

CORRESPONDENCE  
OF  
ANDREW JACKSON

EDITED BY  
JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, PH. D.  
Professor of American History on the  
Sydenham Clark Parsons Foundation, Smith College

VOLUME I  
To April 30, 1814



WASHINGTON, D. C.  
PUBLISHED BY THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
1926

tion. The letters by which I receivd this information I have forwarded to Govr Blount and by him they will be transmitted to you.

The East Tennessee troops are still in the cherokee nation, and I have receivd no late intelligence from the Georgia troop. I have taken such measures as I thought the best to procure a cooperation, but I have not succeeded in getting even any direct information from the Commanders of those forces. The last and indeed the only certain account I have had of them was by a letter from the Governor of that State forwarded by my return express about a month ago and that informed me that the advance was then at fort Hawkin[s].<sup>8</sup> I believe however the blow is struck which will render our want of concert a matter of no material consequence with the forces now under my command. I hope to be able to attain the object of the expedition in a short time.

I have the honor to be with great respect yr. obt sert

REV. GIDEON BLACKBURN TO JACKSON.<sup>1</sup>

FRANKLIN, November 20, 1813

*Dear General*, . . . Dr. Genl. do not risk too much untill you should be recruited. West Tennessee has souls who would fly to your rilif if they knew you needed their assistance. I know my efforts are not very important but if I knew you needed assistance, I would myself commence the office of recruiting officers and march for your encampment. Could I dare to ask the General for the feelings of his heart on that subject I would do it; but he knows I would serve him, and I can assure you that my heart would be wrung with poignant distress to think you were suffering and thousands of us lying at home at our ease. Should the Indians be determined to give you battle it will I suspect be near the Hickery ground—they are no doubt instigated by the Spanierds and British and if so will defend to the last extremity. I know they can be subdued but it would be desirable that it could be done with safty. I know that your army will do all that valor can affect but if those wretched savages should get one advantage your case would be serious . . .

WILLIAM B. LEWIS TO JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, November 21, 1813

*Dear Genl.* The last victory obtained over the hostile creeks is awfully ominous of the fate that awaits their nation. Another such victory will open your passage to the walls of Pensicola.<sup>1</sup> Chastise those perfidious

<sup>8</sup> Now Hawkinsville, Ga.

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Gideon Blackburn was a Presbyterian minister at Franklin, Tenn. He was of the type popular on the frontier. He was loyal to Jackson, in whose behalf he used his influence to obtain recruits for the army. He accompanied Colonel Carroll's body of recruits on their march to join Jackson in December, and while encamped at Huntsville he met a body of mounted men who had marched away from Fort Strother full of the prevailing spirit of mutiny. He "addressed them in a very patriotic manner", but without avail.

<sup>1</sup> Governor Blount in a letter to Jackson, Nov. 20, 1813, said that, while not certain, he believed that the ultimate object of the administration was that the campaign might result in the reduction of Pensacola.