.
- July 26 From Alexander James Dallas. LS, DLC (19). Outlines procedure for inventory and sale of surplus military goods.
- July 26 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, DLC (19). Inquires about an account.
- July 27 From George Graham (enclosure: Lewis Cass to Alexander J. Dallas, July 2, DLC-18). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses treaty negotiations with northwest Indians and settlement of account with the Bank of Orleans.
- July 28 To John Coffee. ALS, DLC (19). Requests meeting to discuss organization of a volunteer force for the northwest frontier.
- July 28 From George Graham (enclosures: Anthony Butler to Alexander J. Dallas, June 2; Butler to W. [Reginald] James, June 25, July 1; James to Butler, June 28, all DLC-18; Graham to James Winchester, July 25, DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Announces appointment of Benjamin Hawkins as Creek boundary commissioner; sends letters on British evacuation of northern border posts and on Winchester's appeal for a court of inquiry.
- July 28 From David C. Ker. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); Copy, DLC (19). Reports shortage of hospital supplies and personnel.
- July 28 From Henry Perry. Printed, DLC (71). Calls for volunteers to attack a Spanish position southeast of San Antonio.
- [July 28] From Pierre Denis de LaRonde. ALS, DLC (19). Praises AJ for service in New Orleans.
- July 29 From William Bradford. Abstract, Carnegie Book Shop, Catalog 41, (4-1136). Requests transfer.
- July 29 From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines]. AL matched fragments, DLC (75). States that the McGillivray claimants are not influential members of the tribe.
- July 29 From George Graham (enclosure: Benjamin Hawkins to Alexander J. Dallas, July 8, DLC-18). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses payment of quartermaster accounts.
- July 30 From John Sevier and William Barnett. ALS by Sevier also signed by Barnett, ICHi (4-1137). Request military escort for the survey commissioners.
- July 31 To Robert Butler. ADS fragment, DLC (4-1139). Lists orders to be drafted.

- July 31 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosure: William B. Lewis to AJ, July 20). LC, DLC (62). Forwards account.
- Aug 1 To Richard Cutts. LC, DLC (62). Reports arrangements for receipt of public property.
- Aug 1 To Alexander James Dallas. LC, DLC (62). Reports arrangements for receipt of public property.
- Aug 1 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosures: George T. Ross to Simeon Knight, July 9, DLC-18; Ross to AJ, July 17). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Discusses disposition of public horses.
- Aug 1 To Alexander James Dallas (enclosure: Robert Purdy to AJ, July 18). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Discusses need for reinforcements on northwest frontier.
- Aug 1 From James Cutbush. LS, DLC (19). Relays instructions for drawing medical supplies from the apothecary general's office in Philadelphia.
- Aug 1 From George Elliott. ALS, DLC (19). States that three or four companies of mounted men can be raised in Sumner County.
- Aug 1 Account for pay, forage, subsistence, and clothing for AJ, four servants, and seven horses. Printed form with ms. insertions, DNA-RG 94 (4-1141). Runs to September 30.
- [cAugust 1] *From Alexander James Dallas.* 375
- Aug 3 Check to James Condon for \$41.87½. ADS, DLC (19).
- Aug 4 From Benjamin Hawkins. ALS, DLC (19); ALS copy, DNA-RG 107 (M221-62). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:746–47. Asks that Indian goods at Ditto's Landing be sent to Fort Jackson.
- Aug 5 From Daniel Bissell (enclosures: John Miller, 1781–1846, to Bissell, July 23, 25, 29, M222-17; Bissell to Miller, July 25, 27, 30; William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and René A. Chouteau to Miller, July 27, M222-15). ALS with AJ endorsement ordering George Croghan to replace Bissell, who is furloughed, CtY (4-1142). Reports that Miller has abandoned his post at Portage des Sioux and is marching his troops to Detroit.
- Aug 5 From George Graham (enclosures: Anthony S.J. Baker to James Monroe, July 7; J. Moore to Frederick P. Robinson, June 9; affidavits of William Grainger and John McGee, June 7, all DLC-18; John Mason to Graham, July 31; Mason to George C. Sibley, July 30; Alexander J. Dallas to Jacob J. Brown, July 31; Graham to William Clark, and to Daniel Bissell, Aug 4, all DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits communications about Osage trading post and efforts to turn the allegiance of British troops on northwest frontier.
- Aug 5 From William Yerby. ALS, DLC (19). Reports destruction of fort near Pinckneyville, Mississippi Territory, by local citizens.
- [Aug 5] From Romulus Mitchell Saunders. ALS fragment, DLC (75). Recommends Sanders Donoho for appointment.
- Aug 6 From William Clark. ALS, DLC (19). Reports on treaty negotiations and activities of hostile Indians in Northwest.
- Aug 7 From John Hutchings. ALS, DLC (19). Reports on distribution of Indian annuity goods.

- Aug 7 From George Walker. ALS, DLC (19). Offers suggestions for campaign against northwest Indians.
- Aug 8 To Jacob Jennings Brown (enclosure: George Graham to AJ, July 21). LS, MiU-C (4-1146); LCs, DLC (62, 4-1152); Copies, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16), MHi (4-1150). Discusses threat of war on northwest frontier and assignment of troops.
- Aug 8 To Thomas Freeman. ALS, Ms-Ar (4-1154). Requests appointment of John Donelson, Jr., and John Samuel Donelson as deputy surveyors.
- Aug 8 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: George Graham to AJ, June 27). LC, DLC (62). Transmits enclosure accidentally omitted from July 24 letter.
- Aug 8 To George Graham (enclosures: AJ to Jacob J. Brown, Aug 8; David C. Ker to AJ, July 28). LS, William C. Cook (mAJs); LC, DLC (62). Discusses hostile northwest Indians.
- Aug 8 To John Sevier and William Barnett. LC, DLC (62). Announces assignment of military escort to survey commissioners.
- Aug 8 From Thomas Fearn. ALS, DLC (19). Discusses account for his medical services.
- Aug 8 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823). AL draft, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6). Discusses disputed Cherokee-Creek boundaries.
- Aug 8 Account with Childress & Martin for general merchandise. AD, DLC (68). Runs to September 24.
- Aug 9 From Ninian Edwards. ALS, DLC (68). Reports strength and distribution of Indian tribes in Illinois Territory.
- Aug 10 To [Richard] Brown. 377
- Aug 10 From Timothy Banger. ALS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 92 (4-1156). Informs AJ of appointments of Maurice Prevost and Thomas Martin to supervise disposal of public property at New Orleans and Newport, Kentucky.
- Aug 10 From George Graham (enclosure: John Mason to William H. Crawford, Aug 8, DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Orders AJ to furnish men to help build Choctaw trading post.
- Aug 10 From Daniel Parker. Printed form signed, DLC (68); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Transmits forms for inspection returns.
- Aug 12 From Benjamin Hawkins. ALS, DLC (19). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:749. Summarizes recent intelligence on the Negro Fort.
- Aug 12 From Abraham L. Sands. ALS endorsed by AJ denying request, DLC (19). Requests furlough.
- Aug 12 Account with Robert Brownlee Currey for postage. AD, DLC (70). Runs to September 30, 1819.
- Aug 12 Memorandum from Jenkin Whiteside on Patton and Erwin lands (enclosures: lists of tracts and defendants, DLC-60). ADS, DLC (19).
- Aug 14 To Benjamin Hawkins. ALS copy, InU-Li (4-1157); LC, DLC (62). Bassett, 2:214-15 (extract). Discusses difficulty of settling Cherokee-Creek boundaries.
- Aug 14 To Benjamin Henry Latrobe. LC, DLC (62). Defends himself from charge of having maligned Latrobe's son for his engineering services at New Orleans.

- [cAug 14] To [James Madison]. AL draft, InU-Li (4-1160). Recommends John Reid as register of land office.
- Aug 14 From John Williams. ALS, DLC (19). Recommends Samuel Bunch to raise volunteers in East Tennessee.
- Aug 15 To Robert Elliott. LC, DLC (62). Refuses request for permission to go to Ireland.
- Aug 15 To William Yerby. LC, DLC (62). Requests additional information about destruction of fort near Pinckneyville.
- Aug 15 From William Harris Crawford (enclosure: Timothy Banger to AJ, Aug 10). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Requests report of damage of public stores.
- Aug 15 From George Helm. ALS, DLC (19). Discusses Kentucky militia accounts.
- Aug 15 Account with Mrs. Patrick Bigley for laundry service for Edward G. W. Butler. AD, DLC (19).
- Aug 15 Check to Mrs. Patrick Bigley for \$24.50. ADS, DLC (19).
- Aug 15 John G. Bostwick to Robert Butler (enclosure: Return of company commanded by Jacob Bond P'on, Aug 15, DLC-68). ALS with AJ endorsement accepting resignation, DLC (19). Complains of lack of medical supplies and resigns.
- Aug 16 From Arsène Lacarrière Latour. Printed, Latour, opposite copyright (mAJs). Dedicates book to AJ.
- Aug 16 James B. Many to Robert Butler (enclosure: Thomas B. Guy to Many, Aug 16). ALS with AJ endorsement directing acceptance, DLC (19). Recommends acceptance of Guy's resignation.
- Aug 17 From Samuel Polk. ALS, DLC (19). Inquires if additional rations will be supplied for Creeks at Fort Strother.
- Aug 18 From William Cocke. LS, DLC (19). Requests instructions on distribution of goods to the Chickasaws and help in removing intruders from Indian lands.
- Aug 18 From Tobias Lear. LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-1161). Renews request for information on Barclay McGhee's accounts.
- Aug 18 From William Walker. ALS, DLC (19). Reports unprovoked attack upon Cherokees by a soldier of the 39th Regiment.
- [Aug 18] From Richard Brown. LS fragment with AN by Pathkiller, DLC (75). Discusses assault upon several Cherokees by a soldier.
- Aug 19 To Samuel Polk. ALS copy, DLC (19). Discusses relief goods for Creeks.
- Aug 20 From Jacob Jennings Brown. LC, DLC (4-1162). Discusses exchange of troops between their divisions.
- Aug 20 From Henry Cook (enclosures: List of mares put to Truxton in spring 1814, DLC-9; fees to collect for Truxton's 1814 season; account of AJ and John Fields with Cook, Aug 20, both DLC-19). ALS, DLC (19). Sends accounts.
- Aug 20 *From John Pitchlynn.* 378
- Aug 21 To Willie Blount, to Ninian Edwards, to Isaac Shelby, and to William Clark. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Announces Thomas A. Smith's command of U.S. forces in Missouri and Illinois and his authority to call out state and territorial militia.

- Aug 21 To Robert Butler. ALS, DLC (19). Instructs him to order Thomas A. Smith to occupy and supply Prairie du Chien.
- Aug 21 Endorsement of John Reid's proposed history of the war. ADS draft dated Aug 22, NcD (4-1167); Printed, NNPM (4-1164). *Nashville Whig*, Sept 5.
- Aug 22 To William Cocke. LC, DLC (62). Instructs him on distribution of Chickasaw annuity goods.
- Aug 22 To [William Harris Crawford] (enclosure: AJ to William Clark, Aug 21). LS, THi (4-1169); ALS draft, DLC (71); LC, DLC (62). Transmits accounts of John McKee.
- Aug 22 To Jenkin Whiteside. ALS, DLC (19). Discusses Erwin case.
- Aug 22 From Baxter Baker. ALS, DLC (19). Requests discharge.
- Aug 22 From Lewis Foscue. ALS, DLC (19). States his intention to return to North Carolina.
- Aug 22 Samuel Champlain to Robert Butler (enclosure: Certificate of Thomas Akin, Aug 22). ALS with AJ endorsement requiring Champlain's presence when health permits, DLC (19). Advises that his health will not permit him to report to Nashville.
- Aug 23 From George Graham (enclosures: Graham to Simeon Knight and to Joseph Saul, Aug 21). LS, DLC (19). Transmits letters on settlement of accounts in New Orleans.
- Aug 23 From John Rhea. ALS, LNHic (4-1172). Announces his candidacy for the U.S. Senate.
- Aug 25 From George Graham (enclosure: William A. Trimble to Alexander J. Dallas, Aug 16, DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses transfer of troops to AJ's command, negotiations with northwest Indians, and appointment of William H. Crawford.
- Aug 25 From Richard Rush (enclosure: Levitt Harris to James Monroe, May 26, DLC-18). ALS, DLC (19). Transmits extract of letter from chargé d'affaires in St. Petersburg reporting acclaim for AJ's victory.
- Aug 27 To Robert Butler. ALS, IHi (4-1173). Directs him to order Isaac L. Baker to Kentucky to inventory and sell public property.
- Aug 27 From Daniel Bissell (enclosures: Joseph Philips to Bissell, Aug 7; Robert Wash to Bissell, Aug 26). ALS, DLC (19). Reports that he has requested militia from Illinois and Missouri territories to protect treaty negotiators.
- Aug 27 From William Cocke. ALS, DLC (19). Discusses difficulties in removing intruders from Chickasaw lands.
- Aug 27 From Isaac Shelby. ALS, DLC (19). States willingness to comply with a call for Kentucky militia.
- Aug 28 To *Mathew Carey*. 379
- [cAug 28] To Samuel Smith. Copy, DLC (19). Bassett, 2:215. Transmits Reid's prospectus for biography and asks him to publicize it in Baltimore.
- Aug 28 John Adair to William Preston Anderson. Copy by John Reid, DLC (71). *Nashville Clarion*, Aug 17, 1817 (extract). Discusses his March 20 letter to AJ and AJ's presidential prospects.
- Aug 29 To George Graham. LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (19); Extract, MHi (4-1177). Reports that departure of

- John Miller's command from Prairie du Chien has left northwest frontier defenseless.
- Aug 29 From Parker Carradine. ALS, DLC (19). Requests payment of claim for hire of a horse team.
- Aug 30 From Duncan Lamont Clinch. ALS, DLC (19). Requests transfer.
- Aug 30 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, PHI (4-1179). Reports arrival at Augusta, Georgia.
- Aug 30 From Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). ALS endorsed by AJ authorizing call for thirty militiamen, DLC (19); ALS copy, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6). Requests detachment to keep order during October distribution of Cherokee annuity goods.
- Aug 30 From David Robertson. ALS, DLC (19). Invites AJ to visit his home in Virginia and introduces William Cole.
- Sept 1 From Alexander Donelson (1751–1834). ALS, THi (4-1180). Discusses account for bacon.
- Sept 3 From Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS, DLC (19). Requests appointment as aide-de-camp; discusses AJ's popularity in Kentucky.
- Sept 4 To Daniel Bissell. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-101); LC, DLC (62). Discusses defense of the northwest frontier and grants furlough.
- Sept 4 To William Cocke. LC, DLC (62). Instructs him on distribution of Chickasaw annuity goods.
- Sept 4 To William Harris Crawford. LC, DLC (62). Requests brevet for Richard K. Call.
- Sept 4 To William Harris Crawford. 380
- Sept 4 To Creek Chiefs. 382
- Sept 4 To Benjamin Hawkins. Abstract, DLC (62). Urges him to warn Creeks against obstructing survey.
- Sept 4 To Tobias Lear (enclosure: Order to John Smith, March 3, 1814). LC, DLC (62). Discusses settlement of Barclay McGhee's contract.
- Sept 4 From George Graham. LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses quartermaster department accounts.
- Sept 5 To Alexander James Dallas. 384
- Sept 5 To Edward Livingston. ALS, NjP (mAJs). Bassett, 6:456. Urges him to send report on Dominick A. Hall's proceedings against AJ.
- Sept 5 From Gerard Brooks. ALS, DLC (19). Encloses a map of the Northwest (not found) and explains difficulty of reconciling variations among available maps.
- Sept 5 From George Graham (enclosures: Jacob J. Brown to Alexander J. Dallas [William H. Crawford], Aug 17; Graham to Benjamin Hawkins, Aug 29, both DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits letters.
- Sept 5 From George Graham (enclosure: Richard Rush to William H. Crawford, Sept 1, DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits attorney general's opinion on brevet commissions.
- Sept 5 From Edward Jones (enclosure: William Walker to Jones, Aug 14). ALS, DLC (19). Reports failure to apprehend deserters.
- Sept 7 James Thomas Dent to Robert Butler. ALS with AJ endorsement, DLC (19). Reports for duty.

- Sept 8 To John McKee. LC, DLC (62). Orders additional goods distributed to Choctaw chiefs who served in the Creek War.
- Sept 8 From Thomas Adams Smith (enclosure: William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and René A. Chouteau to Smith, Sept 4, M222-15). AL fragment, DLC (75); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Observes that Indians on Rock River will not be pacified except by force and reports that supply shortage has delayed movement of troops to frontier outposts.
- Sept 9 From George Graham (enclosure: Proclamation by James Madison, Sept 1, DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Orders apprehension of conspirators against Spanish America.
- Sept 10 From William Clark. ALS, DLC (19). Reports on treaty negotiations at Portage des Sioux.
- Sept 10 From Collin McDaniel. ALS, DLC (71). Requests commission for his son.
- Sept 11 From George Graham (enclosures: Graham to William S. Hamilton, July 19 and Aug 25, DLC-19; Graham to John Miller, 1781–1846, March 25, DLC-17; Alexander J. Dallas to Jacob J. Brown, May 22, DLC-18; Graham to Brown, June 7, DLC-18). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses Miller's abandonment of post and difficulties in moving troops from Pennsylvania to AJ's command.
- Sept 11 Robert Butler to Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823). ALS, DNA-RG 75 (M208-6). Authorizes militia detachment to guard Cherokee annuity goods.
- Sept 11 Check for \$71.50 to Hood & Walker. DS, DLC (19).
- Sept 12 To Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS draft, DLC (19). Advises that he lacks authority to appoint Baker as aide.
- Sept 12 To George Graham. LC, DLC (62). Reports resignation of Walter H. Overton and asks that Robert Butler take his place if the adjutant general's office is discontinued.
- Sept 12 From Isaac Lewis Baker (enclosure: Timothy Banger to Thomas Martin, Aug 7). ALS, DLC (19). Reports on public stores inventory; mentions that John Miller's regiment has passed Newport, Kentucky, en route to Detroit.
- Sept 12 From Thomas P. Chapman (enclosure: Chapman to Alexander J. Dallas, July 31). ALS, DLC (19). Asks help in securing pay.
- Sept 12 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosures: Extracts of Benjamin Hawkins to Daniel Appling, Aug 31 and Sept 3, DLC-19). ALS, DLC (19); Copy, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16). Reports ordering troops to guard survey commissioners.
- Sept 12 Advertisement for runaway slave, Ned. Printed, *Nashville Whig*, Oct 10 (4-1185).
- Sept 15 From Edward Livingston (enclosure: Report of *United States v. A. Jackson*, including a transcript, certified Sept 13, of depositions in the case, DLC-17, 19). ALS, DLC (71). Bassett, 6:457–58. Forwards report on AJ-Hall confrontation; discusses affairs in New Orleans and Europe.
- Sept 15 From Daniel Parker (enclosure: Parker to Jacob J. Brown, Sept 13).

- LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 94 (M565-5). Transmits letter on assignment of personnel.
- Sept 15 From Joseph Woodruff. ALS, DLC (19). Requests recommendation for appointment.
- Sept 16 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (19). Bassett, 2:215 (extract). Thanks AJ for advice on a land purchase; promises to promote Reid's book.
- Sept 16 Account with George A. Bedford for medicines, paints, and garden seed, with receipt. DS matched fragments, DLC (69 and 70). Runs to August 24, 1819.
- Sept 17 From Ninian Edwards. ALS, DLC (19). Requests that Daniel Bissell retain a command in Missouri or Illinois territory; reports that treaty negotiations are nearly concluded.
- Sept 19 To Gerard Brooks. LC, DLC (62). Acknowledges receipt of map and promises to promote Brooks's work with the war department.
- Sept 19 To George Graham. LS, InU (4-1186); LC, DLC (62). Encloses William Yerby's letter of September 3 (not found) about destruction of buildings at Fort Adams.
- Sept 20 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. LC, DLC (62). Denies furlough to Elijah Montgomery.
- Sept 20 To George Graham. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Reports that Robert Searcy will settle quartermaster department's claims in Tennessee.
- Sept 20 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DLC (19). Bassett, 2:215 (extract). Requests map of territory around Alabama River; discusses plans for the publication of Reid's history.
- Sept 21 From George Graham. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Transmits Walter H. Overton's letter (not found) re public property.
- Sept 22 From Tobias Lear. LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-1188). Discusses account for supplies.
- Sept 22 From Henry Saunders. ALS matched fragments, DLC (75) and ICHi (mAJs). Requests aid in obtaining military appointment.
- Sept 22 Deed for 438 acres in Wilson County to Archibald Sherrill. Copy, TLWil (4-1189).
- Sept 23 From William Clark. LS, DLC (19). Discusses location of Osage trading post.
- Sept 24 From George Croghan. ALS, DLC (19). Relates difficulties of establishing his command at New Orleans.
- Sept 24 From Robert Carter Nicholas, d. 1836 (enclosures: Nicholas to Daniel Bissell, Sept 19, DNA-RG 153; Bissell to Nicholas, Nov 15, 1814, DLC-14 and DNA-RG 153; James Dorman and Charles Larrabee to Nicholas, July 25, DLC-19; Nicholas to the public, DNA-RG 153; [Nicholas] to secretary of war, DNA-RG 153, mAJs). LS and copies, DNA-RG 153 (mAJs); Copies, DNA-RG 59 (4-1190). Relates his quarrel with Bissell, whom he accuses of misconduct.
- Sept 24 From Robert Purdy. ALS, DLC (19). Requests discharge for Ruben Apperson.
- Sept 24 From John Sommerville (enclosure: Statement of funds on deposit

- at Branch Bank of Tennessee at Nashville, Sept 22). AL, DLC (19). Sends memorandum of U.S. funds.
- [Sept 24] From George Croghan. ALS, DLC (71). Reports that William O. Butler is now commanding the 1st Infantry at Pass Christian.
- Sept 24 Statement by Joseph Coleman, certifying settlement of AJ's account with the U.S. paymaster to September 30. Printed form with ms. insertions, DLC (68).
- [cSept 25] Endorsement directing response to Lt. Alexander's furlough. ANS, ICHi (mAJs).
- Sept 27 From George Graham. LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Approves brevet for Richard K. Call and transfer of Robert Butler; reports satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with northwest Indians.
- Sept 27 From Alexander Gray. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-71). Asks that AJ inform the war department of Gray's desire for appointment.
- Sept 27 From Phineas Woodbury (enclosure: James Cutbush to Woodbury, Aug 18). ALS, DLC (19). Transmits letter on medical stores for the Southern Division.
- Sept 27 Check for \$195.87 to McKiernan & Stout. ADS, DLC (19).
- Sept 27 Check for \$110.22 to Robert Searcy. Copy, DLC (19).
- Sept 28 From George A. Bedford. ANS, DLC (68). Discusses medicines sent to AJ.
- Sept 29 From William Bradford. ALS, DLC (19). Reports arrival at Newport, Kentucky; asks reassignment to a southern climate.
- Sept 30 To William Harris Crawford (enclosures: Thomas A. Smith to AJ, Sept 8; Edmund P. Gaines to AJ, Sept 12; AJ to Gaines, Sept 30). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M222-16); LC, DLC (62). Advises that it is too late in the year for a campaign against northwest Indians.
- Sept 30 *To Edmund Pendleton Gaines.* 385
- Sept 30 From William Cocke. ALS with AJ endorsement, George E. Webb, Jr. (mAJs). Reports on distribution of Chickasaw annuity.
- Sept 30 Account with E. & G. Hewlett for saddlery. AD, DLC (68).
- Sept Agreement with John Gray Blount for exchange of land. DS, DLC (19).
- Oct 1 From Thomas Adams Smith. LS with AJ endorsement directing Reid to reply and write secretary of war, DLC (19); LC, MoHi (4-1202). Discusses organization of his command in St. Louis.
- Oct 1 Accounts for pay and subsistence for AJ and servants, for clothing of servants, and for forage. Copies, DLC (69) and DNA-RG 60 (8-0240). Runs to June 30, 1816.
- Oct 2 To John Anderson (d. 1818). ALS, IaDaM (4-1205). Arranges payment of military transportation vouchers.
- Oct 2 From Joseph Coleman. ALS, DLC (19). Reports delays in completing tasks of the district paymaster's office.
- Oct 2 From George Graham. LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Authorizes prosecution of Fort Adams vandals.
- [Oct 2] From [Thomas Adams Smith]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses use of friendly northwest Indians against the hostile party.

- Oct 2 Account with James Condon for tailoring. Abstract, American Art Association Sale (April 8, 1926), Item 349 (4-1204).
- Oct 2 Account with William Lientz for purchase and repair of shoes for Edward G. W. Butler. AD, DLC (69). Runs to July 29, 1816.
- Oct 3 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: Benjamin Hawkins to James McDonald, Sept 22). ALS, DLC (19). Transmits letter discussing boundary survey.
- Oct 4 *From William Carroll.* 386
- Oct 4 To Thomas Adams Smith. LC, DLC (62). Approves organization of his command and promises to secure needed personnel and supplies in Washington.
- Oct 5 Power of attorney from the heirs of John Donelson (c1718–86). DS and Copy with ANS by AJ, DNA-RG 233 (5-1395). Printed, *HRDoc* 86, 15th Cong., 1st sess. (Serial 8), p. 14 (4-1206); *ASP, Public Lands*, 3:374.
- Oct 6 From Louis Chauveau (enclosures: Orders of January 6 and March 27, DLC-68). ALS, DLC (19). Encloses papers supporting his claim for pay.
- Oct 6 Duncan Lamont Clinch to Robert Butler. ALS endorsed by AJ, DLC (19). Reports Samuel Champlain's delay in reporting to Nashville.
- Oct 7 From Joseph Coleman. ALS, DLC (19). Sends estimate of funds needed to pay West Tennessee troops.
- Oct 7 From George Graham (enclosure: Sister Marie Olivier to Alexander J. Dallas, Aug 18, DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses failure of agreement with Ursuline nuns for exchange of land in New Orleans and asks AJ to arrange an accommodation.
- Oct 7 From John Morton (enclosure: Circular letter to commanders of posts, Oct 6, DNA-RG 156, mAJs). ALS, ICHi (4-1207); LC, DNA-RG 156 (mAJs). Transmits order on appointment of ordnance officers.
- Oct 7 Account with James Condon for Edward G. W. Butler's tailoring. ADS, DLC (23). Runs to October 21, 1817.
- Oct 8 To Pritchett & Shall. ALS, DLC (19). Authorizes Dinwiddie \$6 in merchandise.
- Oct 8 *From Edmund Pendleton Gaines.* 387
- Oct 9 From [Return Jonathan Meigs, 1740–1823]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Reports dissension between Big Warrior and Pathkiller; mentions British arming of Indians at Apalachicola.
- Oct 10 From George Graham. LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Discusses settlement of claims in West Tennessee.
- Oct 10 Decision in the case, *Alfred M. Douglass, executor of William Douglass, v. Jackson & Hutchings* (on appeal). Copy, TGSum (4-1429).
- Oct 14 From Henry Churchill. ALS, DLC (19). Denies accusations of misusing a federal draft.
- Oct 14 From George Croghan. ALS, DLC (19); ALS copy, DLC (4-1212). Renews request for furlough.
- Oct 14 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosures: James McDonald to

- Gaines, Oct 5; Gaines to Peter Early, Oct 13). ALS, DLC (19). Advises of postponement of his call on Tennessee and South Carolina militia; reports death of John Sevier.
- Oct 15 Order granting new trial in the case of *Alfred M. Douglass, executor, v. Jackson & Hutchings*. Copy, TGSum (4-1430).
- Oct 16 From Robert Butler (enclosures: Robert C. Nicholas, d. 1836, to AJ, Sept 24; Butler to Daniel Parker, Oct 16). ALS, DLC (19). Reports actions taken during AJ's absence.
- Oct 17 Statement by William Preston Anderson to John Reid on a publication by Henry Pope Helm re Kentucky troops at New Orleans. ALS, DLC (71). *Lexington Kentucky Reporter*, Sept 3, 1817 (extract).
- Oct 18 *To Robert Butler*. 389
- Oct 18 To George Croghan. LS, NcD (4-1216); LC, DLC (62). Reports advising war department on repairs of fortifications in Croghan's command.
- Oct 18 To George Graham. LC, DLC (62). Clarifies Robert Butler's request for transfer to an artillery unit.
- Oct 18 To Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823). LC, DLC (62). Warns that Cherokees cannot expect additional land for their services against the Creeks.
- Oct 18 John Reid to William Bradford. LC, DLC (62). Denies his request for furlough or reassignment.
- Oct 22 Account with Francis Dalzell. Abstract, American Art Association Sale (April 8, 1926), Item 349 (4-1219).
- Oct 24 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, DLC (19). Bassett, 2:218-19. Reports sentiment in Kentucky for AJ's presidential candidacy.
- Oct 25 From John Campbell and William Campbell Preston. Printed, *Washington National Intelligencer*, Nov 13 (4-1220). Invite AJ to public dinner in Abingdon, Virginia.
- Oct 25 To John Campbell and William Campbell Preston. Printed, *Richmond Enquirer*, Nov 8 (mAJ's; 4-1221). Accepts invitation.
- Oct 25 From George Graham (enclosures: Graham to Edmund P. Gaines, Oct 24, both DLC-19). LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 107 (M6-8). Encloses letters appointing Gaines to replace Sevier as boundary commissioner and approving his preparations for war with southern Indians.
- Oct 26 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosures: Report on military posts, Sept; William MacRea to Gaines, Sept 28; Gaines to MacRea, Oct 20, all DLC-19; general order, Oct 24, DLC-68). ALS, DLC (19). Transmits information on fortifications.
- Oct 26 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: James McDonald to Gaines, Oct 15). ALS, DLC (19). Discusses orders to Samuel Champlain; encloses letters on survey.
- Oct 26 Toast at Abingdon, Virginia, public dinner: "The Governor of Kentucky." Printed, *Richmond Enquirer*, Nov 8 (mAJ's).
- Oct 27 From Robert Butler (enclosures: Phineas Woodbury to AJ, Sept 27; George Graham to AJ, Oct 10). ALS, DLC (19). Advises of execution of AJ's recent orders; reports whooping cough epidemic in Nashville.

- Oct 31 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosures: Benjamin Hawkins to Gaines, Oct 17; Gaines to Peter Early, Oct 24; Early to Gaines, Oct 26). ALS, DLC (19). Reports delay in organizing Georgia militia.
- Oct 31 From George Graham (enclosure: George Fisher to William H. Crawford, Oct 7). LS, DLC (19). Orders investigation of charge against Dr. Neal Smith.
- Nov 2 *From Robert Butler.* 390
- Nov 2 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: James E. Dinkins to Gaines, Oct 21). ALS, DLC (19). Reports ordering rifle regiment detachment to Nashville.
- Nov 2 From [Edmund Pendleton Gaines] (enclosure: Report on Fort Montgomery, Oct 1, DLC-19). AL fragment, DLC (75). Encloses report.
- Nov 4 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: George Graham to Gaines, Oct 24). LS, DLC (19). Announces imminent departure to join boundary commission; reports that Creeks and Seminoles are quiet and relays rumor that the Spanish have broken up the Negro Fort.
- Nov 5 *From Thomas Adams Smith.* 390
- Nov 6 From James Cage. Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M179-32). Asks help in securing the release of his brother, Richard H., from Mexican captivity.
- Nov 6 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, DLC (19). Reports that Gaines has requested 1,000 Tennessee militiamen.
- Nov 6 From William Young. ALS, DLC (19). Requests discharge for Givin Leeper Brown.
- Nov 7 From Anthony Butler. ALS, DLC (19). S. G. Heiskell, *Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History* (3 vols., Nashville, 1921), 3:141–43. Reports sentiment in Pennsylvania and Virginia for AJ's presidential candidacy.
- Nov 7 From Robert C. Davis. ALS, DNA-RG 15 (4-1224). Requests aid in securing a pension.
- Nov 7 Toast at Lynchburg, Virginia, public dinner: "James Monroe, late Secretary of War." Printed, *Richmond Enquirer*, Nov 15 (mAJs).
- Nov 8 Statement by Robert Butler on Governor Claiborne and reinforcement of troops on right bank of the Mississippi, January 8. ADS, DLC (19).
- Nov 9 From Isaac Lewis Baker. ALS, DLC (19). Reports on sale of public goods in Nashville.
- Nov 9 Statement by Robert Butler on Richard Claiborne's effort to serve writ of habeas corpus for Louaillier, March 5. ADS, DLC (19).
- Nov 10 From Nathaniel Clarke. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-67). Solicits military appointment.
- Nov 10 From George Croghan. ALS with AJ endorsement re troop deployment, DLC (19); ALS copy dated Nov 9, DLC (4-1226). Reports on disposition of troops in his command.
- Nov 12 From Thomas Adams Smith. LC, MoHi (4-1230). Declines furlough and requests permission to move his family to St. Louis.
- Nov 14 From Samuel Champlain. ALS, DLC (71). *Cincinnati Commercial*,

- Jan 8, 1881 (extract). Explains that arrest for serving as second in a duel has delayed his reporting to Nashville.
- Nov 14 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: General order, Nov 14). LS, DLC (19). Reports survey party working between Chattahoochee and Flint rivers.
- Nov 14 From Wade Hampton, Jr. (enclosure: South Carolina dueling law, DLC-59). ALS copy, DLC (19). Asks that Samuel Champlain be allowed to remain in Charleston pending trial arising out of duel.
- Nov 16 From George Michael Deaderick. ALS with AJ endorsement, DLC (19). Reports that Nashville Bank will advance \$300,000 for settlement of army accounts.
- Nov 16 From George Graham (enclosures: William S. Hamilton to Graham, Oct 18 and 26; Edmund P. Gaines to William H. Crawford, Nov 4). ALS, DLC (19). Transmits letters.
- Nov 16 Account with William Crawford for board and lodging for AJ's party. AD, DLC (68). Runs to November 20.
- Nov 17 From Joseph Coleman. ALS, DLC (19). Announces his departure for Washington with paymaster accounts.
- Nov 17 From George Croghan. ALS copy, DLC (4-1234). Requests increase in pay and allowances to meet unusual expense of command at New Orleans.
- Nov 17 From Reuben Kemper. ALS, DLC (4-1236); Extract, DNA-RG 84 (4-1240). Asks help in securing release of West Florida filibuster William H. Hargrave.
- [Nov 17] From John Shelby et al. (to AJ, William Carroll, and John Coffee). Printed, *Tennessee House Journal*, 11th General Assembly, 1st session (4-1242). Transmit resolution of thanks and tribute.
- Nov 18 To William Harris Crawford. LS copy, DLC (19). Transmits numerous letters and reports regarding the Southern Division.
- Nov 18 To Daniel D. Tompkins. LS copy, DLC (19); LC, DLC (62). Adrian H. Joline, *Meditations of an Autograph Collector* (New York, 1902), pp. 15-16. Thanks him for New York legislature's resolution of tribute.
- Nov 18 From Andrew Hynes. ALS, LNHic (4-1244). States Joseph Coleman's satisfactory service as district paymaster.
- Nov 18 *John Reid to Elizabeth Reid.* 391
- Nov 19 From John Mason (enclosure: Walter Smith et al. to AJ, Nov 20). ALS, DLC (19). Advises that Georgetown citizens will call on AJ to deliver an address.
- [Nov 19] From William Crawford. ALS, DLC (71). Proposes to care for AJ's horses.
- Nov 20 To William Harris Crawford. Typed copy, Russell A. Sibley (4-1246); Extract, DLC (18). Recommends men for commissions.
- Nov 20 From Walter Smith et al. ADS, DLC (19); Copy, DLC (20). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 22. Offer address of tribute from Georgetown.
- Nov 20 To Walter Smith et al. LS, DSC (4-1255); LS copy, DLC (19); LC, DLC (62). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 22. Thanks them for address.

- Nov 20 *From George Croghan.* 392
- Nov 20 Account with T. Mosher. Abstract, American Art Association Sale (April 8, 1926), Item 349 (4-1252).
- [cNov 20] Memorandum of AJ's visit to Mount Vernon by John Reid. AD, DLC (4-1253). Bassett, 2:219–20.
- Nov 21 From James Heighe Blake. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 23 (4-1257). Invites AJ and suite to a theatrical performance.
- Nov 21 To James Heighe Blake. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 23 (4-1258). Accepts invitation.
- Nov 21 From Walter Smith et al. LS, DLC (19). Invite him to public dinner in Georgetown.
- Nov 21 Account with Charles A. Burnett for jewelry for Rachel. ADS, DLC (19).
- Nov 22 To Samuel Champlain. LC, DLC (62). Grants request to remain in Charleston.
- Nov 22 *To Edmund Pendleton Gaines.* 393
- Nov 22 To Wade Hampton, Jr. LC, DLC (62). Advises that Champlain may remain in South Carolina.
- Nov 22 To Joseph McMinn. LC, DLC (62); Copy, DLC (19). Reports reconstitution of the survey commission.
- Nov 23 From John B. DeBree. ALS, DLC (19). Encloses proposals for publication of Reid's book.
- Nov 23 From [John?] Lathrop. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 27 (mAJ's). Delivers poem of tribute at performance of the Thespian Benevolent Society.
- Nov 23 John Reid to Robert Butler. LC, DLC (62). Directs him to order a detachment to build Choctaw trading post.
- Nov 23 John Reid to James Monroe (enclosure: James Cage to AJ, Nov 6). LC, DLC (62); Copy, DNA-RG 59 (M179-32). Requests his attention to the Mexican imprisonment of Richard H. Cage.
- Nov 24 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: Adam Gibbs Goodlett to AJ, Nov 24). Copy, DLC (19). Forwards letter.
- Nov 24 From George Croghan. ALS, DLC (19). Recommends Joseph J. Miles for retention in the army.
- Nov 24 From Adam Gibbs Goodlett. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-71). Requests AJ's intervention with secretary of war about Goodlett's request to visit Europe.
- Nov 24 From [Alpha Kingsley]. AL fragment, DLC (75). Discusses pay of Tennessee militia.
- Nov 25 From James Heighe Blake et al. ADS, DLC (19). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 27. Welcome and congratulate AJ on behalf of the city of Washington.
- Nov 25 To James Heighe Blake et al. Copy, DLC (4-1259). Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 27. Thanks them for welcome.
- Nov 25 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: Robert C. Davis to AJ, Nov 7). LS, DNA-RG 15 (4-1262). Transmits letter.
- Nov 25 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: Thomas A. Smith to AJ,

- Oct 1). LC, DLC (62). Requests confirmation of Luther Leonard's appointment as military storekeeper at St. Louis.
- Nov 25 To Thomas Adams Smith. LC, DLC (62). Approves defense plans.
- Nov 25 John Reid to William Harris Crawford. ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Transmits reports on southern posts.
- Nov 27 To Tobias Lear. LC, DLC (62). Advises on account for Indian clothing.
- Nov 27 From Tobias Lear. AD, DLC (19). Discusses account for Choctaw warriors' clothing.
- Nov 27 From Maunsel White. ALS, DLC (19). Requests aid in securing payment of Pierre Denis de LaRonde's property damage claims.
- Nov 27 Account with William Markward. Abstract, American Art Association Sale (April 8, 1926), Item 349 (4-1264).
- Nov 27 Account for tailoring from Melvin, James, & Co. Abstract, American Art Association Sale (April 8, 1926), Item 349 (4-1265).
- Nov 28 To Citizens of Georgetown. Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 30 (4-1266). Replies to toast at public dinner.
- Nov 28 To Thomas Adams Smith. Copy, DLC (19). Advises of relay of Smith's November 5 letter to the secretary of war.
- Nov 28 From Tobias Lear. LS, DLC (19). Accepts his explanation of Choctaw clothing bill.
- Nov 28 Toast at public dinner: "Union—the sure basis of our political existence." Printed, Washington *National Intelligencer*, Nov 30 (4-1267).
- Nov 28 John Reid to George Croghan. LC, DLC (62). Discusses garrisoning of Fort Bowyer; denies application for furlough.
- Nov 29 From John Graham. ALS, DLC (19). Advises that Thomas Overton's draft will be paid.
- Dec 1 To Henry Lee (1756–1818). Abstract, *American Book Prices Current*, 1966–67, p. 1153 (4-1270). Thanks him for transcribed lines on George Washington.
- Dec 1 From Benjamin Hawkins. ALS, DLC (19). Grant, *Hawkins*, 2:764–65. Bassett, 2:222 (extract). Reports on assemblage of Indians to discuss Creek boundary line.
- Dec 1 From Thomas Adams Smith. ALS, DLC (19); ALS copy, MoSHi (4-1271). Reports supply order for posts on the northwest frontier.
- Dec 1 Account of Rachel Jackson with J. Macdonald, dressmaker. ADS, DLC (19). Runs to December 20.
- Dec 4 To *John Coffee*. 394
- Dec 4 John Reid to George Croghan. LC, DLC (62). Suggests plan for troop deployment.
- Dec 4 John Reid to Thomas Adams Smith. LC, DLC (62). Relays AJ's hope to continue Smith at his present station and approval of his family's joining him.
- Dec 5 From William Carroll. ALS, DLC (19). Asks help in securing payment for transport account and in obtaining permission to build a ferry and warehouse at Muscle Shoals.
- Dec 7 To William Harris Crawford. LS, THi (4-1274); Copy, DLC (19).

- Bassett, 2:221–22. Explains expenditure for remounting two cannon captured at Pensacola.
- Dec 8 From Benjamin Hawkins (enclosure: Hawkins to AJ, Feb 27). ALS, DLC (19). Informs AJ of British efforts to provoke Creeks.
- [cDec 8] To William Harris Crawford. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-8). Sends documents on Creek negotiations.
- Dec 11 From George Croghan. ALS draft, DLC (4-1277). Requests permission to sell cannon at Baton Rouge; discusses distress of invalid soldiers and planned celebration of December 23 battle.
- Dec 11 Account with Samuel Johnson for blacksmithing. AD, THi (4-1279). Runs to December 19.
- Dec 12 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines. ALS, DLC (19). Bassett, 2:222. Reports completion of survey line east of Chattahoochee River and summons of John Coffee to act for two ailing commissioners.
- Dec 12 From Robert Huston with AN by AJ to order payment. ALS, DLC (19). Requests payment for services as surgeon's mate.
- Dec 13 From Thomas G. Holmes. ALS, DLC (19). Requests payment for attending the sick at Fort Montgomery.
- Dec 14 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosure: William Lindsay to Gaines, Oct 29). ALS, DLC (19). Transmits letter explaining Lindsay's absence from post.
- Dec 14 Account with Thomas Johnson for keeping seven horses. ADS, THi (4-1298). Runs to December 21.
- Dec 15 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: Organization plan for general staff). LS and Copy, MiU-C (4-1280); LC dated Dec 17, DLC (62); AL draft in unknown hand, DLC (71); Copies, DLC (19, 71). Transmits recommendations for augmentation of the army and plan for organization of staff.
- Dec 15 To Robert Hays. Extract, Goodspeed's Book Shop, July 1975 (4-1289). Discusses health of family members and failure of Congress to appropriate funds for soldiers' pay.
- Dec 16 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: George Croghan to AJ, Nov 17). LS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-63); LC, DLC (62). Requests clarification of allowances for servants, secretaries, forage, and rations.
- Dec 16 To William MacRea. LC, DLC (62). Discusses assignment of George A. Washington to artillery unit at Norfolk.
- Dec 16 From Joseph H. Windle. ALS, DLC (19). Reports that many soldiers in East Tennessee have sold their land certificates because of delay in receiving pay.
- Dec 16 Check to Stockley Donelson Hays for \$1,000. ADS, DLC (19).
- Dec 17 To William Harris Crawford. 395
- Dec 17 From Edmund Pendleton Gaines (enclosures: Gaines to Harry Toulmin, Sept 4; Toulmin to Gaines, Nov 6). ALS, DNA-RG 107 (M221-70). Transmits letters about removal of intruders on Indian land.
- Dec 18 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: George Croghan to AJ, Nov 20). Photocopy of ALS, T (4-1290). Requests attention to distress of unpaid soldiers.

- Dec 18 To John G. Sims. ANS, DLC (19). Instructs him on delivery of packages to Knoxville.
- Dec 19 From Tobias Lear. LS, DLC (19); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-1292). Discusses forage accounts.
- Dec 20 To William Harris Crawford (enclosure: Arthur P. Hayne to AJ, Dec 20). AL fragment, DNA-RG 94 (4-1293). Endorses Hayne's request for transfer.
- [cDec 20] To William Harris Crawford. Abstract, DNA-RG 107 (M22-8). Sends information on artillery needs at Fort Bowyer.
- Dec 20 From Alexander James Dallas. ALS, DLC (19). Acknowledges receipt of AJ's recommendations of John Coffee, John Reid, and George Smith for office.
- Dec 20 From Arthur Peronneau Hayne. ALS, DNA-RG 94 (4-1296). Requests assignment to Southern Division or furlough.
- Dec 21 Account of Rachel Jackson with Ann Johnson, dressmaker. ADS, DLC (68).
- Dec 21 Receipt from Perrin Willis (by Thomas Dungan) to Rachel Jackson for \$29.15. ADS, DLC (19).
- Dec 22 From Tobias Lear. LS, DLC (20); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-1299). States balance of account for Southern Division.
- Dec 22 From David Rogerson Williams (enclosure: Resolutions of South Carolina legislature, Dec 15, DLC-19). LS, DLC (20); LC, DLC (mAJs). *United States Telegraph*, Feb 3, 1827. Forwards resolution of tribute and congratulation.
- Dec 23 To James Bankhead. LC, DLC (62). Orders him to Washington for recruiting duty.
- Dec 23 To Jacob Jennings Brown. Photocopy of ALS, William C. Cook (4-1300); LC, DLC (4-1301). Requests furlough for Arthur P. Hayne to accompany AJ on inspection tour of Southern Division.
- Dec 23 To William Harris Crawford. Copy, DLC (71). Asks that Leroy Pope's compensation claim be settled on liberal terms.
- Dec 23 To David Holmes. LS, ViHi (4-1302). Introduces Mr. Doumoulin.
- Dec 23 From Tobias Lear. LS, DLC (20); LC, DNA-RG 217 (4-1305). Advises on accounting for Indian Department expenditures.
- Dec 23 Account with Samuel Johnson for shoeing horses. ADS, THi (4-1303).
- Dec 24 To Benjamin Williams Crowninshield. ALS, DNA-RG 45 (4-1306). Recommends Thomas ap Catesby Jones for promotion.
- Dec 24 Account of Rachel Jackson with Mary McDaniel, dressmaker. ADS fragment, DLC (68).
- Dec 25 From Thomas Adams Smith (enclosure: Report of *United States v. Smith*). LS, DNA-RG 94 (M566-81). Complains that a soldier has obtained a writ of habeas corpus for discharge from service.
- Dec 26 To Citizens of Stephensburg, Virginia. Draft by Reid, DLC (20). Declines invitation to public dinner.
- Dec 27 From John Coffee. ALS, DLC (20). Reports that John R. Bedford and William Carroll are spreading rumors of fraud about AJ and Coffee's land purchases in the ceded territory; announces imminent departure to join survey commission.

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- Dec 29 Account with W. Wells for board and lodging for party of four, six servants, and eleven horses. ALS, THi (4-1309).
- Dec 31 To Robert Butler. 397
- Dec 31 To Edmund Pendleton Gaines. LC, DLC (62). Commends his actions to complete boundary survey; asks him to meet somewhere on AJ's southern inspection tour.
- Dec From George Washington Campbell. AL draft fragment, DLC (4-1268). Advises on claim of John Donelson's heirs.
- [Dec] Account of John Reid with Mary McDaniel, dressmaker. ADS fragment with AN by AJ, DLC (mAJ's).

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