ch, on the part of the Amerie considered amply sufficient own responsibility, although o further discretionary, than to pass the Spanish boundthe savages.

ook place shortly after, which difference of opinion, and n, although the conduct of was sustained by the Execed by a majority of votes in ritish subjects, Alexander Arert Ambristie, were seized ry thus occupied, and a court ed by the General; the court order, took their cases under sentenced Arbuthnot to be istic to be shot, on the charge and excited the Indians to us. The court on reconsidne sentence of Ambristie, to a t. But the General set aside f the court, and ordered the nto execution, which was ac-

l both the unfortunate men nious death. al chiefs, who had been the leaders of the Indians, (one of them engaged in the massacre of Lieutenant Scott,) were taken by General Jackson, and also executed. The Indians have always been barbarous and crucl in their mode of warfare towards us, although we have observed towards them the laws of civilized war, which require us to spare the vanquished, unless they be pirates, spics or traitors.

The General having terminated the war in this quarter, dismissed the Georgia militia, and was about to take up his line of march for Tennessee, when accounts reached him from that part of Florida west of the Appalachicola, which induced him to change his purpose. The Indians and negroes had fortified themselves on this river; and it was said, that a large body of the former was collecting at Pensacola.

These Indians were part of the Creeks, who had been subdued during the war, and who had of late, committed outrages in Alabama, and it was even said, were furnished with ammunition and supplies by the Spanish commandant. The General proceeded to Pensacola with about twelve hundred men—advanced to the town, although warned by a communication from the Governor against the violation of a neutral territory.