

Article Title: New-York, July 6. Another printing of the articles of capitulation at Pensacola and Jackson's reasons for taking the town.

Author:

Published in: Connecticut Courant

Place of Publication: Hartford, CT

Publication Date: 7/14/1818

NEW-YORK, July 6.

By the arrival of the schr Gold Huntress, from New Orleans, the editors of the mercantile Advertiser have received a file of New Orleans papers to the 13th of June, one of which contains the articles of capitulation of fort St. Charles, Barancas, in Pensacola, to the army under the command of Major General Jackson.

The Capitulation consists of 23 articles, which occupy two columns of a New-Orleans paper. The following are among the most important of the conditions required. The garrison to march out with the honours of war, their arms to be stacked at the glacis, where they were to remain until the troops were embarked for Havanna, when they will be returned. The officers and troops to carry with them their personal effects. All titles legally derived from the crown of Spain prior to this date to be guaranteed and respected. The garrison to be transported to Havanna on account to the U. States ; and Spanish rations allowed where they do not exceed those of the U. States. A competent number of vessels to be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers c. of the Governor, and those in the civil and military offices, to be delivered up without inspection. The sick and wounded to be maintained by the U.S. The garrison of Pensacola to enjoy the same privileges as the garrisons of Barancas. The provisions actually found in the two places to be appropriate for the Spanish troops. Individuals disposed to remain in Florida, to be respected and protected. The officers and troops to be transported to Pensacola where they shall remain until embarked for Havanna. The Alabama Chief now in the Fort, named Opayhola, shall be included in this capitulation : the governor engaging that he shall never return to Florida. A free toleration to all religions granted. Any Spanish vessels arriving, to be freely admitted.

Art. 19 The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he received it as stated in his official letter. Approved And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in Gen. Jackson's communication to the Governor of Pensacola, dated 23 May, 1818.

Head Quarters, Division of the south.

PENSACOLA, May 29th, 1818

Major Gen. Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the U. States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American Republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre helpless women have been butchered and the cradle stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged, but weakness was alledged with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled from policy or necessity to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self defence, therefore compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected ; Spanish laws will

govern in all cases affecting property and person : a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola, as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws, so far as they effect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an inquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the King of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and Capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as, in his opinion, will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governour of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON

Maj. Gen. Commdg.