General Advertiser

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Terms of the Republican Star.

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

JAMES MONROE.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America and the Pitavirate Noisy Pawnee tribe of Indians, was made and concluded at St. Louis, on the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said tribe, on the part and in behalf of the said tribe, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded by and between William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Pitavirate Noisy Pawnee tribe, on the part and behalf of their said tribe, of the other part.

The parties, being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one, or either of the contracting parties, against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Art. 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Noisy Pawnee tribe.

Art. 3. The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

Art. 4. The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, for themselves and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise and oblige themselves to deliver up, or cause to delivered up, to the authority of the United States, (to be punished according to law,) each and every individual of the said tribe, who shall at any time hereafter violate the stipulations of the treaty this day concluded between the said Noisy Pawnee tribe and the said States.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the Chiefs and Warriors aforesiad, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen and of the Independence of the United States, the forty second.

WM. CLARK.
AUG. CHOUTEAU

Tareteushta, the first in war	x
Charuvarn, the great chief	x
Skalavalachro, the only grand chief	x
Panokuhike, the chief man	x
Ishitatavaron, the discoverer	x
Taarakarukaishta, the handsome bird	x
Lecoutswaroushtu, the buffaloe doctor	x
Taeaeatahikou, the running wolf	x
Kewatookoush, the little fox	x

Done at St. Louis, in the presence of R. Wash, Secretary to the commission.

R Paul, Col. M. M. C. Interpreter.
R Graham, I. Agent Il. Ter.
Jno. O Fallon, Capt R. Regt.
Jno. Ruland, S. Agent, Trans. &c.
A L. Papin, Interpreter Id.
T. J. Honore, Id Inptr.
S. Julian, U. S. Ind. Interpt.
Josiah Ramsay,
Wm. Grayson,
John Robedow.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN acquainted with the Retail Dry Good and Grocery business. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory recommendations.

PEREGRINE GRANGER.

Centreville, jan 26 4w

Notice.

THE subscribers having sustained much damage from persons crossing their fields, carting over their lands, and otherwise trespassing upon them, have resolved to prevent a repetition of these injuries by such means as the law affords—They therefore hereby notify all persons, that they will bring suits for all trespasses that shall in future be made.

JAS. LL. CHAMBERLAINE,
RICHD. LL. CHAMBERLAINE.

dec 22 7w

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.

The Secretary of State of the United States, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, at Madrid. (No 7)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 28th November, 1818.

[CONCLUDED.]

Let us come to the case of Ambrister—He was taken in arms; leading and commanding the Indians, in the war against the American troops; and to that charge, upon his trial, pleading guilty But the primary object of his coming there,
LVIII.] was still more hostile to Spain than to the Unit-
ed States. You find that he told three
of the witnesses who testified at his trial, that he had come to this country upon Mr. Woodbine's business at Tampa Bay—to see the negroes righted; and one of them, that *he had a commission in the Patriot army, under McGregor;* and that he had expected a captaincy. And what was the intended business of McGregor and Woodbine, at Tampa Bay? It was the conquest of Florida from Spain, by the use of those very Indians and Negoes, whom the commandant of St. Marks was so ready to aid and support in war against the United States. The chain of proof that establishes this fact, is contained in the documents communicated by the President to Congress at their last session, relating to the occu-
LVI.] pation of Amelia Island. From these documents you will find, that while McGregor was there, Woodbine went from New Providence, in a schooner of his own, to join him: That he arrived at Amelia Island, just as McGregor, abandoning the companions of his achievement there, was leaving it: That McGregor, quitting the vessel in which he had embarked at Amelia, went on board that of Woodbine, and returned with him to New Providence: That Woodbine had persuaded him they could yet accomplish the conquest of Florida, with soldiers to be recruited at Nassau, from the corps of Colonial Marines, which had served under Nicholls during the late war with the United States, which corps had been lately disbanded; and with Negroes to be found at Tampa Bay, and 1500 Indians, already then engaged to Woodbine, who pretended that they had made a grant of all
LVII. a. b.] their lands there to him. Among the papers, the originals of which are in our possession, in McGregor's own hand writing, instructions for sailing into Tampa Bay, with the assertion that he calculated to be there by the last of April or first of May, of the present year;
d.] a letter dated 27th December last, to one of his acquaintance in this country, disclosing
e.] the same intention; and the extract of a proclamation which was to have been issued at Tampa Bay, to the inhabitants of Florida, by the person charged with making the settlement there, before his arrival, announcing his approach, for the purpose of liberating them from the despotism of Spain, and of enabling them to form a government for themselves. He had persuaded those who would listen to him here, that his ultimate object was to sell the Floridas to the United States. There is some reason to suppose that he had made indirect overtures, of a similar nature, to the British government.—This was Ambrister's business in Florida. He arrived there in March, the precursor of Mc-
XLIX.] Gregor and Woodbine, and immediately upon his arrival, he is found seizing upon Arbuthnot's goods, and distributing them among the Negroes and Indians; seizing upon his vessel, and compelling its master to pilot him, with a body of armed Negroes towards the fort of St. Marks, with the declared purpose of taking it by surprise, in the night. Writing letters to Governor Cameron, of New Providence, urgently calling for supplies of munitions of war, and of cannon, for the war against the Americans; and letters to Col Nicholls, renewing the same demands for supplies; informing him, that he is with 300 Negroes, 'a few of our Bluff people,' who had *stuck to the cause*, and were relying upon the faith of Nicholls's promises. Our Bluff people were the people of the Negro Fort, collected by Nicholls's and Woodbine's proclamations, during the American and English war; and the *cause* to which they stuck, was the savage, servile, exterminating war against the United States.

Among the agents and actors of such virtuous enterprizes as are here unveiled, it was hardly expected that there would be found remarkable evidences of their respect, confidence and good faith towards one another. Accordingly, besides the violent seizure and distribution by Ambrister, of Arbuthnot's property, his letters to Governor Cameron and to Nicholls, are filled with the distrust and suspicions of the Indians, that they were deceived and betrayed by Arbuthnot; while in Arbuthnot's letters to the same Nicholls, he accuses Woodbine of having
XLIX. f.] taken charge of poor Francis, the prophet, or Hilas Hildjo, upon his return from England to New Providence, and under pretence of taking care of him and his affairs—of having defrauded him of a large portion of the presents which had been delivered out from the king's stores to him, for Francis's use. This is
XLVII. a.] one of the passages of Arbuthnot's letter to Nicholls, *omitted* in the publication of it last August, in the London newspapers.

Is this narrative of dark and complicated depravity; this creeping and insidious war, both against Spain and the United States; this mockery of patriotism; these political philters to fugitive slaves and Indian outlaws; these perfidies and treacheries of villains incapable of keeping their faith even to each other; all in the name of South American liberty, of the rights of runaway Negroes, and the wrongs of savage murderers—all combined and projected to plunder Spain of her provinces, and to spread massacre and devastation along the borders of the United States? Is all this sufficient to cool the sympathies of his Catholic Majesty's government, excited by the execution of these two "subjects of a power in amity with the king." The Spanish government is not at this day to be informed that, cruel as war in its mildest forms must be, it is, and necessarily must be, doubly cruel, when waged with savages; that savages make no prisoners, but to torment them; that they give no quarter; that they put to death without discrimination of age or sex; that these ordinary characteristics of Indian warfare have been applicable, in their most heart sickening horrors, to that war, left us by Nicholls, as his legacy, re-instigated by Woodbine, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and stimulated by the approbation, encouragement and aid of the Spanish commandant at St. Marks Is proof required? Intreat the Spanish Minister of State, for a moment to overcome the feelings which details like these must excite, and to reflect, if possible, with composure, upon the facts stated in the following extracts from the documents enclosed:

Letter from Sailing-Master Jairus Loomis to Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, 13th August,
XXIII.] 1816, reporting the destruction of the Negro Fort.

"On examining the prisoners, they stated that "Edward Daniels, O. S. who was made prisoner "in the boat, on the 17th July, *was tarred and "burnt alive.*"

Letter from Archibald Clarke to Gen. Gaines, 26th February, 1817. (Message of the President of the U. States to Congress, 25th March, 1818, p. 9.)

"On the 24th inst. the house of Mr. Garrett, "residing in the upper part of this county, near "the boundary of Wayne county (Georgia) was "attacked, during his absence, near the middle "of the day, by this party, (of Indians) consist-"ing of about fifteen, who shot Mrs. Garrett in "two places, and then dispatched her by stab-"bing and scalping. Her two children, one a-"bout three years old, and the other two months, "were also murdered, and the eldest scalped: "the house was then plundered of every article "of value, and set on fire."

LXI.] Letter from Peter B. Cook (Arbuthnot's clerk) to Eliz. A. Carney, at Nassau, dated Suwahnee, 19th Jan. 1818, giving an account of their operations with the Indians, against the Americans, and their massacre of Lieut. Scott and his party.

"There was a boat that was taken by the In-"dians, that had in thirty men, seven women, "four small children. There were six of the "men got clear, and one woman saved, and all "the rest of them got killed. The children were "took by the legs, and their brains dashed out "against the boat."

In the bare recital of scenes like these cannot be perused without shuddering, what must be the agonized feelings of those whose wives and children are, from day to day, and from night to night, exposed to be the victims of the same barbarity? Has mercy a voice to plead for the perpetrators and instigators of deeds like these? Should enquiry hereafter be made, why, within three months after this event, the savage Hamathli Mico, upon being taken by the American troops, was by order of their commander immediately hung, let it be told that that savage was the commander of the party by which those women were butchered, and those helpless infants were thus dashed against the boat ——— Contending with such enemies, although humanity revolts at entire retaliation upon them, and spares the lives of their feeble and defenceless women and children, yet mercy herself surrenders to retributive justice the lives of their leading warriors taken in arms—and still more the lives of the foreign, white incendiaries, who disowned by their own governments, and disowning their own natures, degrade themselves beneath the savage character, by voluntarily descending to its level Is not this the dictate of common sense? Is it not the usage of legitimate warfare? Is it not consonant to the soundest authorities of national law? "When at war "(says Vattel) with a ferocious nation, which "observes no rule, and grants no quarter, they "may be chastised in the persons of those of "them who may be taken; they are of the "number of the guilty; and by this rigor the "attempt may be made of bringing them to a "sense of the laws of humanity." And again; "As a general has the right of sacrificing the "lives of his enemies to his own safety or that of "his people, if he has to contend with an inhu-"man enemy, often guilty of such excesses, he "may take the lives of some of his prisoners, and "treat them as his own people have been treat-"ed" The justification of these principles is found in their salutary efficacy, for terror and for example It is thus only that the barbarities of Indians can be successfully encountered It is thus only that the worse than Indian barbarities of European impostors pretending authority from their governments, but always disavowed, can be punished and arrested. Great Britain yet engages the alliance and co-operation of savages in war. But her government has invariably disclaimed all countenance or authorization to her subjects to instigate them against us in time of peace Yet so it has happened, that from the period of our established independence to this day, *all* the Indian wars with which we have been afflicted have been distinctly traceable to the instigation of English traders or agents, always disavowed yet always felt, more than once detected, but never before punished. Two of them, offenders of the deepest dye, after solemn warning to their government and individually to one of them, have fallen, *flagrante delicto* into the hands of an American general; and the punishment inflicted upon them has fixed them on high as an example, awful in its exhibition, but we trust auspicious in its results, of that which awaits unauthorized pretenders of European agency to stimulate, and interpose in wars between the United States and the Indians within their control

This exposition of the origin, the causes, and the character of the war with the Seminole Indians and part of the Creeks, combined with McGregor's mock patriots and Nicholls's Negroes, which necessarily led our troops into Florida, and gave rise to all those incidents of which Mr Pizarro so vehemently complains, will, it is hoped, enable you to present other and sounder views of the subject to his Catholic Majesty's government. It will enable you to show that the occupation of Pensacola and St Marks was occasioned neither by a spirit of hostility to Spain, nor with a view to extort, prematurely, the province from her possession: that it was rendered necessary by the neglect of Spain to perform her engagements of restraining the Indians from hostilities against the United States, and by the culpable countenance, encouragement, and assistance given to those Indians, in their hostilities, by the Spanish governor and commandant at those places: That the United States have a right to demand, as the President does demand, of Spain the punishment of those officers for this misconduct; and he further demands of Spain a just and reasonable indemnity to the U. S for the heavy & necessary expenses which they have been compelled to incur, by the failure of Spain to perform her engagement, to restrain the Indians, aggravated by this demonstrated complicity of her commanding officers with them, in their hostilities against the United States: That the two Englishmen executed by order of Gen Jackson were not only identified with the savages, with whom they were carrying on the war against the United States, but that one of them was the mover and fomenter of the war, which, without his interference and false promises to the Indians of support from the British government, never would have happened—that the other was the instrument of war against Spain as well as the United States, commissioned by McGregor, & expedited by Woodbine, upon their project of conquering Florida with these Indians and negroes: That, as accomplices of the savages, and, sinning against their better knowledge, worse than savages, Gen. Jackson, possessed of their persons and of the proofs of their guilt, might by the lawful and ordinary usages of war, have hung them both without the formality of a trial; That, to allow them every possible opportunity of refuting the proofs or of showing any circumstance in extenuation of their crimes, he gave them the benefit of a trial by a court martial, of highly respectable officers: That the defence of one consisted, solely and exclusively, of technical cavals at the nature of part of the evidence against him, and the other confessed his guilt—Finally, that, in restoring Pensacola and St Marks to Spain, the President gives the most signal proof of his confidence that hereafter he engagement to restrain by force, the Indians of Florida from all hostilities against the United States will be effectually fulfilled; that there will be no more robberies within our borders by savages prowling along the Spanish line, and seeking shelter within it, to display in their villages the scalps of our women and children, their victims, and to sell, with shameless effrontery, the plunder from our citizens in Spanish forts and cities; that we shall hear no more apologies from Spanish governors and commandants, of their inability to perform the duties of their office and the solemn contract of their country—no more excuses for compliances to the savage enemies of the United States from the dread of their attacks upon themselves—no more barboring of foreign impostors, upon compulsion; that a strength sufficient will be kept in the province to restrain the Indians by force, and officers empowered and instructed to employ it effectually to maintain the good faith of the nation, by the effective fulfilment of the treaty The duty of this government to protect the persons and property of our fellow citizens on the borders of the United States is imperative—it *must* be discharged—and if, after all the warnings that Spain has had—if after the prostration of all her territorial rights and neutral obligations, by Nicholls and his banditti, during war, and of all her treaty stipulations, by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, abetted by her own commanding officers, during peace, to the cruel annoyance of the United States—if the necessities of self defence should again compel the United States to take possession of the Spanish forts and places in Florida, declare, with the candor and frankness that become us, that another unconditional restoration of them must not be expected; that even the President's confidence in the good faith and ultimate justice of the Spanish government will yield to the painful experience of continual disappointment: and that, after unwearied and almost unnumbered appeals to them, for the performance of their stipulated duties, in vain, the United States will be reluctantly compelled to rely, for the protection of their borders, upon themselves alone.

You are authorized to communicate the whole of this letter and the accompanying documents to the Spanish government. I have the honor, &c &c

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

☞ The numeral letters and figures in the margin of the above letter, refer to documents contained in the Appendix thereto.

SEMINOLE WAR, &c.

COUNTER REPORT.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 12.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the military committee, submitted a paper drawn up in the shape of a Report by that committee, which, by a majority of one vote, that committee had refused to accept, and the said paper was read as follows:

"The committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Seminole War, and the proceedings in the trial of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister—REPORT:

That Gen. Jackson, in a short though sanguinary war with the Creek nation of Indians, bro't them to terms of peace; and in the summer of 1814, a treaty was concluded with them, wherein they ceded to the United States, a territory embracing several millions of acres of land; the effect of this cession was, the cutting off the Indian establishments between the settlements of the United States in Georgia and Alabama, and the Spanish territory. This object being obtained, future peace and safety to our citizens in that quarter, were confidently anticipated; but, contrary to these just expectations, it was discovered that a hostile disposition was still entertained by the Seminole tribe of that nation, aided by fugitive negroes, and instigated by foreign incendiaries.

It having been represented to the government that murders had been committed on our defenceless citizens, Gen. Gaines was ordered, in the summer of 1817, with a considerable force, to take a station in that section, for their protection. Gen. Gaines was directed to keep within the territorial limits of the United States, and abstain from every attempt to cross the Florida line; but to demand of the Indians the perpetrators of the crimes thus committed, in order that punishment might be inflicted on the guilty, without involving the innocent, and without a general rupture with these deluded savages.—The fact of such murders having been ascertained, attended with aggravating circumstances of rapine and cruelty, Gen. Gaines, in conformity with his orders, made the demand. The savages, through the deceptive representations of foreign incendiaries, were led to believe that the strength of the United States was not sufficient to subdue them; or, if their own forces were incompetent to sustain the conflict, they would receive assistance from the British. These promises, made by these unauthorized agents, were predicated upon a pretence, that the United States had bound themselves, by the treaty of Ghent, to restore the lands which the Indians had ceded, previously to that treaty, at Fort Jackson; and that the British government would enforce its observance. Under this influence, they not only refused to deliver the murderers, but repeated their massacres whenever opportunity offered; and, to evade the arm of justice, took refuge across the line, in Florida. In this state of affairs, in November, 1817, Lieut. Scott, of the United States army, under Gen. Gaines, with 47 persons, men, women, and children, in a boat on the Apalachicola river, about a mile below the junction of the Flint and the Chatahoochie, was surprised by an ambuscade of Indians, fired upon, and the whole detachment killed and taken by the Indians, except six men, who escaped by flight, (one of whom was wounded.) Those who were taken alive on this occasion, were wantonly murdered by the ferocious savages, who took the little children, and dashed out their brains against the side of the boat, and, butchered all the helpless females except one, who was afterwards retaken. General Gaines was not yet authorised to cross into Florida, to force the compliance with his demand for the delivery of the murderers, while the Indians were collecting in large numbers upon the line, which they seemed to think a perfect safe-guard, and from which they continued their predatory incursions, as opportunity permitted. A letter from the secretary of war, of the 9th Dec. 1817, authorized Gen. Gaines, in case the state of things should continue, and it should become impossible, by any other means, to prevent their depredations, to exercise a sound discretion as to crossing the Florida line to break up the establishment; and, on the 16th of the same month, the secretary of war, by letter, directed to Gen. Gaines, fully authorized him to cross the line, and attack the Indians within the Spanish territory, should they still refuse to make reparation for depredations already committed—unless they should shelter themselves under a Spanish fort, in which case he was directed to notify the department.

Intelligence being received by the war department of the massacre of Lt. Scott and his companions Gen. Jackson was directed, by letter of the 26th December, 1817, to repair to Fort Scott, and take command of the forces in that quarter, with authority, in case he should deem it necessary, to call upon the executives of the adjacent states for such additional force as he should deem requisite; in which he was referred to the previous orders given to Gen. Gaines, and directed to concentrate his forces and adopt the measures necessary to terminate a conflict, which had been avoided from considerations of humanity, but which had now become indispensible, from the settled hostility of the savage enemy. In January following the secretary of war, in a letter to Gen. Gaines, says, "the honor of the United States requires, that the war with the Seminoles should be terminated speedily, & with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked."—Under these orders, and in this critical state of affairs, Gen. Jackson, with that zeal and promptness which have ever marked his career, repaired to the post assigned, and assumed the command. The necessity of crossing the line into Florida, was no longer a subject of doubt. A large force of Indians and negroes was making that territory their refuge, and the Spanish authority was either too weak or too indifferent to restrain them; and to comply with orders given him from the department of war, he penetrated immediately into the Seminole towns, driving the enemy before him and reduced them to ashes. In the council house of the king of the Mickasukians, more than 50 fresh scalps, and in an adjacent house upwards of 300 old scalps, of all ages & sexes, were found; & in the centre of the public square a red pole was erected, crowned with scalps, known by the hair to have belonged to the companions of Lt. Scott.

To inflict merited punishment upon these barbarians, and to prevent a repetition of these massacres, by bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination, he pursued his march to St Marks, when he found, in corroboration of previous information, that the Indians and negroes had demanded the surrender of that post to them; and that the Spanish garrison, according to the commandant's own concession, was too weak to support it.—Here he ascertained that the enemy had been supplied with the means of carrying on the war, from the commandant of the post; that foreign incendiaries, instigating the savages, had free communication with the fort for carrying on their intrigues; councils of war were permitted by the commandant to be held by the chiefs and warriors within his own quarters; the Spanish store houses were appropriated to the use of the hostile party and actually filled with goods belonging to them; munitions of war were furnished them, and property known to have been plundered from our citizens, purchased from them by the commandant, while he professed friendship to the United States Gen. Jackson, therefore, had no hesitation to demand of the commandant of St. Marks the surrender of that post, that it might be garrisoned with an American force; and when the Spanish officer hesitated to deliver it, he entered the fort by force, though without bloodshed, the enemy having fled, and the garrison being too weak to make opposition. Convinced of the necessity of rapid movements, in order to the ultimate success of the expedition, he immediately marched his forces to Suwaney, seized upon the stores of the enemy, and burnt their villages.

Having thus far effected his object, General Jackson considered the war at an end, St. Marks being garrisoned by an American force; the Indian towns at Mickasuky and Suwaney destroyed; the two Indian chiefs, who had been the prime movers and leaders of the savages, one of whom had commanded the party that murdered Lt. Scott and his companions, and the two principal foreign instigators, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, being taken and executed, Gen. Jackson ordered the Georgia militia to be discharged, and was preparing himself to return to Tennessee. But he soon learned, that the Indians and Negroes were collecting in companies west of the Appalachicola, which would render it necessary for him to send a detachment to scour the country in that quarter. While preparing for this object, he learned that the Indians were admitted by the Governor of Pensacola, and enjoyed free access to that town; that they were collecting in large numbers, 500 being in Pensacola on the 15th of April, many of whom were known to be hostile, and had just escaped from the pursuit of our troops; that the enemy were furnished with ammunition and supplies, and received intelligence of the movements of our forces, from that place; that a number of them sallied out, and murdered 18 of our citizens, settlers upon the Alabama, & were immediately received by the Governor, and by him transported across the bay, that they might elude the pursuit.

These facts being ascertained by Gen. Jackson from unquestionable authority, he immediately took up his line of march towards Pensacola, at the head of a detachment of about 1200 men, for the purpose of counteracting the views of the enemy, and to execute his orders from the War Department, by terminating the war speedily, and with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked. On the 16th of May, he crossed the Appalachicola at the Ocheese village, with a view of scouring the country west of that river; and, on the 23d of the same month, he received communication from the