THE PAPERS OF

Andrew Jackson



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Andrew Jackson

VOLUME I, 1770–1803

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE PRESS
KNOXVILLE

Publication of
The Papers of Andrew Jackson
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THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AT NASHVILLE

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Manufactured in the United States of America.
Second printing, 1987.

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Clothbound editions of
University of Tennessee Press books
are printed on paper designed for
an effective life of at least 300
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are chosen for strength
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Frontispiece. Portrait of Andrew Jackson by Thomas Sully.

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Jackson, Andrew, Pres. U. S., 1767–1845.
The papers of Andrew Jackson.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
CONTENTS: v. 1. 1770–1803.
1. Jackson, Andrew, Pres. U. S., 1767–1845.
2. United States—Politics and government—1829–
1837—Sources. 3. Presidents—United States—
Correspondence. I. Smith, Sam B., 1929–
II. Owsley, Harriet Fason Chappell. III. Title.
E302.J35 1980 973.5'6'0924 79-15078
ISBN 0-87049-219-5

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Whose Wisdom and Generosity
Made this Project Possible

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. . . Time is a great leveler and few men
are remembered at all one hundred years
after death. Not so Andrew Jackson. He stands
out in clearer historical perspective today than when
his long and varied and tempestuous career came to its close
at The Hermitage a century ago. . . .
He left a permanent imprint on our history
and is destined to remain a commanding
figure in our national life.

—HARRY S TRUMAN
to the Ladies' Hermitage Association
May 31, 1945

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Introduction



ANDREW JACKSON, 1767–1803

The years of Andrew Jackson's life encompassed in this first volume of his papers span a period in which British colonists in North America won their political independence, established a republic, and began to expand across a vast continent. In part these papers document the role Jackson himself played in each of these important segments of American history.

When Jackson rode out in 1781 with Colonel William Richardson Davie's regiment to fight the British, he was a fourteen-year-old farmboy from the Waxhaw district of South Carolina. By the end of the year he was a wounded survivor of battle and imprisonment and was an orphan. His father had died in the year of his birth, and now in quick succession his two brothers and mother succumbed as a result of wartime experiences. Decades later he would recollect with uncooled fury the pain and sorrow the war had inflicted on him; his hatred for the British began here.

After the war Jackson drifted from one occupation to another. Saddlery and schoolteaching in turn occupied him briefly, but he found a career when he moved in 1784 to Salisbury, North Carolina, to read law in the offices of Spruce Macay. Licensed an attorney in 1787, Jackson accepted the invitation to serve as public prosecutor in North Carolina's Western District across the Appalachian Mountains. He arrived at the settlement of Nashville in late 1788, and from that time, his future and that of the community were inextricably linked.

With his marriage, Jackson became part of the large family of Donelson brothers, sisters, and in-laws who would furnish business partners, companions, and a lifetime of financial and personal problems that Jackson would adopt as his own. In Rachel he found a love that lasted to his death, one which was strengthened by the politically inspired attacks upon her for the marriage to Jackson before her divorce was final.

Almost from the time of his arrival in Tennessee, Jackson assumed a leadership role in politics. His success came in spite of a running battle with the old hero of the Revolution, John Sevier, Tennessee's first governor and a jealous guardian of his political and military primacy. Despite Sevier's opposition, however, Jackson won his share of office. In 1796 he served in the convention that drew up the constitution under which Tennessee entered the Union. He became the state's first member of the United States House of

Representatives and immediately thereafter was elected United States senator by the state legislature. Before the end of the first Senate session he resigned his seat in 1798 to take appointment as superior court judge. His battle with Sevier culminated in Jackson's defeat of the old warrior for the coveted post of major general of the Tennessee militia.

Although his papers offer no clear definition of Jackson's political philosophy for these years, they show his staunch advocacy of western prerogatives to deal with the Indians, to trade wherever and however the western economy dictated, and to keep the federal government on slim monetary rations and thus contain its growth. In state politics he was undeniably a member of the statewide governing leadership with an unassailable reputation for boldness, courage, and scrupulous honesty.

The financial base to support his political ambitions rested on a variety of enterprises. Part of his income came from his practice of law, his service in Congress, and his judgeship. But like most westerners, Jackson expected the land, through cultivation and speculation, to be his chief support. Compared to the great speculators like William Blount and Rachel's brother Stockley Donelson, Jackson was a modest investor, and he learned the dangers of speculation early enough in his career to discourage him from reliance on land trading. In 1796 he was driven close to bankruptcy when his Philadelphia buyer defaulted on notes Jackson had accepted in payment and endorsed to merchants. Jackson met the obligation, although he had to sell his store and farm to do so. During the years covered by this volume Jackson used slave labor to cultivate cotton on two farms he purchased near Nashville, first at Poplar Grove and later at Hunter's Hill. Although his financial records do not show how profitable the farms were, they indicate the variety of activities Jackson engaged in to supplement his income. For several years he participated in the river trade to Natchez, shipping many kinds of goods. With a succession of partners he operated general stores near Nashville. A cotton gin and still were features of the farm operation. And at one time he made serious efforts to become involved in salt mining. Perhaps the most important contribution of this reexamination of Jackson's papers is the revelation of the complexity of the frontier economy. Functioning in isolation from their markets without hard money or a banking system, keeping accounts in three or four different currencies, frontier entrepreneurs nonetheless expanded their operations and accumulated capital with remarkable success.

At the age of thirty-six—the year this volume closes—Andrew Jackson had achieved a measure of success as a social and political leader, a gentleman farmer-businessman, and a respected lawyer and judge. His character was firmly shaped by then and reveals itself in all its admirable and less admirable qualities throughout his correspondence. As his detractors were quick to point out, he was often irascible, proud to a fault, painfully defensive on the subject of his or Rachel's honor, and occasionally too demanding of his friends. But what his critics often missed were the

complementary traits that bound his friends and followers to him. His own loyalty was legendary; a man once called friend by Jackson could expect to remain one and enjoy his help and protection. His honesty was unquestioned. Whereas other Tennessee leaders were accused of land fraud, Jackson never was. His own debts were always paid in full, and debts he paid for friends and relatives were legion. Jackson's sense of family was extravagant even in a time of close family ties, and his tenderness toward Rachel and his generosity to her young nieces and nephews are traits of character and conduct rarely seen outside his correspondence.

The quality of Jackson that emerges most clearly from his papers of this period is his developing skill as a leader. The association with William Blount schooled him in the rudiments of political leadership while service as a congressman, senator, superior court judge, and major general of the militia provided invaluable experience at the state and national levels. Perhaps even more important to his achievement were Jackson's intelligence and native shrewdness, amplified by enormous physical courage, resourcefulness, and dedication to duty. Not for another ten years would those qualities be tested on the battlefield, but they were already evident in the Jackson of these early years.

JACKSON'S PAPERS, AN OVERVIEW

Andrew Jackson once wrote on the back of a letter he was filing, "being important for the historian to show that AJ had earlier information . . . than the Gov't." This note and similar ones, together with the large volume of papers which he preserved, are evidence that Jackson recognized an obligation to history. As early as 1813 he seems to have felt that his papers would become important for he began packaging his letters in bundles and writing the name of the correspondent, the date, and a summary of the contents on the outside of the letter fold.

As he became more involved in public life, Jackson frequently wrote eighteen or twenty letters a day and in the process became a strong advocate of letterwriting. In 1819 Jackson wrote his nephew Andrew Jackson Donelson, who was a student at West Point, that nothing would be more beneficial to him than writing letters: "It employs the thoughts, expands the mind, and will give you by a proper attention an easy habit of communicating your thoughts." Indeed Jackson's words to his nephew were proved in his own performance. His style improved with experience and practice, and in later years Jackson expressed himself with a clarity and directness that sometimes bordered on eloquence.

When one considers the vicissitudes of time and circumstance, it is remarkable that so many of Jackson's papers survived. It is true that many letters and documents were lost by deterioration from age and improper care. Others were lost or misplaced because of a disregard for their importance and value. Fire destroyed a great number of papers. When the

Hermitage burned in 1834, Jackson remarked that it consumed most of his papers written while he was on the bench and while he was major general of the Tennessee militia, as well as destroying many letters written by his wife. Moreover, a fire at a Washington warehouse in 1894 also was alleged to have destroyed a number of Jackson's papers left in Amos Kendall's care. And as recently as 1976 a fire at Dixon Springs, Tennessee, destroyed a fine collection believed to contain Jackson papers which this project could never obtain permission to copy.

The success of the collecting process of this project, however, has far outweighed the failures. One group of fifteen or twenty letters was retrieved when fragments of Jackson letters received from the Chicago Historical Society were discovered to match fragments from the Jackson papers at the Library of Congress. The letters appear to have been deliberately mutilated. In 1970, when the Hermitage was being renovated, a wall running from an upstairs bedroom to a butler's pantry below was pulled down, revealing between the outside and inside walls a roll of papers containing about fifty items. Included in the discovery was an important and poignant letter from John Ross in 1834, telling Jackson that the Cherokees would never voluntarily move west of the Mississippi River. No one knows whether the papers were purposely concealed or whether they fell between the walls by accident. In any case, they are a fine addition to the collections of this project.

The largest portion of Jackson's papers is housed at the Library of Congress. Early in Jackson's administration he chose Amos Kendall as his biographer and promised to give him access to his papers. In 1843, through the agency of Kendall's nephew, who spent some time at the Hermitage, Jackson allowed two trunks of his papers to be sent to Kendall in Washington. At Jackson's death another trunk of papers was sent to Francis Preston Blair, also in Washington. The three trunks of papers finally came together as the property of the Montgomery Blair family, which gave the papers to the Library of Congress in 1903. Today they form the nucleus of the outstanding Andrew Jackson Papers collection, which has steadily grown in size during the twentieth century. The Library of Congress has today the richest and most complete collection of Jackson papers extant, followed in importance by the National Archives with its thousands of official documents and letters, mainly from the military and presidential years.

Other institutions that have notable collections of Jackson material are the Tennessee Historical Society, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Joint University Libraries, and the Ladies' Hermitage Association, all of Nashville; the New York Public Library, the New-York Historical Society, and the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, all of New York; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Chicago Historical Society, the university libraries of Harvard, Yale, Duke, and North Carolina, and the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in California. Several libraries abroad, including the

British Museum, the British Public Record Office, and the national archives of France and Spain, have holdings of Jackson papers. Altogether, materials have been collected from 226 institutions in the United States and Europe and from many private owners. The project has copies of over 26,000 letters to or from Jackson and approximately 30,000 other documents, including accounts and military and legal papers.

Many of the manuscripts from these sources were not available to John Spencer Bassett, whose six volumes of Andrew Jackson correspondence were published between 1926 and 1933. Bassett's search for Jackson papers began in the first decade of the twentieth century when he was gathering materials for his two-volume *Life of Andrew Jackson*, published in 1911. This biography established Bassett as the nation's outstanding Jackson scholar, and in 1920 J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington persuaded Bassett to edit Jackson's papers for publication. Lacking modern reproduction technology, Bassett succeeded in publishing about 3,600 documents, an extraordinary achievement for his time but less than 10 percent of the materials now available.

By mid-century many historians recognized the need for a new edition of Jackson's papers. In 1964 Oliver W. Holmes, executive director of the National Historical Publications Commission, requested several hundred teachers and writers of American history to name twenty eminent Americans whose papers should be considered for publication by the Commission. Not surprisingly he found that for the period before the Civil War, there was "more demand for the publication of Jackson papers than for any other American leader." Holmes attributed part of this survey result to the growing realization that Bassett had omitted great quantities of material, including the large volume of official documents in the National Archives dealing with Jackson's military and presidential careers.

Harriet C. Owsley discovered the need for a new edition of Jackson's papers in the 1960s while working with manuscripts at the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The matter was discussed with Holmes, who gave his full support and approval to the establishment of an Andrew Jackson Papers project and was largely responsible for a grant made in late 1970 by the National Historical Publications Commission for this purpose. The Ladies' Hermitage Association agreed at that time to cosponsor the project, and the Tennessee Historical Commission also endorsed the program with a grant. Thus the project began operation in January 1971 at its present headquarters on the grounds of the Hermitage near Nashville. In 1972 the University of Tennessee at Nashville became an integral part of the project, and the University of Tennessee Press agreed to publish the volumes.

This solid base of support has made possible the projection of a comprehensive microform edition of Jackson's papers and a multivolume selective letterpress publication beginning with this first volume encompassing Jackson's early life in the Carolinas and Tennessee. It is the belief and hope of the editors that the publication of these papers will enrich the

nation's understanding of its past and of Andrew Jackson's remarkable contribution to its history.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the aid of many institutions and individuals this first volume of Andrew Jackson's papers would never have been printed; indeed, the existence of the project itself has depended wholly upon the support and encouragement of friends. More than ten years ago there was wide interest in founding a scholarly enterprise to collect, edit, and publish the papers of Andrew Jackson, but it was the creative leadership of the Ladies' Hermitage Association that translated interest into accomplished deed. With the strong support of the Association's regent, Mrs. Fred Russell; executive board member, Mrs. Harry A. J. Joyce; and its trustees, the Association undertook in 1971 to support the project with an annual stipend and housing on the Hermitage grounds. Generous encouragement of the project has continued under the succeeding regents, Mrs. Cawthon A. Bowen, Jr., and Mrs. Allen Steele, and additional periodic grants have been made to support special needs. Thus we take particular pride and great pleasure in dedicating this volume to the regents and members of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

We are deeply obligated to Edward J. Boling, president of the University of Tennessee, to Roy S. Nicks, former chancellor of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, and to Charles E. Smith, present chancellor of this institution, all of whom determined in 1972 that the University would join the project. These persons made available through the University funds needed to finance extended search of the National Archives and other repositories for Jackson papers.

Our warmest expression of appreciation to an individual must go to Oliver W. Holmes, former executive director of the National Historical Publications Commission. His awareness of the need for this project, his encouragement and support during the planning stages, and his faith in the ability of the editors to accomplish their goals have been the most important factors in bringing this first volume to completion. Our thanks cannot adequately match his labors in behalf of our work. Under Dr. Holmes's successors, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has continued to support our work with a generous annual grant.

The entire staff of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress has our admiration and gratitude for its initial and ongoing attention to our needs.

We also are deeply indebted to the staff of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, which granted us total access to its outstanding resources in Tennessee history, and to the Tennessee Historical Commission for its continuing endorsement and encouragement expressed in an annual grant. The project also appreciates the grant made by the Tennessee Historical Society during the first year of operation.

We would also like to thank the many commercial autograph dealers around the country who provided the project with copies of Jackson manuscripts in their possession or forwarded a request for copies to purchasers of documents they had sold. A number of private collectors have permitted us to publish their Jackson letters, and we are indebted to them. Names of these donors appear with the end note of the documents they provided.

Throughout the course of our work, we have been fortunate to have the services of an extraordinarily competent and dedicated staff. Luke H. Banker and Carese M. Parker joined the project during its formative years and contributed great energy, initiative, and intelligence in collecting and processing the papers. We were also privileged to have the assistance of Theodore Brown, Jr., associate editor of Jackson's legal papers, who prepared Appendix III, and whose gifts of perception and precision were of the greatest help to us. Ted Bright, research assistant, whose warm good spirit and intelligence lightened our task in so many ways, insured footnote accuracy and directed our continuing search for Jackson material in the National Archives. Richard Shenkman worked with our project for several months between undergraduate and graduate school and compiled Appendix V. NHPRC fellow Charles F. Bryan, Jr., assisted with the index. Other persons who assisted the project for limited periods of time and whom we would like to thank for their work are Donna Zoccola, Pam Johnson, Douglas Green, and Sherrie Bean.

Finally, we extend our appreciation to the staff of the University of Tennessee Press, particularly to its former director, Louis Iglehart, to his successor, Carol Orr, to book designer, Jim Billingsley, and to our editor, Katherine Holloway, for patient and expert guidance in the preparation of this volume.

Editorial Method

In the interest of presenting a full and balanced picture of Jackson's life, the editors have adopted for this volume a broad definition of "papers" to include outgoing and incoming correspondence, agreements, powers of attorney, commissions, accounts and other records of financial transactions, petitions, legislative reports and resolutions, and even second party reports of speeches and reminiscences. Most of the volumes in this series will include only a selection from the entire body of papers, but, because Jackson's early life is so little known, the editors have chosen a more comprehensive treatment for this volume. However, material of the most routine nature, such as accounts, bills of sale, promissory notes, and receipts, have been largely omitted from the text except for a few specimens to show the variety of Jackson's business enterprises and the complexity of the frontier economy. A full listing of Jackson's financial transactions is in Appendix III. Most of Jackson's papers, other than correspondence, relating to his practice of the law, his service on the bench, and his personal litigation will be treated in a separate volume of legal papers. Certain categories of documents, such as indictments signed by Jackson as prosecuting attorney, are represented in this volume by one or two examples. A small number of items have been calendared, some because their contents do not merit more than a summary and some because the documents were known to be extant but were not available to the project for copying. In the future, rigorous selectivity will prevail for the printed volumes; a subsequent microform edition will be comprehensive in its treatment of the papers.

The preeminent consideration in preparing the documents for publication has been fidelity to the original text. Within the limits of printing technology, and except as noted below, an effort was made to reproduce the papers exactly as written with all their peculiarities of spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. The editors have observed the following policies in changing and supplementing the text, as well as in retaining certain inconsistencies:

To aid readability dashes after commas, semicolons, colons, and periods have been omitted; dashes used as periods have been replaced with periods.

Apostrophes below the line have been raised to their modern position above the line.

Superscripts in abbreviations have been dropped to the line with punctuation added, except that ordinal numbers such as "5th" are printed without an added period.

Jackson's interchanging of "the" and "they" has been retained without correction since his meaning is usually clear.

Person and place names were often spelled in several different ways and have been clarified only in the index, except that in cases where the misspelling obscures meaning an explanatory footnote has been added.

Several types of currency appear in the accounts—Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Virginia pounds, Spanish and American dollars. In some accounts unit prices are given in shillings and pence, e.g. 4/6, and totals in dollars. The accounts have been left in their original forms without any attempt made to give dollar equivalents of the various English-based currencies or to reduce all accounts to a common monetary unit.

The addressee's name, when written at the end of the document, has been omitted, as have words repeated in the text and at the end of a page.

Dates written at the end of a document have been moved to the beginning.

Brackets have been used sparingly by the editors in the text, chiefly to clarify words that might otherwise be unrecognizable, to supply words in mutilated documents, and to note the extent of mutilations.

Dates and names furnished by the editors for undated, misdated, unsigned, and unaddressed documents are also carried in brackets, and the addition is justified in the end note.

In cases where several copies of a document have been available, the recipient's copy has been preferred. Second choice has been a letterbook copy; third, a retained draft. Generally, printed copies have been used only in the absence of manuscript versions, but in cases where the document was intended for publication the contemporary newspaper copy has been used.

DOCUMENT SYMBOLS

AD	Autograph Document
ADS	Autograph Document Signed
AL	Autograph Letter
ALS	Autograph Letter Signed
D	Document
DS	Document Signed
LB	Letterbook
LS	Letter Signed
MsC	Manuscript Copy
PC	Printed Copy
TypC	Typed Copy

REPOSITORY SYMBOLS

CSmH	Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery
CtY	Yale University, Sterling Memorial Library
DLC	Library of Congress
DNA	National Archives

ICHi	Chicago Historical Society
LNHC	The Historic New Orleans Collection
MB	Boston Public Library
MBAt	Boston Anthenaeum
MH	Harvard University, Houghton Library
MHi	Massachusetts Historical Society
NjP	Princeton University Library
NHi	The New-York Historical Society
NN	New York Public Library
Nc	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
NcD	Duke University, William R. Perkins Library
NcSal	Salisbury, North Carolina, Public Library
OCHi	Cincinnati Historical Society
OClWHi	Western Reserve Historical Society
OkTGil	Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania
PPiU	University of Pittsburgh Libraries
PVT	Private Collector
Sc	South Carolina Department of Archives and History
T	Tennessee State Library and Archives
THi	Tennessee Historical Society
THLA	Ladies' Hermitage Association
TK	Knoxville-Knox County Public Library
TNJ	Joint University Libraries
ViHi	Virginia Historical Society
WHi	State Historical Society of Wisconsin

SHORT TITLES

Abernethy, *Frontier*	Thomas Perkins Abernethy, *From Frontier to Plantation in Tennessee, A Study in Frontier Democracy* (Chapel Hill, N. C., 1932).
AC	*Annals of Congress: The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States . . . to May 27, 1824, Inclusive*, ed. Joseph Gales, Sr. [vols. 1–3], Joseph Gales, Jr., and William W. Seaton, 42 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1834–56).
ASP	*American State Papers.*
Banker, "Southwest Point"	Luke H. Banker, "Fort Southwest Point, Tennessee: The Development of a

	Frontier Post, 1792–1807" (M.A. thesis, University of Tennessee, 1972).
Bassett, *Correspondence*	John Spencer Bassett, *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, 6 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1926–34).
BDAC	*Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1961* (Washington, D. C., 1961).
BD-Tenn. Assembly	Robert M. McBride and Dan M. Robison, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, 1796–1861*, Vol. I, Robert M. McBride, ed. (Nashville, 1975).
Blount, *Journal*	William Blount, *The Blount Journal, 1790–1796* (Nashville, 1955).
Carter, *Territorial Papers*	Clarence E. Carter, ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, 26 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1934–1962).
Clayton, *Davidson County*	W. Woodford Clayton, *History of Davidson County, Tennessee, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Philadelphia, Pa., 1880).
DAB	Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography*, 20 vols., supplements, indexes (New York, 1928–).
Driver, *John Sevier*	Carl S. Driver, *John Sevier, Pioneer of the Old Southwest* (Chapel Hill, N. C., 1932).
Heitman, *Register*	Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903*, 2 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1903).
JES	*Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States*, Vol. I (Washington: Duff Green, 1828).
JHR	*Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 9 vols. (Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1826).
JS	*Journal of the Senate of the United States*, 5 vols. (Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1820).

McLemore, *Mississippi*	Richard A. McLemore, ed., *A History of Mississippi*, 2 vols. (Hattiesburg, Miss., 1973).
Masterson, *William Blount*	William H. Masterson, *William Blount* (Baton Rouge, La., 1954).
N. C. State Records	Walter Clark, ed., *The State Records of North Carolina*, 1776–1790, 16 vols. numbered XI–XXVI (Winston-Salem and Goldsboro, N. C., 1895–1914).
Parton, *Jackson*	James Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, 3 vols. (New York, 1860).
Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents*	Robert T. Quarles and Robert H. White, eds., *Three Pioneer Documents: "Donelson's Journal," "Cumberland Compact," "Minutes of the Cumberland Court"* (Nashville, 1964).
Ramsey, *Annals*	James G. M. Ramsey, *Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century: Comprising Its Settlement, as The Watauga Association, from 1769 to 1777; a Part of North-Carolina from 1777 to 1784; the State of Franklin, from 1784 to 1788; a Part of North-Carolina, from 1788 to 1790; the Territory of the U. States, South of the Ohio, from 1790 to 1796; the State of Tennessee, from 1796 to 1800* (Charleston, S. C., 1853).
Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*	Mary U. Rothrock, ed., *The French Broad–Holston Country: A History of Knox County, Tennessee* (Knoxville, 1946).
Sevier, *Commission Book*	John Sevier, *Commission Book of Governor John Sevier, 1796–1801* (Nashville, 1957).
THQ	*Tennessee Historical Quarterly.*

Chronology

1767, March 15	Born, Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina
1767	Death of Andrew Jackson, Sr.
1781	Fights in American Revolution; is captured and exchanged
	Death of mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, and brothers, Hugh and Robert
1781–83	Lives with relatives in South Carolina
1784–87	Lives in Salisbury, North Carolina, and studies law
1787, September 26	Licensed to practice law in North Carolina
1788	Moves west; remains in Jonesboro, April–September
1788, October	Arrives in Nashville; appointed public prosecutor at November Term of court
1789, December 21	Elected attorney general for the Mero District by the North Carolina legislature
1790	First recorded trade with Natchez merchants
*c*1791	Marries Rachel Donelson Robards
1791, February 15	Appointed attorney general for the Mero District under the territorial government
1791, October 8	Appointed to board of trustees, Davidson Academy
1792, February 23	Buys land in Jones Bend for home, Poplar Grove
1792, September 10	Appointed judge advocate for the Mero District militia
1794, January 18	Remarries Rachel
1794, May 12	Enters land speculation partnership with John Overton
1795	Operates store in Nashville in partnership with Samuel Donelson
1795, Spring–summer	Makes trip to Philadelphia to sell land and purchase merchandise for store; sells to David Allison who defaults on notes in August
1796	Sells Nashville store
1796, January 11–February 6	Serves in Tennessee Constitutional Convention

1796, March	Purchases Hunter's Hill
1796, May–June	Makes trip to Philadelphia to sell land and purchase merchandise
1796, October 22	Elected to United States House of Representatives
1796, December 6–March 3, 1797	Serves in United States House of Representatives
1797, May	Quarrels with John McNairy and John Sevier
1797, September	Elected to United States Senate by the Tennessee legislature
1797, October 18	Sells Poplar Grove property
1797, November–June, 1798	Quarrels with William Cocke
1797, November 22–April 16, 1798	Serves in United States Senate
1797, December 6	Reveals Glasgow land frauds
1798, June 24	First evidence of Masonic membership
1798, September 20	Appointed *ad interim* to the Tennessee Superior Court
1798, December 20	Elected by the General Assembly to the Tennessee Superior Court
1800, August–September	Vacations with Rachel at mineral springs in Bath County, Virginia
1802, February 16	Establishes business partnership with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings
1802, April 1	Commissioned major general of the Tennessee militia
1802, April 19	Serves as agent for purchase of 85,000 acres of land on Duck River at marshal's sale
1803, July–November	Quarrels publicly with John Sevier; accuses him of land fraud; attempts to block his reelection as governor
1803, August	Dissolves partnership with Thomas Watson
1803, Fall	Considers resigning judgeship
1803, November–December	Builds boats for the war department in expectation of difficulty with Spain in Louisiana
1804	Moves to the Hermitage
1804, July 24	Resigns as judge
1805–1807	Aids Aaron Burr in western adventure
1806	Kills Charles Dickinson in duel
1809	Adopts son of Severn and Elizabeth Donelson
1812–15	Leads troops against Indians and British
1814, May 28	Commissioned major general in the United States Army; resigns 1821

1815, January 8	Defeats British at New Orleans
1818	Invades and seizes Florida
1819	Builds the Hermitage mansion
1821	Appointed governor of Florida Territory; resigns after eleven weeks
1822	Nominated for president of the United States by the Tennessee legislature
1823	Elected to the United States Senate
1824–25	Wins presidential electoral plurality but is defeated in the United States House of Representatives by John Quincy Adams
1825	Resigns from the United States Senate
1828	Elected seventh president of the United States
1828, December 22	Death of Rachel
1832	Reelected president
1837	Retires to the Hermitage
1845, June 8	Dies at the Hermitage

THE PAPERS OF

Andrew Jackson

1770–1789

Deed from Thomas and Sarah Ewing

December 17, 1770

This I[nd]enture[1] made the 17th Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1770 in and Between Thomas Yowings and Sarah his wife of Barkley County and Province of South Carolina of the one part & Hugh Robt. and Andrew Jackson of the County of Mecklenburg & Province of North Carolina of the Other part Witnesseth that the sd. Thomas Yewing and Sarah his wife for an in Considaration of the Sum of fourteen Pounds Currant Money of North Carolina to them in hand paid by the sd. Hugh, Robt. and Andrew Jackson the Receipt whereof the sd. Thomas Yewing and Sarah his wife Doth hereby Acknowledge and themselves fully Satisfyed Contented and paid and for Other Good Causes and Considarations of them thereunto moving he the Said Thomas Yewing hath granted Bargained and Sold Ali[e]ned Released and Confirm'd and by these presents Doth grant Bargain Sell Aline Release unto the sd. Robt. Hugh and Andrew Jackson a tract of Land Containing 200 acres being in the County and province affsd. on the waters of *Twelve mile Creek* on *Leggits* Branch Begining at a White Oak South Side of the Creek by a small Branch & Runs thence N 10 E 180 poles to a Red Oak by a Small branch Thence N 80 W̄st. 180 poles to a R. O. thence S 10 W 180 poles to a Red Oak thence to the Beginning By Virtue of a pattant Bearing Date the *21st Day of September 1766* and Also the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents and Servisses thereof and also all the Estate Right, Title Intrest—Claim and Demand whatsoever of him the sd. Thomas Yewing in and to the Said Premises of in and to Every part and parcel thereof to have and To hold the sd. Measuge or 200 acres of Land with all the Appurtenances from the sd. Thomas Yewing his heirs Exacutors Admr. or Either of them to the Only proper use and behoof of the Said Hugh Robt. and Andrew Jackson their heirs, & that Thomas Yewing now is Lawfully Seized in his own Right of a good absolute and Indeafeasab[le] Estate of Inheritance in fee Simple of in all & Singular the premises Measuages or Track of Land above mentioned with the Appurtenances thereof without any Manner mortgage, Limatation of use or uses or any Other Mother Causes things to alter Change or

Determine the same and Also that he the said Thomas Yewings now hath good Rightfull power and Lawfull Authority in his own Right to Grant, Bargain, Sell, and Convey the sd. Measuage or Land with the Appurtenances unto the said Hugh Robert and Andrew Jackson their heirs Exacutors Adminastrators and Assigns for and Also that the sd. Hugh Robt. and Andrew Jackson their Heirs &c shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter Occopy Possess and Enjoy all and Singular the Premisses above mentioned without the Let or Hindrence or Molestation Inturruption or Deniel of him the sd. Thomas Yewings his heirs Exacutors adminastrators or assigns and of all and Every other person or persons whatsoever Claiming or to Claim by from or under him them or any of them And Further that the sd. Thomas Yewings his heirs Exacutors Adminastrators & Shall and will at all times herafter at the Request and Cost of the Said Hugh Robt. and Andrew Jackson procure to be made Done Executed all and Every Other Lawfull and Reasonable Grant act or assurance whatsoever for the more perfect Conveying and Assuring of the Said Premisses hereby Granted with their Appurtenances unto the Said Hugh Robt. and Andrew Jackson their Heirs Exacrs & Admrs. the Quitrents Growing Due and to his Majesty from Said Hugh Robert and Andrew Jackson their heirs Exacutors and Adminastrators from the Date of these Presents accruing to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents unto and for no Other use Intent or porpese whatsoever. In Witness whereof the sd. Thomas Yewing and Sarah his wife Set their hands and Affixed their Seals the day and Year above Written

Sign'd. Seald. & Delivered. Thomas Ewing Seal
in the presence of us Sarah Ewing Seal
Joseph Adams
Benjamin Cregg
James Crafford Jurat

Mecklenburg County } Ss[2]
Appril Sess 1775 } The within deed was proved in Open Court by the Oath of James Crafford a Subscribing Witness thereto Order to be Registered

Test Sam Martin C. C.

ADS, Nc-Mecklenburg County Deed Book 7, pp. 21–22.

1. This earliest official record found relating to Andrew Jackson gives clear title to approximately 200 acres of land in South Carolina (by later surveys part of North Carolina) to Jackson and his brothers, Hugh and Robert. The Ewings and Jackson's father had conflicting claims to the land. Jackson's mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, after the death of her husband, ultimately cleared the title for her three sons with the aid of her brother-in-law, James Crawford. Jackson later empowered James Crawford, nephew of the above mentioned James, to sell the land (Power of Attorney to James Crawford, November 28, 1792).

2. An abbreviation used in legal documents commonly translated as "to wit," and possibly deriving from use in ecclesiastical documents to stand for *subscripsi*.

Jackson's Description of His Experiences During and Immediately Following the Revolutionary War

I. JACKSON'S CAPTURE [1781]

. . . Lord Rawden advanced in the fall of 1780 or 81 & encamped on Major Robt. Crawfords[1] plantation at the crossing of the Waxhaw creek—before Lord Rawdons advance, Genl. Losley[2] or Col Losley, of the British army with Infantry, & Tarlenton dragoons, advanced. The Infantry as far as Cain creek, & Tarlton, passed thro the Waxhaw settlement to the cotauba nation passing our dwelling but all were *hid out.* Tarleton passed within a hundred yards of where I & a cousin crawford, had concealed ourselves. I could have shot him. it was after this that Lord Raudon advanced when we retired to No Carolina—& on his retreat to Camden So. C. we returned home. This was befor Genl Gates defeat—at which Genl Rutherford[3] was made prisoner by the British. on the advance of Cornwallice we again retired & passed charlott in Mclenburge county a few hours before the British entered it. When Cornwallace passed on leaving Carolina we again returned to our place of Residence after which Lord Raudon Sent a detachment under Major Coffin of the Dragoons, who burned the Waxhaw meeting House & next day captured me & my brother. . . .[4]

II. JACKSON'S IMPRISONMENT [1781]

In the month of april 1781 I was a prisoner with the British, confined in camden Jail, which was then included in the British Redoubt nearest Hobkirks Hill, & Loggtown, when Genl. Green with his army advanced upon Camden, & encamped upon Hobkirks hill. I with others, were confined in the second story of the Jail, & in the room, overlooking Genl. Greens encampment out of its north windows.

A few days after Genl. Greens approach an american soldier in the evening was seen coming in from the american lines, to the redoubt where we were confined, supposed to be a deserter. soon after his arrival, there appeared considerable stir amongst the British troops, & we began to fear that a retreat during the ensuing night was intended, about sunset a carpenter with some soldiers came into our room with plank, & nailed up the windows looking toward Genl. Greens encampment; some tories who were in company, abused us very much, told us Green was on their lines without artillery, & they intended to make a second Gates of him, & hang us all. When night closed, we heard much bustle in the garrison, & soon found that the effectives were removing, & the invalids relieving them, from which we inferred their intention to attack Genl. Green in the morning or attempt to surprise him before day. being anxious to see the Battle, if one took place,

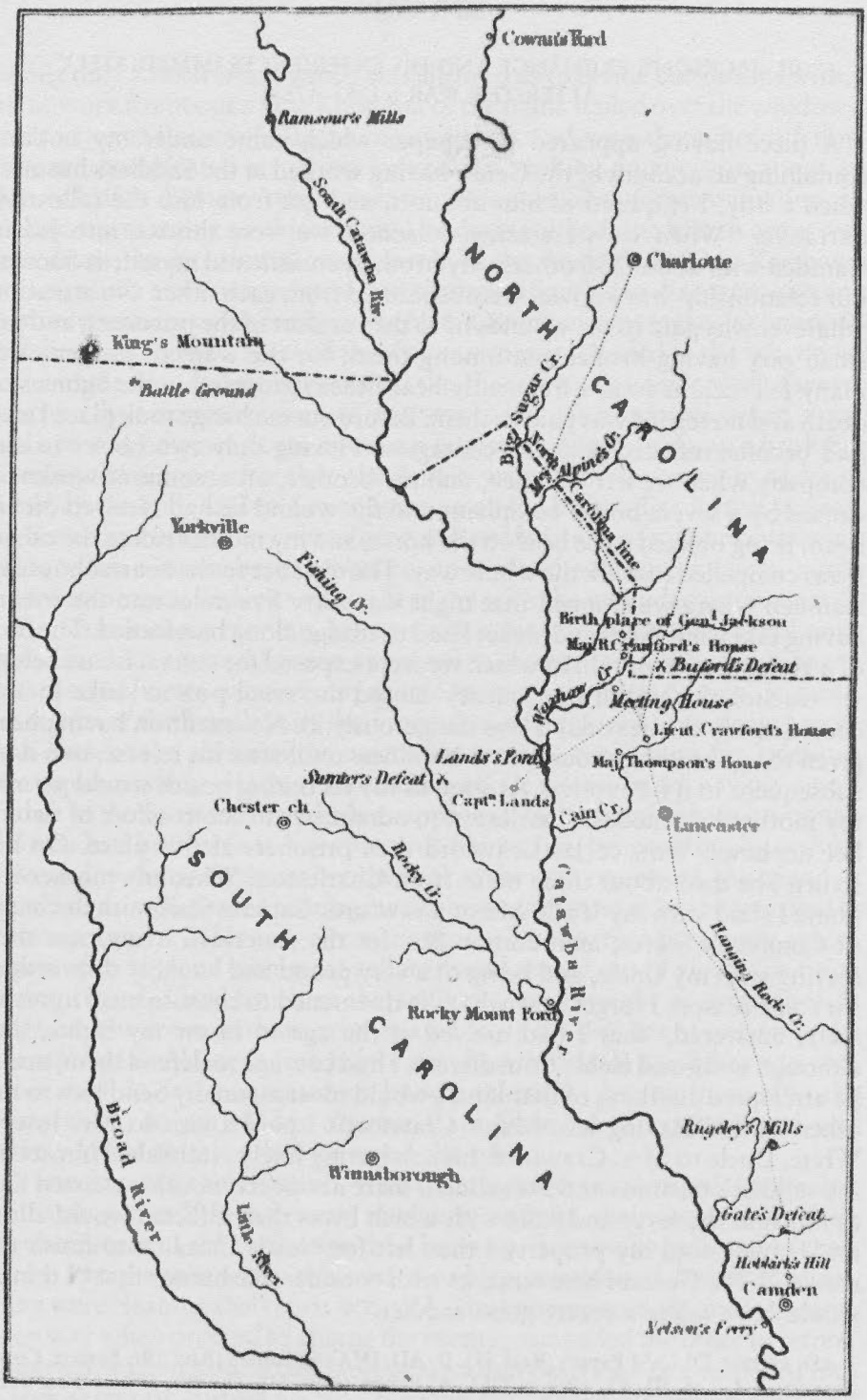
having only a razor blade which was allowed us to divide our rations with, I fell to work to cut out a pine Knot, out of the plank nailed over the windows, obstructing the view of Greens encampment, and with the aid of a fellow prisoner, compleated my object before day, making an aperture about an inch & half in diameter which gave a full view of Genl. Greens situation. so soon in the morning as objects could be distinguished, the British army was seen drawn up in column, under cover of the stockade & Col. Kershaws horses, a little after sunrise were seen to move a South east direction, keeping themselves under cover from a view from Greens encampment; It continued this direction, untill it reached the woods, when it wheeled to the left, under cover of the woods, untill it reached the cheraw road, here it recd. a severe fire from the american piquet, & was seen to halt for a moment, when it was again seen to advance & the american piquet retiring keeping up a brisk fire of musquetry. soon after this, the British were seen advancing in order of Battle up the Hill, & Genl Green forming on the hights. The British supposing Green had no artillery, the officers in front led on their men encourageing them, when Greens battery opened upon them with great effect, many horses coming in, with out riders, & many with the wounded upon them & the noncombatants running, helter, skelter, for safety; soon the small arms were heard, & a general action appeared to commence, when the american squadron of horses were seen to charge them on their left & rear, & cutoff the retreat of the British from their redoubts. never were hearts eleated more than ours, at the glitter of the americans swords, wielded by the american arm so successfully which promised immediate release to us, having cut off the left of the British army which as appeared, he had perfectly in his power if Green had been able to have sustained himself in his position. how short was our Joy, for soon thereafter the roar of the cannon ceased, the sound of our small arms appeared retiring, and the cavalry appeared to be attacked in front *vigorously,* & his only alternative to cut his way thro the enemy, which appeared to be done with great gallantry and retired out of view. The firing having ceased, Capt Smith of the artillery, was brought in a prisoner & lodged in the room with us, who related to us the disaster of our army. he had reached Genl Green Just before day, had thrown himself down to rest, in his shirt & drawers; in which he was taken not having time, after the alarm given, to put on his cloaths; Capt Smith said his command was entirely killed or taken but he saved the pieces.

A few days after this battle, I, with six others were exchanged, I traversed the battle ground, found many musquets without their locks, with their Bayonets stuck in the earth with their butts up, & some barrells out of their stocks, every appearance indicated a sudden unexpected attack & when many were cleaning their arms &c., &c. Thus unprepared, & one Regiment given way when ordered to charge the enemy, compelled the other to retreat which left washington in the perilous situation described & compelled him to seek safety by cutting his way through the lines of his enemy which he appear'd to do gallantly.

III. JACKSON'S EXCHANGE AND HIS EXPERIENCES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR [*c*1781–1783]

A piece having appeared in a paper which came under my notices, containing an account of the Genls. having worked at the Saddler's business when a boy, I enquired of him about it, and got from him the following narrative. "When we were taken prisoners we were thrown into jail in Camden with about 250 others. My brother, couisin and myself, as Soon as our relationship was known, were separated from each other. No attention whatever was paid to the wounds or to the comfort of the prisoners, and the small pox having broken out among them, for the want of proper care, many fell victims to it. I frequently heard them groaning in the agonies of death and no regard was paid to them. Before our exchange took place I also had become infected with the contagion. Having only two horses in our company when we left Camden, and my brother, on account of weakness caused by a severe bowel complaint and the wound he had received on his head, being obliged to be held on the horse, and my mother riding the other, I was compelled to walk the whole way. The distance to the nearest house to Camden where we stopped that night was forty five miles and the enemy having taken my shoes and jacket I had to trudge along barefooted. The fury of a violent storm of rain to which we were exposed for several hours before we reached the end of our journey caused the small pox to strike in and consequently the next day I was dangerously ill. No attention having been given to my brothers wound or to his illness until after his release, two days subsequent to it he expired. As soon as my recruiting health would permit, my mother hastened to Charleston to administer to the comfort of two of her nephews, Wm. & Jas Crawford then prisoners at this place. On her return She died about three miles from Charleston. When my mother left home I staid with my Uncle Major Crawford. Captain Galbraith in charge of Comissary Stores, ammunition &c. for the American Army, was then staying with my Uncle, and being of a very proud and haughty disposition, for some reason, I forget now what, he threatened to chastise me. I immediately, answered, 'that I had arrived at the age to know my rights, and although weak and feeble from disease, I had courage to defend them, and if he attempted anything of that kind I would most assuredly Send him to the other world.' Having left, Major Crawford's I paid a visit to Mr. Joseph White, Uncle to Mrs. Crawford, his son having lately established himself in the saddler's business and I remained, there about six months, assisted him as much as the fever and ague with which I was then afflicted would allow me. Having sold my property I then left for North Carolina to finish my studies." The General here remarks with considerable humor that "I think I would have made a pretty good saddler."

I. AD, extract, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 55). II. AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 59); Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 2–4. III. AL, extract, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 74). The first two of these documents are in Jackson's hand and are undated but were probably written late in his life; the third is from a letter James McLaughlin wrote from the Hermitage to his uncle Amos Kendall,



MAP OF THE WAXHAW DISTRICT

January 2, 1843, while Kendall was preparing a biography of Jackson. These documents are included because they constitute the only direct source of information about Jackson's early life.

1. Major Robert Crawford, with whom Jackson spent much time as a young man, was a brother of James Crawford, Jackson's uncle by marriage.
2. Alexander Leslie.
3. Griffith Rutherford (1721–1805), for whom Rutherford counties in both North Carolina and Tennessee were named (John L. Cheney, Jr., ed., *North Carolina Government, 1585–1974, A Narrative and Statistical History,* Raleigh, N. C., 1975, p. 1258; *BD-Tenn. Assembly,* I, 645).
4. According to John Reid, Jackson's first biographer, a British officer later ordered Jackson to clean his boots. When Jackson refused, the angered officer aimed a blow at Jackson's head with his sword. Jackson partially deflected the blow but received wounds on both his head and hand. On this subject Jackson wrote Amos Kendall, "the sword point reached my head, & has left a mark there as durable as the scull, as well as on the fingers" (John Reid, "The Life of Andrew Jackson," [1815], MsC, THi-Misc. Files, pp. 4–5; AJ to Amos Kendall, January 9, 1844, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 78).

Appraisal of Bay Horse[1]

State of South Carolina — December 12, 1783
Camden District

We the Subscribers being Duly Sworn appraisers do appraise for the use of the public of said State for William Crawford Owner Viz
One Bay Horse Brands unknown to the appraisers. Value £150

Robert Crawford
Andw. Jackson

Sworn to before me the 12th Day of Decr. 1783
Robert Montgomery
J. P.

DS, Sc-AA 1594, p. 4zzB. Endorsed: "P 402 William Crawford 2 Horses £41:8:6½."

1. This is the only Jackson document found for the year 1783. There is a similar appraisal for 1784 (Sc-AA 1587, p. 8rrB).

Appointment as Agent to Receive Payment[1]

24th October 1785

Please to deliver the Bearer Andrew Jackson an Indent[2] for a sergeants pay Due to me from the State of South Carolina for my services as sergeant in Genl. Sumters[3] Briga[d]e of cavalry and Colo. Henry Hamptons Regt. and oblige your very Humble servt.

his
Hugh X Forbes
mark

To the Commissioners of the State Troops Acknowledged the Date above Before me

Andw. Foster J. P.

DS, Sc-AA 2458–A, p. 1jB. Endorsement requests the indent be delivered to General Sumter for payment; paid November 17, 1785.

1. This is the only Jackson document found for the year 1785.
2. A certificate issued by the U. S. government at the close of the Revolution to be redeemed for payment, in this case for Revolutionary War military service.
3. Thomas Sumter of South Carolina.

Law License in North Carolina[1]

State of North Carolina Ss. September 26, 1787

To the Justices of the several courts of pleas & quarter sessions within the said State.

Whereas Andrew Jackson in Rowan County in the state aforesaid, gentleman, hath applied to us the Judges of the Superior Court of Law & Equity in the said State, to be admitted to plead & to practise as an attorney in the several County Courts in the same state; And whereas the said Andrew Jackson hath resided in the said State for the space of two years last past, and is sufficiently recommended to us as a person of unblemished moral character, and upon examination had before us, appears to possess a competent degree of knowledge in the Law for the purpose aforesaid.

We therefore in pursuance of the power and authority committed to us by the act of the General Assembly in that case made and provided, do he[re]by admit the said Andrew Jackson to plead and practise as an Attorney in the said several courts of pleas and quarters Sessions within the said state; with all and singular the priviledges and emoluments which of right appertain to attorneys and practisers of the law in the same; he the said Andrew Jackson taking the several oaths appointed by law for his qualification.

Given under our hands and seals the twenty sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred & eighty seven, & in the twelfth year of our independence.

Saml. Ashe seal
Jno. Williams seal

DS, THLA. Endorsed: "State of North Carolina Anson County. Ss. October Sessions 1787 These may Certify that Andrew Jackson Esquire produced the within Commission Authorising him to practise as an Attorney within the severale County Courts within this State; before the Justices of the County Court of Anson &c. and was Qualified in due form. Certified ℔ Mich Auld C C."

1. Jackson presented his state law license to Anson County court in October 1787, as indicated by the endorsement, to Rowan County court on November 6, 1787 (Nc-Rowan County Court Minute Book, 1786–92, p. 101); Surry County court on November 13, 1787

(Nc-Surry County Court Minute Book, 1785–88, p. 112); Guilford County court on November 20, 1787 (Nc-Guilford County Court Minute Book, 1781–88, p. 294); Rockingham County court on November 26, 1787 (Nc-Rockingham County Court Minute Book, 1786–90, p. 94); and Randolph County court on December 11, 1787 (Nc-Randolph County Court Minute Book, 1787–94, p. 16).

Recognizance Bond

State of No. Carolina Rowan County October 28, 1787

Know all Men By these presents that we Hugh Montgomery Andrew Jackson Wm. Cupples Daniel Clary & Henry Giles are held and firmly bound unto Lewis Beard Sherriff of Rowan in the Sum of One thousand pounds Current money of Said State to which payment To be made and Done we bind Our Selves and Each of Our heirs Exrs. & admrs. firmly by these presents Sealed with Our Seales and Dated this 28th Day of October A. D 1787.

The Condition of the above Obligation is Such that if the Above Bounden Hugh Montgomery Andrew Jackson and Wm. Cupples Do make ther personal Appearance at Our Next County Court at the Courthouse for the County of Rowan on the first monday of November then and thare to Anser Unto John Ludlo & Andrew Baird of a plea of Trespass on the Case &c. Damage five hundred pounds.

Then the above Obligation to be void or else to remain in full force & virtue[1]

Signed Sealed and Delivered In preasence of Thomas Cowan

H Mtgomery seal
And. Jackson seal
Wm. Cupples seal
Daniel Clary seal
H[enry Giles] seal

DS, PVT-Owner's name withheld by request.

1. Rowan County records did not reveal either the final disposition or nature of the case.

Indictment of Samuel Graves

State of North Carolina March Session 1788[1]
Randolph County

The Jurors for the state upon their oath present that Samuel Graves—late of the county of Randolph Constable, on the 15th day of December in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven: at the county of Randolph aforesaid did with force and arms affecting to act under the authority of an execution seize into his possession and expose to sale one

Brown mare & Sadle of the price of five pounds and of the proper goods & chattels of William Richards—to his great damage & against the peace and Dignity of Said State

Anw. Jackson
Atto. for county[2]

D, Nc-Randolph County Court Records, Criminal Action Papers, 1788–92.

1. Jackson handled at least one other theft case as attorney for the county during this session of the court.

2. County attorneys in North Carolina were at this time appointed by the county courts (Henry Potter, J. L. Taylor, and Bart. Yancey, revisors, *Laws of North Carolina,* 2 vols., Raleigh, N. C., 1821, I, 307).

To Waightstill Avery[1]

Agust 12th 1788

Sir

When amans feelings & charector are injured the ought to Seek aspeedy redress; you recd. a few lines from me yesterday[2] & undoubtedly you understand me. My charector you have Injured; and further you have Insulted me in the presence of a court and a larg audianc I therefore call upon you as a gentleman to give me Satisfaction for the Same; and I further call upon you to give me an answer immediately without Equivocation and I hope you can do without dinner untill the business done; for it is consistant with the charector of agentleman when he Injures aman to make aspedy reparation; therefore I hope you will not fail in meeting me this day[3]
from yr. obt st

Andw. Jackson

P. S. This Evening after court adjourned

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 5. The original manuscript was owned in 1975 by a descendant of Avery, Charles H. Ross of Morganton, N. C.

1. Waightstill Avery (1741–1821) served for four years as North Carolina's first attorney general and for several terms represented Burke County in the state legislature. He was born in Connecticut and graduated from the College of New Jersey, present-day Princeton University. After studying law in Maryland, he moved to Mecklenburg County, N. C., where he was a leader of the independence movement. Avery was a commissioner for the negotiation of the 1777 treaty with the Cherokees (Archibald Henderson, "The Treaty of Long Island of Holston, July, 1777," *North Carolina Historical Review*, VIII [1931], 60n).

2. Not found.

3. Jackson had earlier and unsuccessfully asked to study law with Avery. He thereafter studied with Spruce Macay of Salisbury, N. C. After obtaining his license, Jackson and Avery were opposing attorneys in a suit before the Washington County court at Jonesboro. Avery's ridicule of Jackson's legal argument during the court proceedings resulted in this challenge. The duel was arranged and the participants met. Both men fired, neither was hit, and Jackson declared his satisfaction (John Spencer Bassett, *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, 2 vols., New York, 1911, I, 12; Parton, *Jackson*, I, 161–62).

Law License in Tennessee[1]

State of North Carolina Ss November 3, 1788

To the Judge or Judges of the Superior Court of law and Equity for the County of Davidson

Whereas Andrew Jackson Esquire hath applied to me the Subscriber, Judge of the Superior Court of law and Equity[2] for the County aforesaid[3] to be admitted to plead and practice as an attorney in the Said Court of law and Equity and whereas the Said Andrew Jackson from proper credentials to me produced appears to be of an unblemished Moral character, and from a previous examination before me had likewise appears to possess a competent degree of law Knowledge for the purpose aforesaid

I therefore in pursuance of the Authority vested in me by the Act of the General Assembly to that purpose do hereby admit and impower the said Andrew Jackson to plead and practice in the said Courts of law and Equity within the Said county as an Attorney thereof with all and Singular the Rights priviledges and emoluments belonging or in any wise appertaining to Attorneys and practisers of the law in the Said courts he the said Andrew Jackson taking the Several Oaths appointed by law for his quallification

Given under my hand and Seal this third day of November A. D. 1788— and in the XIIIth year of our independance

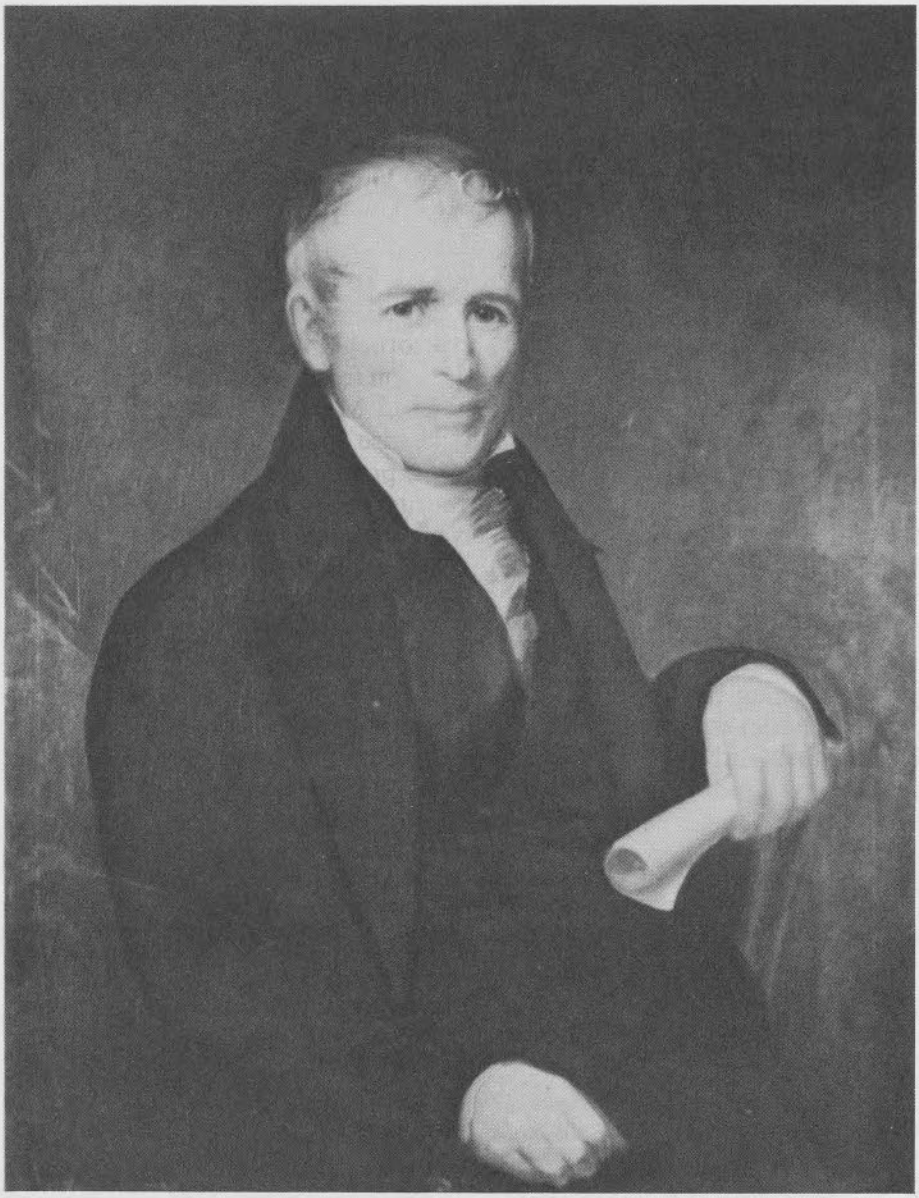
John McNairy. J. S. C. L &E

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 5–6.

1. This is the first known record of Jackson in Davidson County, of which Nashville is the county seat. While immigrating to this district, Jackson stopped temporarily in the eastern portion of what is now Tennessee and received permission to practice law in Washington County on May 12, 1788 (T-Washington County Court Minute Book, 1788–98, I, 323), and in Greene County on August 5, 1788 (T-Greene County Court Minute Book, 1783–96, I, 92). Jackson was permitted to practice before the Davidson County superior court in November 1788, and before the county court on January 5, 1789 (T-Davidson County Court Minute Book A, p. 259). On January 12, 1789, he was permitted to practice law in Sumner County (T-Sumner County Court Minute Book, 1787–1805, I, 14). His license to practice law in the newly formed Territory South of the River Ohio was awarded December 15, 1790 (Blount, *Journal*, 43). After the area became a state, John Sevier issued Jackson's license to practice law in Tennessee (see Law License in Tennessee, July 5, 1796).

2. John McNairy (1762–1837) served as superior court judge from 1788, when he moved west with Jackson, until he was appointed one of the judges of the Territory South of the River Ohio in 1790. Along with Jackson and three others, he represented Davidson County in the Constitutional Convention of 1796. From 1797 until 1833 he served as federal district judge for the state of Tennessee (Joshua W. Caldwell, *Sketches of the Bench and Bar in Tennessee*, Knoxville, 1898, pp. 11–12).

3. McNairy identifies himself in this document as judge of the superior court of law and equity for Davidson County. The court also had jurisdiction over Sumner County, formed from Davidson in 1786. On December 6, 1788, legislation was passed creating Tennessee County from Davidson and establishing the Mero District to include Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee counties. The Mero District superior court, which had jurisdiction over all three



JOHN MCNAIRY

John McNairy, judge of the Mero District Superior Court and U. S. district judge for many years, convinced Jackson to immigrate with him to Tennessee by appointing him prosecutor for the Mero District.

counties, replaced the Davidson County superior court and McNairy was continued as judge (*North Carolina Acts*, 1785, Ch. XLVII; 1786, Ch. XXXII; 1788, Ch. XXVIII; Ch. XXXI and p. 25).

Indictment of Thomas Hendrix

State of North Carolina — November Term at 1788
Davidson County

The Jurors for the State upon there Oaths present that Thomas Hendrix—late of the county of Sumner and state of North Carolina on the twenty ninth day of October—in the year of our lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five with force and arms at the County aforesaid one mare of a brownish coulour of the price of Six pound of the goods and chattles of philip Shickler then and there being found feloneously did Steal take and lead away to the great damage of him the Said philip Shickler—contrary to the Statute in that case made and provided and against the peace and Dignity of the Said State

Andrew Jackson atto.
for the State[1]

DS, THi-Misc. Files.

1. This is the earliest document found signed by Jackson as attorney for the state. When the North Carolina legislature created the Washington District in 1784, the statute provided for an attorney general to be appointed by the legislature. The act creating the superior court of law and equity for Davidson County in 1785 failed to make any provision for attorney general. Consequently Judge McNairy appointed Jackson attorney for the state for the November 1788 and May 1789 sessions of the court. His appointment was confirmed by the North Carolina legislature in December 1789. Because of the legislature's oversight in not providing for the office, Jackson had considerable difficulty in collecting his pay (*North Carolina Acts*, 1784, Ch. XXVIII and 1785, Ch. XLVII; Mero District Superior Court Minute Book, pp. 2, 8; *N. C. State Records*, XXI, 400, 403–404, 412, 712, 717; see Petition with Affidavits for Payment for Service as Attorney General for the Mero District, November Session and November 27, 1789).

Record of Slave Sale

Washington County Court — November 17, 1788

A Bill of Sale from Micajah Crews to Andrew Jackson Esquire for a Negro Woman named Nancy about Eighteen or Twenty Years of Age Was Proven in open Court by the oath of David Allison a Subscribing Witness and ordered to be recorded.[1]

D, T-Washington County Court Minute Book, 1788–93, p. 20.

1. This is the first record yet found of Jackson's acquisition of a slave. Other slave bills of sale are listed in App. III. Records for the years 1788–1803 show that Jackson acquired nineteen slaves and sold four; and that he "hired" two at the end of 1803 for one year's service.

To Daniel Smith[1]

February 13, 1789

Sir,

I had the pleasure of seeing Capt Fargo[2] yesterday who put me under obligations of seeing you this day, but as the weather seems dull and heavy it prevents my coming up; but I comit to you in this small piece of paper the business he wants with you; He expresses a great friendship for the welfare and harmony of this country; he wishes to become a citizen and trade to this country by which means and through you I think he can have a lasting peace with the Indians; he wishes you to write to the governor informing him the desire of a comercial treaty with that country; he then will importune the Governor for a privilege or permit to trade to this country which he is sure to obtain as he is related to his Excellency; then he will show the propriety of having a peace with the Indians for the pirpose of the benefit of the trade of this country; and also show the governor the respect this country honors him with by giving it his name;[3] he bears the commission of capt. under the King of Spain which is a honorable title in that country and can in my opinion do a great deal for this and hopes you will do him the honour as to see him upon this occasion before he sets out for Orleans and I think it the only immediate way to obtain a peace with the savage. I hope you will consider it well and give me a few lines upon the occasion by Collo. Donelson who hands you this as I have the good of this country at heart and I hope also if you will do Mr. Fargo the honor as to go and see him upon the occasion as you go down you will give me a call as I think I could give you som satisfaction on this subject, this Sir from your Very Humble servant,

Andrew Jackson

PC, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 7–8. The original manuscript, in THi-Misc. Files when Bassett made his transcription, cannot be located at this time.

1. Daniel Smith (1748–1818) was one of the most important and influential citizens of the Cumberland area. He was born in Virginia, where he trained as a surveyor. Smith and Dr. Thomas Walker were Virginia commissioners to survey the westward extension of the Virginia-North Carolina boundary, 1779–80, and the first map of Tennessee was compiled from their surveys. In 1784 Smith moved his family from Virginia to the Cumberland area where he was appointed brigadier general of the Mero District militia in 1788. He was named secretary of the Territory South of the River Ohio in 1790. Smith was chairman of the committee that drafted the 1796 constitution for the new state, and he served in the U. S. Senate twice, completing Jackson's unexpired term in 1798 and serving again from 1805 to 1809 (*DAB*; Walter T. Durham, *Daniel Smith, Frontier Statesman*, Gallatin, 1976, pp. 66, 95, 197).

2. Andrew Fagot, misspelled "Fargo" by Jackson, was a merchant and officer in the militia at St. Louis, who visited the Cumberland settlements at this time. Fagot had been trying to establish a regular trade between New Orleans and Nashville, but his last shipment of goods had been seized by the Indians. Since the success of the trade depended upon unmolested passage, Fagot hoped that Smith, speaking as brigadier general of the Mero District militia, would convince Estevan Miró, Spanish governor of Louisiana, 1785–91, to

intervene with the Indians. Smith wrote a letter to Miró, March 11, 1789, which he sent by Fagot, requesting his good offices and concluding, "We have very great confidence in Mr. Fago and beg leave to refer your excellency to him for any particular intelligence." Whether on Smith's authority or not, Fagot encouraged Miró to believe that the Cumberland settlements were planning to separate from North Carolina and join the Spanish dominions. When Smith heard what Fagot had told Miró, he wrote the Spanish governor assuring him that Fagot had misrepresented the sentiments of the settlers. Whatever Smith's personal judgment at this time, there was some degree of sympathy for separation as clearly evidenced in the 1789–90 letters to Miró from the pioneer leaders, Dr. James White and James Robertson. But the settlers were probably less interested in living under Spanish rule than in peace with the Indians and exemption from the 15 percent duty levied on their goods shipped to New Orleans (D. C. Corbitt and Roberta Corbitt, eds. and trans., "Papers from the Spanish Archives Relating to Tennessee and the Old Southwest," East Tennessee Historical Society's *Publications*, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII [1947–50], *passim*).

3. James Robertson persuaded the North Carolina legislature to name the new judicial-military district created in the Cumberland area in 1788 in honor of the Spanish governor. The settlers mistakenly spelled the name "Mero."

Power of Attorney from Thomas Green

August 26th 1789

Letter of Attorney Thos. Green[1] To Sampson Williams[2] & Jackson Esqr.
No. Carolina Davidson County Ss
With every Necessary power of Substitution I Constituted Sampson Williams and Andrew Jackson Esqr. my Free and Lawfull Attorneys for me and in my name and to my Use to Ask demand Sue for and Recover of all and every Person or persons all sums of Money Debts due and Demands from them to and in Anywise Belonging and on Receipt thereof Acquittances and Other Sufficient discharges in my name to make Sign Seal and Deliver And Generally in all and every other Act and Acts Thing & Things Devise or Devises in Law Whatsoever Needfull About the Premises for me and in my name to Do and Execute by themselves or Attorneys Under them to be made—Ratifying as good and Valid to Law whatsoever one of sd. Attorneys Shall Lawfully do or cause to be Done in and About the Premises by Virtue of these Presents.
Witness my hand and Seal
Test Edmond Gamble Thos. Green LS
Which Letter of Attorney as Above Recited was proven to Be the Act & Deed of the sd. Green by the oath of Edmond Gamble in court Oct. Term 1789

D, T-Davidson County Wills and Inventories, 1784–94, I, 119.

1. Possibly Thomas Green of Natchez, who was an acquaintance of the Donelsons at the time of Jackson's arrival in the Mero District in autumn of 1788. No evidence has been found that Jackson handled any litigation for Green (see AJ–George Cochran correspondence in this volume; see also John Overton to Robert Coleman Foster, May 8, 1827, T-Dickinson Papers).

2. Sampson Williams (1762–1841), sheriff of Davidson County, 1788–90, was a signer

of the Cumberland Compact, an instrument of government instituted by the Cumberland settlers in 1780 (see bonds for Sampson Williams, T-Davidson County Wills and Inventories, I, 213–15; Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents*, 20).

Petition with Affidavits for Payment for Service as Attorney General for the Mero District

I. PETITION TO THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY[1]

November Session 1789

To the Honbl. the Genl. Assembly of the State of North Carolina

The memorial of Andrew Jackson attorney at Law sheweth

That the Honbl. John McNairy esqr. Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County of Davidson at November Term of the said Court in the Year 1788 appointed your Memorialist attorney General for the State for the Said Term the Services of which were performed by your Memorialist.

That the said Honbl. John McNairy esqr. Judge of Superior Court of Law and Equity for the district of Mero at may Term of the Said Court Last past appointed your Memorialist attorney General for the State at the Said Term the Services of which were also performed by Your Memorialist The act of Assembly for establishing Superior Court for the County of Davidson and the Act for erecting the district of Mero have made no provision for the attorney General therefore Your Memorialist prays that this Genl. Assembly may direct some allowencies for the said Services and your memorialist has in duty bound &c &c &c.

Andw. Jackson

II. AFFIDAVITS OF JAMES COLE MOUNTFLORENCE, THOMAS JOHNSON, AND JOEL RICE

State of No. Carolina
Cumberland County

November 27, 1789

In the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred & Eighty Nine and on the twenty seventh day of Novr. personally appeared before me James Porterfield Esqr. one of the Justices of Cumberland County James Cole Montflorence[2] of Davidson County and State aforesaid who made Oath on the holy Avengetest of Almighty God, that having Business to attend to for Several individuals at the honourable Superior Court of Law & Equity for the County of Davidson, at November Term in the Year Seventeen hundred and Eighty Eight he was present when the Honbl. John McNeary Esqr. Jud[g]e of the said Court did appoint in Open Court Andrew Jackson Esqr. Atto. at Law Attorney Genl. for the State at the Term aforesaid; and that the said Andrew Jackson did perform the Services of the Said office. This

deponent further saith that he was in the Town of NashVille on the first Monday of May last past when the aforesaid John McNairy Esqr. Judge &c for the Superior Court of Law for the District of Mero appointed the Said Andrew Jackson Esqr. attorney Genl. of the said Court for May Term & that he knows of His Certain knowledge that the Said Andrew performed the duties thereof and further this deponent Sait[h] not.

Sworn to before me J. C. Mountflorence
Jas. Porterfield JP

On the Same day & year also appeared Joel Rice[3] & Thomas Johnston[4] Esquires who both made Oath that they were at Nashville at the Two terms above mentioned, & that they believe to the best of their Knowledge that the facts contained in the Above Affidavit are true.

Thos. Johnson
Jas. Porterfield JP. Joel Rice

I. D; II. DS, Nc-Legislative Papers 85, House File 1789, XXI; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 6–7.

1. Jackson's petition was presented to the North Carolina House of Commons on November 13 by John Drew, the member from Tennessee County. Along with the affidavits of Mountflorence, Johnson, and Rice, the petition was referred to both the house and senate committees on claims. On November 30 the senate committee reported as follows:

> That it appears to your committee from the deposition of sundry gentlemen, that the said Andrew Jackson, Esq., was appointed by John M'Nary, Esq., Judge of the superior court of Davidson county, to act as Attorney-General for the State, and he acted as such November term 1788; and also that it appears from the Clerk's certificate for the superior court of Mero district, that the said Andrew Jackson, Esq., was appointed as Attorney-General for the said district, and acted as such May term 1789; and as the law for establishing a superior court in the county of Davidson, and the act of Assembly for establishing a superior court for the district of Mero, neither have made any provision for Attorney-General, your committee are therefore of opinion, that the said Andrew Jackson, Esq., should be allowed the same salary for attending a court that the Attorney-General for the superior court of Washington district is allowed by law; and that the Treasurer be directed to pay him accordingly. Which is submitted. F. HARGET, Ch.

The senate concurred in the report and forwarded it to the house, which concurred on December 1. The pay provided by statute for the attorney general of Washington District had been forty pounds per session. In his later petition to the Tennessee General Assembly, April 11, 1796, Jackson stated that this was the amount he received (*N. C. State Records*, XXI, 231, 293, 597, 637; *North Carolina Acts*, 1784, Ch. XXVIII).

2. James Cole Mountflorence, educated in France, immigrated to North Carolina in 1778 and served in the American Revolution. Sometime in the late 1780s Mountflorence moved to the Cumberland area. He represented Davidson County in the North Carolina convention that ratified the federal constitution in 1789, and in 1790 he was admitted to the practice of law in the Southwest Territory. From 1792 to about 1796 Mountflorence served the Blount family in Europe as their mercantile agent and in attempts to sell their western lands. In 1801 he was made the U. S. commercial agent in Paris (Blount, *Journal*, 43; Alice Barnwell Keith, "Letters from Major James Cole Mountflorence to members of the Blount Family (William, John Gray, and Thomas) from on shipboard, Spain, France, Switzerland, England, and America, January 22, 1792–July 21, 1796," *NCHR*, XIV [1937], 251–86; *JES*, I, 384).

3. Joel Rice represented Davidson County in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1789 and at the North Carolina convention that ratified the U. S. Constitution. For several years he lived in the Cumberland area (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 617–18).

4. Thomas Johnson (1766–1826), often spelled Johnston, moved from North Carolina to the Cumberland area in 1789. He was a delegate to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 and became the first county court clerk of Robertson County after its organization in the same year. In 1800 he was elected brigadier general of the Mero District militia (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 410–11; see also AJ to John Sevier, February 24, 1797, n.5).

1790

Accounts with Melling Woolley

I. ACCOUNT NO. 1

March 1, 1790

Melling Woolley—accot.[1] is as follows.

Andrew Jackson Esqr.

1790		To melling Woolley	Dr.
March 14.	To	4 Case Bottles white wine @ 12 rs.	6..″[2]
″	″ ″	2 lb white Sugar lens	1..″
″	26.	1 Snuff Box	″..2
April.	14. ″	1 Case Bottle wine	1..4
March.	1. ″	Sundries d'd [delivered] at Bayou Pierre	181..2
			$190..″

1790.		Cr.	
March.	8	By note payable Decemr. 25th 1790	150..″
		Balance due melling Woolley	$ 40

major Genl. Jacksons note, is in the following words to wit.

150 Dollars Natchez 1st march 1790

On the 25th December next I Promise to pay melling woolley or order one hundred & fifty Dollars value received in merchandize as witness my hand

Andrew Jackson.

Thomas Irwin endorsed the above note to Clark & Rees in the following Words to wit—Natchez 8th march 1790—Received of mr. melling woolley. Andrew Jacksons note for one hundred & fifty Dollars payable the 25th Decr. next which when paid will be placed to his credit

$150

Signed Thomas Irwin Copy

II. ACCOUNT NO. 2

Mr. Jackson 1 July 1790

To Melling Woolley

	Dr.
1 Quart Rum	1..
Salt, 8 Dolls. 1 Tea Tray, 2 Dolls	10..
Iron pots 22 @ 2½ bitts	6 .7
54 Gallon Rum 2½ Dollars	135..
8 dozn. Rings	8.
12 Knives	6.
3 Boxes	1 .1
½ yd. Muslin	6.
plank	30.
1 Case bottle Rum & bottle ℔ Richards	2..4
1 Do. Do. Do. ℔ Self	1..4
1 pint Rum ℔ Mr. Dunn	..4
1 Quart Rum	2.
2 Quarts Wine	2.
18 Mettal Buttons	1..1
2 Quarts Wine, 2 Quarts Rum	4.
1 Qrt. Wine	1.
4 Case bottles Wine	6.
2 Wt. Sugar & 1 Box	1..6
1 Bottle Wine	1..4
	227..7
2½ yds Cloth—2½ Dollars	6..2
	234..1
Your Note	150.
Balls. due M Woolley	84..1
Cr. By Bacon	8.
	76 .1

E E[3]

Melling Woolley

I. MsC, extract, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 18), enclosed in Ebenezer Rees to AJ, June 7, 1815; partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 8. II. ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

1. These accounts with Melling Woolley, a Natchez merchant, are the earliest such records found in the Jackson papers and place Jackson in Natchez in March, April, and July 1790. The second account appears to embrace the first, along with a detailed listing of "Sundries d'd [delivered] at Bayou Pierre," and includes some additions. Jackson seems to have established a residence at Bayou Pierre, located thirty miles north of Natchez, during his visits to the area in 1790 and in 1791. Both accounts credit Jackson's note for $150, given to Melling Woolley and transferred to Thomas Irwin who, in turn, transferred it on March 8, 1790, to the firm of Daniel Clark and Ebenezer Rees, business partners in the Natchez area (May Wilson McBee, *The Natchez Court Records, 1767–1805. Abstracts of Early Records*, 2 vols., Ann Arbor, Mich., 1953, II, 44).

2. The account is reckoned in Spanish pesos ($) and reales. Eight reales equalled a peso, usually called dollar by Americans. In American money the real was valued at 12½ cents and

commonly called a "bit." The term survives as "two bits," "four bits," and "six bits" in American English. Well into the nineteenth century American prices were in eighths of a dollar, and charges such as "12½ cents" and "37½ cents" appear frequently in accounts.

3. "Errors Excepted."

Indictment of Henry Lane

State of North Carolina May 6th 1790
Mero District

The Jurors for the state upon their oath present that Henry Lane—Late of the District aforesaid and county of Davidson yeoman on the sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety with force and arms at the District in the county aforesd. in and upon one John Coatney in the peace of god and our said state then and there being did make an assault and him the said John—then and there did beat wound and ill-treat so that his life was greatly dispaired of and other wrongs these to the said John then and there did to the great Damage of him the said John—and against the peace and Dignity of the said state

Jackson atto. pro state

D, THi-Hurja Coll.

From James Cole Mountflorence

July 23d 1790

Dr. Sir

Please to Account with Capt Anthony Hart[1] for the Little Venture of Swann Skins[2] which you were so obliging as to take down to the Natchez for me. And you will oblidge very much Dr. Sir Yr. Obedt. Servt

J. C. Mountflorence

ALS, THi-Misc. Files.

1. Anthony Hart leased the French Lick in Davidson County from Mountflorence and Lardner Clark (see Agreement, Anthony Hart with Lardner Clark and James Cole Mountflorence, June 23, 1790, THi-Misc. Files).

2. Swanskins, possibly used for their down.

Power of Attorney from James Buchanan

November 8, 1790

Know all men by these presents that I James Buckhannan of Kentuckey for divers good causes me thereunto moving have constituted and appointed my trusty friend Andrew Jackson Esquire my lawfull attorney for me and in

my name to ask sue for recover and receive for me and in my Name all sums of money due me by hand note contract or in any wise accruing to me in damages and more especially to recover and receive of and from John Turnbull five Negroes or the Value thereof and when received proper Vouchers in my Name to pass for the same and further to do for me and in my name whatever my said attorney may think adviseable in and about the premises in as full and ample manner as I myself might or could do were I personally present and one or more attorneys under him to substitute and the same at pleasure to revoke ratifying and confirming whatever my said attorney may lawfully do or cause to be done in and about the premises In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this Eighth day of Novr. 1790

Signed sealed & delivered
in presence of
David Allison
David Hay

James Buchanan

ENCLOSURE[1]

One Negroe fellow Daniel about 28years old sawyer	£250.
One Wench Kate 32	150.
One Boy Joe 11	150.
One Boy Bob 9	100.
One Boy Pompey between one & two years	60.
	£710

List of Negroes for A Jackson

John Proctor	Kentucke Maddison County	} Witnesses
Silas Chambers,	do Bourbon County	
Thomas Belew	Sumner County No. Carolina	
Bull	Davidson County No. Carolina	
	David Allison	

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); enclosure in Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 9.

1. This enclosure has been printed previously as a list of slaves owned by Jackson. Since the two documents are in sequence in the Library of Congress collection and the context of the power of attorney seems to tie the documents together, it is almost certain that the list was furnished for Jackson's convenience in recovering the slaves for Buchanan.

1791

To Daniel Smith

January 20th 1791

Sir

I Recd. a power of attorney[1] by Mr. David Allison from the Heirs of Barnard impowering me to Transact Some Business for them in this country; amonghst which Business I was Desired to Supperintend the survaying of their pre-Emption right; for which purpose I applyed to Mr. Ant. Foster[2] who I understood you had Deputise for such purposes; and has waited upon him Eight days to have the Business done and at Last he disappointed me and refused to run it to the Cardinal points; I yesterday which was the Ninth day I had spent in the Business applyed to Major Hay[3] who undertook the Business attended by Mr. Foster and survayed it; and will Return the Plot on Conditions that he can obtain a Special Deputation from you for that purpose; which when you Consider the Circumstances of the case I hope you will grant; the Heirs have Laid out of the prophets of their Land for many years and wish to have the works Convayed by this Company: also I cannot Conjecture the reason why Mr. Foster would not run it; for he made no hesitation to begin and run the Lick land and that not to the Cardinal points for their first course was south 85 west 11 outs thence No. 9: & 8 chains to the river then up the meanders of the river about 2 miles & 120 poles then the line to the Begining will be about so. 80 west;[4] which I thought Illegal & when the made their Begining I set the Compass and run a due North to the river & there made the begining which I think agreeable to the laws of our Country; I hope under these Circumstances as Mr. Foster would not run it you will Grant & send by the hands of Capt. Wm. Donelson[5] a Special Deputation for Majr. Hay to return the works or by Mr. Hague who bears this. I am Sir with the greatest Esteem your most obd. & very Hbl. St.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, WHi-Autographs of Presidents; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 9–10. Addressed: "Genrl. Daniel Smith Sumner County Honrd. by Mr. Hague."

1. Not found.

2. Anthony Foster was a surveyor and partner in the Nashville mercantile firm Anthony Foster & Co. (*Foster and Searcy* v. *Rickard*, November 24, 1802, T-Mero District Superior Court Law Minute Book, 1788–1803, pp. 708–709).

3. David Hay, a former sheriff of Davidson County, was appointed first major in the Davidson County militia in 1791 (T-Davidson County Will Book, 1784–1816, pp. 210–11; Blount, *Journal*, 52).

4. Outs, chains, and poles are surveyor's measuring units. Outs are archaic now but one out equaled 330 feet, with 16 outs constituting a mile; a chain is composed of 100 links and equals 66 feet; and a pole (also called a rod and perch) measures 16½ feet.

5. William Donelson (1756–1820), Rachel's brother, was a captain in the Davidson County militia at this time and was commissioned lieutenant colonel in 1795. Jackson engaged in land transactions with him (Blount, *Journal*, 42, 102; see also App. III).

Appointment as Mero District Attorney for the Southwest Territory

February 15, 1791

William Blount[1] Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio

To all who shall see These Presents Greeting Know ye that I do appoint Andrew Jackson Esquire of the County of Davidson Attorney for and in behalf of the State in the District of Mero and do authorize and impower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to Law and to have and to hold the same with all the Privileges and Emoluments of right appertaining thereto, during his good Behaviour or during the existence of the Temporary Government of the said Territory.

Given under my Hand and Seal in the said Territory this fifteenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

Wm. Blount

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 10.

1. William Blount (1749–1800) was born in North Carolina of a family that achieved fortune through the shrewd use of politics for economic ends. Active in North Carolina politics from the 1780s, Blount served as governor of the Territory South of the River Ohio, 1790–96. He and Jackson became allies in opposition to the faction supporting the noted Indian fighter and political leader John Sevier. Blount was president of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 and one of the new state's first two senators. In July 1797, the Senate expelled him for his intrigues with the British against Spanish Florida and Louisiana, but his election to the state senate and its speakership the next year was an indication that he had lost none of his popularity in Tennessee. Blount had large landholdings in the western country and was one of the major land speculators of his time (*DAB*; Abernethy, *Frontier*, 44–171 *passim*; see also Masterson, *William Blount*).

Promissory Note from Stockley Donelson

February 26, 1791; cited in Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson, the Border Captain* (New York, 1933), p. 63; document owned by Andrew Jackson IV in the 1930s when James wrote the biography.

Donelson, Rachel's brother, agrees to repay loan with "one likely Country born Negro boy or girl . . . on or before the 1st day of December next ensuing."

Arbitration Award

April 18, 1791

[We] the arbutratrators whose names are under written; who were unanimously chozen to arbutrate[1] all matters of Controversy from the begining of the world to the day of the Date Hereof between Isaac Thomas William Brown & James Hamilton do make the following award (viz) that the said William Brown & James Hamilton pay to the said Isaac Thomas on or before the first day of october one thousand seven hundred & ninety one the Sum of Twenty four pounds North Carolina Currency to be paid in Cattle or horse flesh at Cash price and the said James Hamilton is to give his note to the said Isaac Thomas for the above sum in behalf of himself and the said William Brown this we award for the said William Brown and James Hamton to do on their part; and the said Isaac Thomas on his part is to Deliver up all the papers and instruments of writing he has in his possession against the said William Brown & James Hamilton and particularly a bond for the Convayance of two hundred & six acres of land on the north side of Cumberland river on Bull run being the uper part of a three Hundred & twenty acre Tract given by the said William Brown & James Hamilton to the said Isaac Thomas and all other paper he may have on the said William & James & we further award that the said William Brown & James Hamilton Deliver up to the said Isaac Thomas all papers & instruments of writing that the have in there possession vs the said Isaac Thomas and that the said William & James give the said Isaac a Receipt in full from the Begining of the world to this present day and that the said Isaac Thomas give a Receipt to the said William Brown & James Hamilton a Receipt from the Begining of the world to the present day; and all these Transactions to be done as soon as possible or at Least on or before the 19th day of april one thousand seven hundred & Ninety one and this to put a final End to all matters of Dispute from the Begining of the world to this present day in witness wereof we the arbutrators unanimously chosen by both parties have hereunto set our Hands & seals this 18th day of april 1791

R. Weakley[2] Seal
Andrew Jackson Seal

the words of land; in the 5 line on this side inserted before signed;[3]

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 10–11. This document is in Jackson's hand.

1. The reference of legal disputes to arbitration was a common practice during this period. With the agreement of the parties the court would assign a pending case to a committee of arbitrators. Upon motion, the court would subsequently confirm or vacate the arbitration award. The parties to a dispute were always free, of course, to submit the matter

to binding arbitration without a judicial decree (T-Davidson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Book A, 1783–90, and Minute Book B, 1791–97).

2. Robert Weakley (1764–1845), surveyor, planter, and banker, was born in Virginia and spent some time in North Carolina before moving to Davidson County in 1784. He served several terms in the General Assembly between 1796 and 1825 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 768–70).

3. This statement, often found on manuscript legal documents, indicates that interlineations were made before the parties signed.

From Thomas Hutchings[1]

2d Octor. 1791 Hawkins County

Dear Sir,

All in health, & am hopefull you Enjoy the Same, I feare I May intrude on your Good Natures when I present you A olid po.[2] you'll Observe its Contents with the Notification. Yet you will pardon me when I tell you my Reasons & Circumstance. I wait for Mr. A Donelson[3] to go over the Mountains if he goes in Time to Attend To the Notice there, I will if permitted be out In time for Kantuckey Should he Start before the Time is too Far gone. If it will Put you to any Considerable Inconveniance when You go up to Kantuckey To Attend to it, you Will be So good as to heir [hire] Some person of Confidence To Transact the Bussiness. Peter Turney[4] is Owing Me Something Like Twelve pounds or More for Land Warrants 520 Acrs. Which he Was to give me 50/ ℔ hundred for, You Will Apply to Mr. Turney & Make Use of it as you May think Necessary. This is the plan I Perpose In Case I Cannot be out in Time, If I am Obliged to go to Pittsylvania I feare that I may Not get Company in Time. Thos. Hutchings Jnr. Lives on Salt River, between Herrods Burgh & Dansville I believe, also A Brother of Mine. if Application wer Made to him I am Certain he would Transact it with the Greatest Punctually, that if the Papers Could be deliverd to him before the Time is Elapsed by Any person I Could be Satisfyed, with your Letter or Instructions Laying down the Necessaty & What Manner to proceede, that perhaps Some person might Be got to go to him (Should you Approve of it dispatch it as soon as possable to him) Tell him its Consequence & my dependence on it. The Indians have been Verry Troublesome & Kill'd About Castles Woods A Number of persons. they have been Seen within Two Miles of Rosses Works[5] & have Drove the people together in that Quarter, Nancey Fariss the Young woman Taken When You Were in have Escaped, Informs Tom Ben A half breede Well Known Commanded the partey, She discribes, his Features & Statture with that Exactness, that all Acquainted with him are Confident She is Right, She Lived Twenty days on Six peaches & What else of Nuts She Could find in the Woods, An Object Truely To be pittied & Frightfull to Look on. Remember me to all Tell them I am Comeing after this I am Dear Sir With Real Esteeme yours &c.

Thomas Hutchings

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Mr. Andrew Jackson Esqr. Attorney at Law Davidson County."

1. Thomas Hutchings (1750–1804), who married Rachel's sister Catherine, represented Sullivan County in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1786 and was justice of the peace in Davidson County in 1796 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 395–96; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 12).

2. "Olid post" means undesirable letter.

3. Alexander Donelson was Rachel's eldest brother.

4. Peter Turney was a German–French immigrant who settled in Virginia and after the Revolution moved to the Holston country, where he was a sheriff in the State of Franklin. He was appointed justice of the peace for Smith County in 1799 (Samuel Cole Williams, *History of the Lost State of Franklin*, New York, 1933, pp. 327–28; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 50).

5. Ironworks built by David Ross, a wealthy Virginia merchant and land speculator, about 1789 on the North Fork of the Holston River in Hawkins County. By 1791 the works was shipping iron goods to Natchez and New Orleans, and the success of Ross's enterprise inspired the building of several other ironworks in Tennessee (Samuel C. Williams, "Early Iron Works in the Tennessee Country," *THQ*, VI [1947], 39–41).

Appointment to the Board of Davidson Academy[1]

1791, October 8th—

"Board met at Spring Hill. Adjourned to meet at Mr. Clarke's,[2] in Nashville, at 10 o'clock, Monday, 10th inst."

Met accordingly.

"Ordered, that *Mr. Andrew Jackson* be appointed a Trustee in the room of Colonel William Polk,[3] removed."

"The Board adjourned to meet at Mr. Clarke's, in Nashville, on *Friday, 4th inst., next*, to survey the *cleared* lands in the lands of the Academy, and to settle with Mr. Clarke."

PC, Albigence W. Putnam, *History of Middle Tennessee; or Life and Times of Gen. James Robertson*, Nashville, 1859, p. 641.

1. Davidson Academy, founded in 1785, was the first educational institution in the Cumberland region. It became Cumberland College in 1806 and the University of Nashville in 1826 (Putnam, *Middle Tennessee*, 234; Stanley J. Folmsbee, Robert E. Corlew, and Enoch L. Mitchell, *Tennessee, A Short History*, Knoxville, 1969, p. 275).

2. Lardner Clark, a Nashville merchant and tavern keeper, served on the first board of trustees of Davidson Academy (W. A. Provine, "Lardner Clark, Nashville's First Merchant and Foremost Citizen," *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, III [1917], 35–36, 44–45, 119).

3. William Polk (1758–1834), a native of North Carolina, was appointed surveyor general of the state in 1783 with headquarters in what is now Davidson County, Tenn., and represented this county in the North Carolina House of Commons, 1785–87. Polk acquired about a hundred thousand acres of land west of the Appalachians but in 1787 returned to his native state, where he led an active political life (*DAB*).

From George Cochran[1]

Natchez Octr. 21st 1791

Dear Sir.

Yours of the 14th April,[2] by Mr. Wykoef and since by Mr. Green came

duly to hand, the only favors I recd. since your departure from this Country. The pleasure I felt on this occasion was such as I have ever recd. in hearing of the Welfare of my best friend. And for the Continuance and increase of your happiness & success my Wishes are most Sincere.

In justice to Mr. Woolleys extention (at least what I believe to have been such) I would beg leave to Observe, (in answer to yrs. of 14th Apl.) that his refusal of Minor's[3] order proceeded rather from his inability to discharge so much on the Note, which he had before that negotiated, than any view of taking an advantage. His credit I know to be such with the holder (Clark & Rees) that he would find a very great difficulty in obtaining it for that purpose, consequently he is only censurable for having Promised you he would take the assumption of Minor & afterwards refusing it in so pointed a manner when presented by me. As to Mr. Minor the transaction speaks for itself.

Respecting the proposal of a Partnership made to you & the advantages which might result from the sale of Tobacco in this Province, it will be sufficient to remark that the refusal of Spain of a further supply of tobacco from this Province, renders any designs of disposing that article to growth at Cumberland totally abortive—Of course a market elsewhere will become the object of the Planter's attention—to ship it for France, What with the expense and immoderately high freight to that Place, it would not bear more than 3½ ps.[4] ℔ Cwt french, Weight at New orleans. If for America and thence to some foreign Market (which I now conceive more eligible on account of the reduced freights to & from Her Ports) it would bring somewhat more, but in general this calculation for tobacco of a good quality should not be more than 3⅔ ps. Consequently, if the price of tobacco in Cumberland is sufficiently low, to admit a profit on these terms the Connection you mention might be attended with an advantage to you & the Govtm. with whom you would be concerned. And if in the course of this business my Services might be made usefull I should Willingly undertake any Commissions from you for that purpose

I acknowledge myself very much indebted to yr. friendship, for the kind attention you paid to my Interest in the Affair of Seldon the Sum of ps 48 was paid to a Mr. Shannon, to whom my brother became his Security, and am therefore the more disappointed in finding that he put you to this trouble to recover it. But if he can compound with his own feelings for the proceeding, he may rest assured they shall never be awakened by any observations of mine on the Subject.

I send agreably to your desire by Mr. Jos. Balanger herewith enclosed—a Statement of your a/c. The charges to Your debit were not given in before your departure from this place, and the Barrel Beef was omitted in drawing off the a/c. I have in this a/c Credited you with all I have recd. or am likely to receive shortly, And those left with me beside what you have Credit for, are I fear desparate. Daniel Kennedy was unfortunately drowned soon after your departure & left only some Wearing apparel, which fell far short of dis-

charging the Expenses and amount of a demand I had against him. Old Mr. Rapalje has exhibited an a/c against you, a duplicate Copy of which I send you[5]—how far it is just or otherwise you will please to inform me. Haines eloped from this Country. His horse I obtained an Execution for, but had a very severe & tedious lawsuit with Mr. Woolley about this property he having sold the horse to Haines and claimed him on the presumption of not having recd. value. It was finally settled by Arbitration in my favor but what with *legal* charges &c it reduced the Proceeds of the horse to very little. The Estate of Ralph Humphreys[6] has not yet paid any part to the Creditors when they will is uncertain. Mordecai Richards has always been able to evade the payments of his debts to all the World Consequently not very Surprising that I fall behind.

The indulgence granted to the people of this District (which you no doubt have heard of) by Govt. of three Years to discharge their debts, prevents the instituted suits as was formerly Customary, and many have so little property to Come at that it would only increase the burden to them without a prospect of Advantage, to Sue for the debts; but you may rest assured that what I can do to promote yr. Interest shall not be Wanting.

Of your Note in the hands of Mr. Rees—[7] passed by you to Mr. Woolley, I have paid forty Dollars three Rials & which is nearly One third of the Amount, and which he can only demand untill the 1st January next, at which time a payment of another third will Come on, in pursuance of the Indulgence refered to above. Col Green has not done any thing towards it since it became due. On Mr. Minors a/c of $40 I recd. only about Six Do. which was the proportion of a dividend he made to his Credit but I have lately exhd. it for a note that I maybe poss[ibly] get Something in this insuing Fall & have Credited your a/c for the Amount.[8]

(please to read on the insuing

[George Cochran]

AL, fragment, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). The author's name was determined from the dateline "Natchez" and the similarity to George Cochran's hand. This letter is indexed by the Library of Congress as George Cochran to Robert Hays. However, the reference in this letter, "your Note in the hands of Mr. Rees—passed by you to Mr. Woolley," identifies Jackson as the addressee (see Ebenezer Rees to AJ, October 3, 1804, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 75, and June 7, 1815, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 18). Enclosure not found.

1. George Cochran (1769–1804) was a merchant in Natchez in partnership with his brother Robert. He was born in Ireland where he received a classical education and served an apprenticeship in a commercial house in Belfast before moving to Pittsburgh about 1783. By the late 1780s he was established in Natchez after living briefly at Neely's Bend on the Cumberland River. Cochran drowned in the Ohio River while on a trip to Pittsburgh (*Louisiana Gazette*, January 13, 1807; Memorandum for Payment of Debt Owed by John Overton, May 27, 1802).
2. Not found.
3. Stephen Minor, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to New Orleans as post adjutant in 1781 and was the last governor under Spanish rule in the Natchez District (McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 159).
4. The abbreviation for peso.
5. Not found.

6. Ralph Humphreys, a plantation owner at Bayou Pierre, died in 1790, owing many creditors, including Jackson (McBee, *Natchez Court Records*, II, 76–77).

7. Ebenezer Rees wrote Jackson on June 7, 1815, that this note had not been paid by the house of Robert and George Cochran as Jackson had supposed. Rees did not credit Jackson with this payment which Cochran said he made and there have been no other records or letters discovered to show how the account was finally settled. From this letter, however, Jackson had reason to assume that the note would be paid by George Cochran in three installments.

8. This letter and others from Cochran and residents of Natchez are important for the revelation of Jackson's business and trading interests in the Natchez area and George Cochran's involvement as his agent. Jackson and others from Tennessee and Kentucky brought many products for marketing in Natchez and later in New Orleans. Quantities of cured meats were sent down the river together with other products including tobacco, salt, furs and peltries, barrel staves, lime, tallow, lumber, and swanskins. By 1802 Jackson was sending horses, slaves, and cotton to New Orleans (Lawrence Kinnaird, ed., *Spain in the Mississippi Valley, 1765–1794*, Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1945, 4 vols., Washington, 1946, III, 313–14; see Jackson's correspondence with Boggs & Davidson, William Charles Cole Claiborne, John Hutchings, Jonathan Kearsley, and Cato West).

From George Cochran

[October 21, 1791]

But my friend I have greatly intruded upon your patience, with this tedious scrawl. I must now allow you to breathe, (and beg your pardon for not having done so sooner) whilst I come to the most pleasing part of this hour's employment, & take the liberty of saluting Mrs. Jackson. With what satisfaction My dearest Madam, I have received the information of your good health, those only accustomed to look on such a friend in the nearest light of a sister, can imagine . . . May this blessing of good health long continue & may every Happiness be annexed thereto. However remote, I cannot lose the remembrance of the agreeable hours I have past in your friendly retreat at Bayou Pierre,[1] & Seriously, it would not be the last amongst a number of inducements I should have to receive from the hands of Mrs. Jackson so great a treasure as yr. friendship has provided, that I might again enjoy the pleasure of that Society I once did and st[ill wou]ld so highly value. But my dear Madam accustomed always to be unlucky, & fearing that before I could accomplish what I have long so ardently wished, the blooming prize should be snatched away by force of the more fortunate scenery of Cumberland. I have availed myself of the departure of my friend Mr. Archibald Lewis to say . . . What? I believe I'll leave that to himself, as the address of a handsome young fellow of twenty two, without a single blossom on his front must be more acceptable to a sprightly girl of Eighteen than the formost speechification of a Superannuated bachelor With all those honors which shine so conspicuously on his head. Having therefore charged him with so important a Commission I need hardly say I wish you to regard him as my friend; persuaded that the knowledge of such a deserving young

man, which his stay in your country will probably give young an opportunity of discovering. Will recommend him to yours & Mr. Jacksons notice.

Mr. John Potter[2] desires me to add his best Respects to you, & assure You how gratefully he feels the Obligations your polite attention has laid him under When at Cumberland.

I Shall only add to the length of this What I hope my dear Sir I shall ever be—Yours & Mrs. Jacksons affectionate friend and very Hl. Servant

G. Cochran

P. S. Should Mr. Dnl. Smith make any arrangements for the payt. of his acct. to me, Mr. Potter desires you would endeavour to have his note included.
P. S. The Letter is left unsealed for Mr. Smith—for your inspection.

ALS, fragment, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Attorney at law Nashville Cumberland Attention of Mr. Archibald Lewis." This letter has the approximate date 1794 with a question mark in the Library of Congress papers, but it seems more likely to have been the concluding pages of the preceding letter, which bears the date October 21, 1791.

1. The references to "your friendly retreat at Bayou Pierre" in this letter and to Rachel's "quondam neighbours on Bayou Pierre" in Cochran's letter dated April 15, 1797, are evidence that she resided there for a time.

2. John Potter was a businessman in the Natchez area in the 1790s (McBee, *Natchez Court Records*, II, 77, 119, 151).

1792

List of Taxable Property

[*c*1792–97]

A List of the Taxable property of Andrew Jackson (viz) three hundred & thirty acres of land in Jones Bend	330
Six hundred & forty acres on harpeth	640
Six hundred & forty on Spring Creek[1]	640
Eight Negroes includin one of Saml. Donelson[2]	Poles[3]
in my Possession, Sampson	8
Two white Poles myself & Saml. Donelson	2

Andw. Jackson

ADS, ICHi-AJ Coll. Date is derived from Jackson's purchase and sale of the Jones Bend property (see App. III for deed citations, John Donelson to AJ, February 23, 1792, and AJ to Alexander Donelson, October 18, 1797).

1. Jones Bend is a curve in the Cumberland River a few miles northwest of the Hermitage. Harpeth is the Harpeth River. Spring Creek is a tributary to the Cumberland some thirty miles east of Nashville.

2. Samuel Donelson (*c*1759–1803), a brother of Rachel, was Jackson's partner in a short-lived mercantile business in 1795. He was a lawyer and married Daniel Smith's daughter Mary in 1796. Their children became Jackson's wards upon the death of their father (Blount, *Journal*, 103; Durham, *Daniel Smith*, 201–203, 211).

3. Polls were adult males, free or slave, upon whom a head tax of 12½¢ was levied.

Mock Commission to Samuel Donelson

January 1, 1792

ROBERT I.

Lord Chief Joker and General Humbugger of North-America, West of the Apalachian Mountain:

To my beloved Son *Samuel Donelson Esquire* Send Greeting. I HEREBY, HEREBY, and HEREBY ONLY, do constitute and appoint YOU, my beloved and trusty Son, *Samuel Donelson Esquire High Marschal of the High Court*

of The Lord Chief Joker & General Humbugger of North America West of the Apalachian Mountain

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal, on the *First* day of *January* in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety *two* of the Christian AEra.

Robert Hays[1] L. C. J.
By his Lordship's command, Attorney General,
Andrew Jackson

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 417–18. The document is a printed form with some handwritten insertions which are italicized here. It probably was modeled after an earlier handwritten mock commission, dated January 1, 1775 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 1), appointing Robert Hays "Lord Chief Joker and General Humbugger. . . ."

1. Robert Hays (1758–1819) of North Carolina located his American Revolution land grant on the Cumberland River about six miles northeast of Nashville. In 1786 he married Rachel's sister Jane and the following year represented Davidson County in the North Carolina legislature. Appointed lieutenant colonel of cavalry for the Mero District in 1790 and muster master in 1792, he became lieutenant colonel commandant of the Mero District in 1797. Jackson was responsible through congressional patronage for his appointment as federal marshal of the West Tennessee District in the same year (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 349–51; see AJ to Robert Hays, February 17, 1797, and March 2, 1798).

Petition to the United States House of Representatives

[March 6, 1792][1]

To the Honourable, the Speaker & House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress Assembled.

Your Memorialist whose name is subscribed humbly shews to your Honourable body that he was appointed by the Assembly of North Carolina, Attorney General for the District of Mero, now within the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio, That he receivd. his Stipend from the said State, for the year one thousand Seven hundred and eighty nine as a full compensation for his Services as Attorney General that year.

Your Memorialist further shews, that after the United States had Assumed the Sovereignty of the said District, he had the honour to receive the same appointment from His Excellency William Blount Esqr. Governor of the said Territory. That when he accepted of the Commission, under the authority of the United States, he flattered himself that he Should receive the same salary from the Foederal Government that he had formerly done from the State of North Carolina, as your Memorialist humbly conceived that, by the Conditions of the Cession of the Said Territory, the operation and injoyment of every Law of North Carolina, compatable with the change of Government, was secured to the Inhabitants of the Territory. Under that impression, and an Idea that Congress when considering of the great importance of the regular and punctual discharge of the duties of that office to

Society; would make an appropriation of public money for my use, equivalent to my Salary under the State of North Carolina, I have continued to perform the functions of that office, since the commencement of your Government and deprived of every advantage, I might otherwise receive by appearing for delinquents in the Courts of the said District; and with out receiving any kind of recompince from Government. I have herewith transmitted to your Honourable body authentic documents relative to the existence of the Law and my Commission under the present Government. With the most perfect confidence that your honable House will pay that attention to the object of this Memorial which it deserves

And with the highest sentimts. of respt. & consid'on I am Your Mo. Ob. St.

Andrew Jackson

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 418–19.

1. According to the *Annals of Congress*, this was the date that the House received Jackson's petition for compensation. After receiving reports from the attorney general and the committee of claims, the House tabled the petition. Jackson renewed his appeal in 1794 and 1796, again without success (*AC*, 2 Cong., 1 Sess., III, 435, 473, 477, 495; see Nathaniel Macon–AJ correspondence in this volume).

Promissory Note to Joel Rice

May 29, 1792

I will pay and deliver to Joel Rice Or his Order the Just Sum of Five hundred And Seventy two Dollars On demand for Value Recd. Witness my hand & Seal on 29th May 1792.[1]

Andrew Jackson

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Endorsed: "Recd. the within Contents from Charles McClung. Nicholas Perkins."

1. This note possibly marks the beginning of several purchases which Jackson and John Overton made from the estate of Joel Rice's father, John, who died in January, 1792. Rice left large holdings that included lands on the Hatchie River and Chickasaw Bluffs in West Tennessee.

From Stockley Donelson[1]

Mr. Adairs[2] 3rd Augt. 1792

Dear Sir

As it is Something uncertain my Seeing you before you go to the Genel. Court as I am this day going to the woods for a few days, their is a writ of Ejectment Sevd. on Capt. John Kearnes and Capt. John Sawyears for the Wright of the Land & possession whereon they now live which Land I sold

them and am bound to make the Title to them therefore have to defend the Suit the one Servd on Kearnes I leave with this letter for your Perusal and wish you to take Such measures as is Most adviseable Also woud be glad youd call on Kearns and Sawyears; The Suit is Brought by one Jeremiah chamberlain claiming by the advantage of Obtaining the first Grant by fraudulently obtaining the Same by Suprenumery warrants. My wrighs were by early Special Entries in Armstrongs office[3] Pray Sir Enter yourself as attorney for the Defendants Sawyears & Kearns and Not Suffer a Judgement Immediately to be obtaind, I Shall be at the Court but Perhaps late

I am your, Mo. Obt.

Stockley Donelson

NB. It is Nothing out of your way to call by Capt. Kearnes & Sawyears

S Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esq. atty To the care of Mr. John Adair."

1. Stockley Donelson (1752–1805), a brother of Rachel Jackson, was one of the largest and most persistent land speculators in Tennessee. In 1784 he was appointed a surveyor for western lands by the North Carolina legislature. He held offices in the State of Franklin, served on the council of the territorial government, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Hawkins County militia in 1790. In 1797 he married Elizabeth Martin, the widowed daughter of North Carolina Secretary of State James Glasgow. Donelson often joined in speculations with his father-in-law, and when Jackson's evidence opened the investigation of frauds in Glasgow's office, Stockley was found to be implicated. After spending several years in East Tennessee, Donelson moved to Davidson County. Late in his life numerous suits were brought against him, and he died deeply in debt (Williams, *State of Franklin*, 313–14; "Report of the North Carolina General Assembly, re: Glasgow Land Frauds," June 28, 1799, Basil Gaither and Samuel Dinsmoor Purviance to William Richardson Davie, governor, Nc-Secretary of State Papers, Box 753; *BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 207; Blount, *Journal*, 37).

2. The provision store at John Adair's house north of Knoxville (Ramsey, *Annals*, 508).

3. John Armstrong was entry taker for western lands under the North Carolina law of 1783, "An Act for opening the Land Office for the redemption of specie and other certificates and discharging the arrears due to the army" (*N. C. State Records*, XXIV, 478–82). His office at Hillsboro was closed the next year when the legislature tentatively ceded North Carolina's western lands to the federal government after three million acres had been entered, mainly by speculators (Abernethy, *Frontier*, 50, 58).

Commission as Judge Advocate

September 10, 1792

William Blount Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America South of the river Ohio,

To all who Shall See these presents Greeting. Know Ye that I do appoint Andrew Jackson Esquire of the County of Davidson, Judge Advocate in and for the Said County. And do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law: And to have and to hold the Said office of Judge Advocate during good behaviour or the existence of the

temporary government of the Said territory with all the powers privileges and emoluments thereto of right appertaining.

Given under my hand and Seal in the Said Territory this tenth day of September one thousand Seven hundred and ninety two.

By the Governor
Danl. Smith[1]

Wm. Blount

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 11.

1. Smith signed the document as secretary of the territory.

Power of Attorney from Stockley Donelson

September 10, 1792

Know all men by these presents that I Stockley Donelson of the Teritory of the United States of American South of the River Ohio for Divers Good Causes me thereunto moveing; do by These presents Ordain Constitute and appoint my Trusty friend Andrew Jackson of the Same Teritory and District of mero my True and lawful attorney in fact for me To Tranact all manner of Business for me and in my name in the District of Kentuckey as tho I myself was personally present; particularly to sue for Recover Receive and Collect a Certain Debt Due me from Thomas Smith of Kentuckey of Seven hundred pounds North Carolina Currency; and Receipt for the same in my Name or sign any instrument of writting for me and in my Name that may be Necessary to Carry on any Suit or Suits that may be instituted to make a Recovery of sd. Debt; or to sign any instrument of writing; that the said *Andrew* may think Necessary to sign upon the Receipt of any part of the said Debt; that may opperate as a Release to the said Thomas Smith for so much of the Debt so paid Ratifying and Confroming all matters and things that the sd. Andrew may Transact Respecting the premises aforesaid for me and in my Name as tho I myself was personally present in witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed my seal this 10th day of September 1792 and in the presence off

T. Searcy

Stockley Donelson Seal

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

Power of Attorney to James Crawford

November 28, 1792

To all to whom these presents Shall come Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson and District of Mero in the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio Sends Greeting Know ye that for divers

good causes and considerations me thereunto moving I have made constituted and Appointed And by these presents do make constitute and appoint James Crawford[1] of the county of Lancaster in the State of South Carolina my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name and for my use to Ask demand sue for Recover and Receive all sums of money Debts Dues or Demands whatsoever which are or may be due owing or payable to me and on Receipt thereof Sufficient Receipts acquittances and discharges for me and in my name make Execute and deliver and more particularly to make over and convey unto Shared Gray by Lease and Release a Sufficient Title in Fee simple to two hundred acres of land situate lying and being in Mecklinburg County in the State of North Carolina and on the Waters of the twelve mile Creek[2] and every other Act and Acts Deed or Deeds necessary to be done in the premises do as fully and Amply as I might or Could do were I personally present hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney shall lawfully do in the premises in Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal the twenty eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety two in the presence of

Abrm. Boyd Andrew Jackson Seal
South Carolina Lancaster County Mr. Abraham Boyd came before me and make Oath tht he was present and saw Andrew Jackson of the county of Davidson & District of Mero in the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio Sign Seal and Acknowledge the within Power of Attorney to James Crawford of the County of Lancaster and State of South Carolina for the uses and purposes therein contained and that he this Deponant Signed his name as a Witness thereto at the same time Sworn to Decr. 26th. 1792 before me

Jno. Simpson J L. C. C. Abraham Boyd
Fees 1/8

DS, Sc-Lancaster County Deed Book B, Old, p. 227. The document was recorded January 2, 1793.

1. A cousin of Jackson.
2. This is the land conveyed in 1770 to Jackson and his brothers by Thomas and Sarah Ewing.

1793

To John McKee[1]

Cumberland January 30th 1793

[Dear Sir,]

[I Rece]ived your Letter[2] by Mr. Russle [and ob]serve that my papers were not [forw]arded pr. first Express;[3] by advise [of] Governor Blount.

[Any] Transaction of yours or Governor [B]lount with Respect to my Business [wi]ll be perfectly pleasing to me [as] I know from Experience that my interest will be attended to by Each you are the Best Judge what time will be most advantageous to forward them; also what authentication will be most proper to forward with them; all, which, I let Rest with you. The Late Express that [proclaimed peace] to our Western Country[4] [attended with] the Late Depredations and [Murders] Committed by the Indians [on our] frontier has occassioned a Great [Clamour] amonghts they people of this [District] and it is Two Much to be [dreaded] that they Indians has made [use of] this Finesse to Lull the peo[ple to] sleep that they might save [their Towns] and open amore Easy Road to [Commit] Murder with impunity; this [is proved] by their late Conduct, for since [that] Express not Less than Twelve [have] been Killed and wounded in this [District:] one Question I would beg leave to [ask] why do we now attempt to hold a [Treaty with them;] have they attended to the [Last] Treaty; I answer in the Negative [then] why do we attem[pt] to Treat with [a Savage] Tribe tha[t] will neither ad[here to] Treaties, nor the law of Nations, [upon these] particu[la]rs I would thank [you for] your Sent[i]ments in your [next.] I have the honour to be [wi]th the highes Estem your Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, fragment, DLC-John McKee Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 12. Addressed: "Mr. McKie KnoxVille [by] Doctor McDowel." Bracketed portions are from Bassett's work, which was completed before the manuscript deteriorated.

1. John McKee (1771–1832) was serving at this time as Governor Blount's commissioner to conciliate the Cherokees. In 1794 he was appointed temporary agent to the Cherokees and later to the Choctaws. McKee moved to Tennessee from his native state Virginia, where he was educated at Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University (*DAB*).
2. Not found.
3. A dispatch conveyed by a special messenger.
4. Jackson refers to two measures that were expected to establish peace with the Indians:

the Holston Treaty and Blount's proclamation guaranteeing protection of Cherokee lands. The treaty, signed July 2, 1791, legitimized white possession of land already partially settled in an area south of the French Broad River from a line west of the North Carolina boundary to the Clinch River near Kingston and roughly following the Clinch northward to a line drawn in 1777. The treaty also reconfirmed that the upper portion of Middle Tennessee was reserved for white settlement ("The Treaty of Holston, July 2, 1791," and "Proclamation of Governor Blount, January 28, 1793," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 60–67, 235–36; Banker, "Southwest Point," 15–17).

From Robert King[1]

South west point[2] October 23rd 1793

Sir,

Inclosed is two notes on William Cox one is for a negro the other for Six pounds Virginia money assigned from me to Martin Armstrong[3] Now Sir as Mr. Wilcox [William Cox ?] is about running his property out of this district I wish you to Transact This business for me in the Same manner as if it was your own and your charge shall be paid I understand Mr. Wilcox has a negro woman and five children living in Nashville and I Expect his Negro man Holloway will go there with the Guard as he made his escape from me at this place today which, property will be fully Sufficient to Satisfy my Demand, pray Sir be as Expeditious as possibe in bringing Suit as I am Suspicious The Negroes will be run out of your country as Soon as Holloway gets the[re] consult Capt. Gordon on the buisness who is able to give you any information you may want nothing more but remains with Esteem & affection your friend & Humble servt.

Robert King

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Davidson County." Enclosures not found.

1. Possibly the government agent Major King, who helped mark the road from Knoxville to Nashville in 1795 (John Trotwood Moore and Austin P. Foster, eds., *Tennessee The Volunteer State, 1769–1923*, 4 vols., Chicago, Ill., 1923, I, 222, 227; see Robert King to AJ, July 8, 1795).

2. Fort Southwest Point was a military post established by the federal government in 1792 at the confluence of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers to keep peace on the frontier. It was maintained until 1807 (Banker, "Southwest Point," ii, 3–4).

3. Martin Armstrong, surveyor of military lands in the western country and an associate of William Blount in land speculation, operated the land office in Nashville under the Act of 1783 (Abernethy, *Frontier*, 118; Masterson, *William Blount*, 69).

Statement of Payment as Judge Advocate

November 6, 1793; quoted by James in *The Border Captain*, p. 72; document owned by Andrew Jackson IV in the 1930s when James wrote the biography.

In payment for services as judge advocate of Davidson County militia Jackson accepts a draft on the public revenues for "Two young Likely second Rate Cows and calves . . ."

From Squire Grant[1]

Novr. 7th 17[93]

Mr. Jackson will please to make Doctr. Thomas Donal a Deed to the Tract on Station Camp the other after making Boyd a Deed for Seventy acres. appropriate the other to the use of Setling the Judgment which Loggans[2] has obtained against me. Sell the Balance for any kind of Trade and we can Settle when I return in the Spring

I am Yr. obdt. Servt.

S Grant

PS. If Donal doth not apply for a Deed and give up a Deed which I have made to him Let the Deed be made in my name.

S G

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr." Date is derived from final disposition of *Loggins* v. *Grant*, April 8, 1793 (T-Davidson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minutes, April Term, 1793, p. 69).

1. Squire Grant, deputy surveyor of the Western District, was surveying land in areas north of Nashville in April 1785. He moved to Kentucky in the 1790s, and Jackson had various dealings with him during these years in land and slaves (T-Montgomery County Deed Book A, p. 28).

2. William Loggins sued Grant for payment for a horse and won the judgment. Jackson and his friend John Overton were attorneys for the defendant.

To Andrew McNairy[1]

December 16th 1793

Dr. Sir

Issue a writ Robert King against William Cox Tresspass on the Case Damage Two hundred pounds, and be so obliging as to Convay the writ to the Sheriff Should he not be in Town; If you Cannot Convay it to the Shff apply to Mr. Gorden who I am Certain will Contrive it to the Sherriff I am &c

Andrew Jackson

I do by these presents authorise and empower Andrew McNairy to sign My name as security to the prosecution Bond in the Suit Robt. King vs Wm. Cox in witness whereof I have hereunto set my [hand] and seal this 16th day of Decbr. 1793

Andrew Jackson

Test
Jno. Overton
N. B. I wish the writ to be served on Cox this Day &c A. J.

ALS, TNJ-Stanley Horn Coll.

1. Andrew McNairy, John's brother, was appointed clerk of the Mero District Superior Court in 1792, replacing David Allison, and served until 1802. He was licensed to practice in the county courts in November 1796 (Blount, *Journal*, 56; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 3; T-Mero District Superior Court Law Minutes, November Sessions, 1802 and 1803).

1794

From John McNairy

*c*1794; PC, extract, PVT-Goodspeed's Book Shop Catalog, 1913, item 1098.

States that, although he is anxious to see Jackson before departing for the Holston settlements, evidence of an Indian party has been sighted on the trail and he must leave immediately with the military guard; he has been informed of Jackson's recent safe passage through the wilderness.

Marriage License[1]

Jany. 18 1794

Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio Davidson county Ss

To Any Regular Minister of the Gospel having the care of Souls—Or Justice of the peace.

These are to Authorize and Impower you or Either of you to Solemnize the Rites of Matrimony Between Andrew Jackson And Rachel Donelson Alias Rachel Roberts

Of your county Agreeable to Act of Assembly in Such case made and provided. Given at the clerks office in sd. county

Andw. Ewing[2]

Jany. 18th 1794 then Solemnized the Above Rites of Matrimoney

Robert Hays[3]

ADS, MH-Autograph File.

1. See App. II for documents relating to the marriages of Rachel Donelson to Lewis Robards and to Andrew Jackson.

2. Andrew Ewing was clerk of the Davidson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1783–1813 (Clayton, *Davidson County*, 92).

3. Robert Hays, Rachel's brother-in-law, performed the ceremony as justice of the peace for Davidson County (see Blount, *Journal*, 41).

Receipt from Moses Shelby

January 22nd 1794

Then Recd. from Moses Shelby administrator of Evan Shelby[1] Three Dollars in part of my fees Due me for Transacting the Business of Sd. Estate[2]

Andrew Jackson

ADS, THLA.

1. Evan Shelby, father of Moses and Isaac Shelby (*DAB*).
2. On October 29, 1794, Jackson received $13 from Moses Shelby "in full of my fees Due me for Transacting the business of Said Estate as attorney at Law" (Receipt, Moses Shelby to AJ, October 29, 1794, THLA).

From Stockley Donelson

Knoxville 2d March 1794

Dear Sir

with pleasure I recd. yours of the 11th Feby.[1] Also acknowledge the Rect. of Some others and believe me Nothing has for a long time given me more real Satisfaction than your expressions of Friendship which I have every reason from experience to believe the Most Sincear and also My little Rachel. I feard My long absence and paying so little attention to you both I might with propriety be forgotten I am as usual harassed with business from every Quarter that I cannot attend to My friends as I aught to do. I Still hold fast my resolution to visit you this Spring and am Enraptured with the Pleaseing Idea of Spending Some agreeable time at your house where I mean to make my home when ever I arive at cumberland, I am candid in my resolution to visit you Not only My wishes to See you all but find I am compeld on business of Importance and of different Natures to go, it cannot be put of[f] longer than this Spring. I hope youl Accept of My Most Sincear thanks for your particular attention to my business and Interest at Cumberland which I acknowledge the most friendly I am preparing to discharge those debts I owe the Douglas & Tate you were kind enough to Mention that were your accts. allowed by the public that you woud pay Tate it is a demand or requi[si]tion I coud Not ask of you without knowing Some Immediate way to Satisfy you. I have paid my North carolina National debt,[2] which had like to have Involvd Me in ruin and have Made Some very good Sails of Land lately So that I begin to See my way More clear and flatter Myself er[e] long to get clear of dificulties and retire to your Neighbourhood is My anxious desire your Hints and observations to me on my conduct and good Natures I acknowledge the contents and it is two true my part is Such I fear I cannot have fortitude enough [to] Guard against it (you No my disposition)

I Send on to you a power of attorney from Colo. John Sheppard[3] to

demand and receive Titles from Capt. Jesse Reid for five Tracts of Land 640 acres each I have delayd two long the business the other day I Recd. a letter from his Son a Singular friend of Mine Notifying Me he was comeing to See me on the Business. I then cannot inform him anything about the Matter I therefore ask it as a Particular favour of you to demand the Titles of Reid and get them conveyd to John Sheppard agreeable to the Inclosed Power wherein the Number and quantity is mentioned and Transmit the conveyences to me I lent Mr. Thos. Man a horse to ride to cumberland he was to return with your representatives he has [not] I wish you to Notice him and remind him of it as also a pair of Saddle baggs of McCoys, I do not wish to offend Mr. Man but wish him to return my horse.

your cumberland Members were my friends they have done me the honour to put me in Nomination for one of the Legislative council together with My own friends I flatter Myself and am almost assured I Shall be returnd from Congress one of the five to be elected, Governor Blount Still continues my most Stedfast friend his friendship to me I Must always acknowledge as does Mine More than I can render him.

I find Myself not at leisure to write to all My friends being at this Moment Surrounded with a crowd all pestering and requesting a word with me. I am building a House where I expect to be More retired. I sent on with Alexr. Moore[4] some castings to your charge to dispose of perhaps two Tonn and will give you by Moore further direction. My love to my Sister and yourself and am with esteem your Mo. Obdt. Sert.

Stockley Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Davidson County Cumberland [by] Genl. Smith." Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.
2. Donelson refers to the North Carolina tax of 12½¢ on each poll and on each hundred acres of land.
3. John Sheppard, like Donelson, was accused of land fraud in the investigation of 1797 ("Report . . . Glasgow Land Frauds").
4. Alexander Moore was the most experienced boatman in the area, according to William Blount, having been "four times down the river" by July 1792 ("Governor Blount to the Secretary of War, July 4, 1792," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 157).

Agreements with John Overton

May 12, 1794

Articles of Agreement between Andrew Jackson of the one part and John Overton[1] of the other this 12th May 1794. Witnesseth that whereas the said Jackson and Overton have this day interd into a Copartnership for the purpose of purchasing Lands as well those Lands without as within the Military Bounds;[2] Now it is agreed that the said Jackson and Overton are to bear an equal proportion of all purchases, losses, and expences, and to receive an equal part of all profits advantages, and emoluments, arising from the Lands so purchased.



JOHN OVERTON

John Overton and Jackson arrived in Nashville at the same time and developed a friendship that lasted until Overton's death.

In Witness whereof we have here unto set our Hands and Seals the day above mentioned.

Test — Andrew Jackson Seal
Saml. Donelson — Jno. Overton Seal

May 12th 1794. It is agreed between Andrew Jackson and John Overton that if either of them should sell any of their military Lands or Pre-emptons in purchasing Lands pursuant to Articles of Agreement between them of this date if sold one acre for four of out Lands—then and in that case the person so selling his Land shall receive in a settlement between them half of a hard Dollar pr acre & if sold for more in out Lands a greater sum in proportion.

Witness our Hands & Seals the date mentioned above

Test — Andrew Jackson Seal
Saml. Donelson — Jno. Overton Seal

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). This document is in Jackson's hand.

1. John Overton (1766–1833), a native of Virginia, studied law in Kentucky before moving to Nashville early in 1789 to practice. He was Jackson's close friend from the time they boarded together at the Donelson farm and was his occasional partner in land speculation. Overton served as judge of the Tennessee Superior Court from 1804 to 1809 and of the state supreme court from 1811 to 1816. After retiring from the bench, Overton devoted most of his time to the pursuit of his private business interests and to the promotion of Jackson's political career. He was noted as an expert in land law and made substantial contributions to the shaping of Tennessee's land statutes (*DAB*; see App. III for Overton's land dealings with Jackson).

2. In 1780 the General Assembly of North Carolina established the Military Reservation in the northern portion of what is now Middle Tennessee in order to pay Revolutionary War veterans in land for their military service. Land outside the military boundary was still under Indian title. However, in 1783 North Carolina passed the "Land Grab Act," which briefly permitted citizens of that state to lay claim to Indian land in Tennessee. Within a year of its passage two or three million acres of Cherokee and Chickasaw land were claimed, thus clouding for many years legal title to West Tennessee land (Abernethy, *Frontier*, 44–63; Masterson, *William Blount*, 68–70, 78–79).

To John McKee

Poplar Grove[1] May 16, 1794

[Dear Sir,]

I Recd. your letter of the 17th april 94[2] which give me Sanguine hopes of a general [Peace] With the Southern Indians, but [I] had Scarcely finished Reading it before these hopes all Vanished,[3] at the information of the murder of James McCoy since which time they have been Constantly infesting our frontier I fear that their Peace Talks are only Delusions; and in order to put us of[f] our Guard; why Treat with them does not Experience teach us that Treaties answer no other Purpose than opening an Easy door for the Indians to pass [through to] Butcher our Citizens; what [Motives Con]gress are governed by with Res[pect to their] pacific Disposition towards [them I] know not; some say humanity [dictates] it; but Certainly she ought [to Extend] an Equal share of humanity [to her own]

Citizens; in doing this Congress [should act] Justly and Punish the Barbarians [for] Murdering her Innocent Citizens, has not our [Citizens] been Prosecuted for Marching to their [Town] and Killing some of them, th[en why] not when they Commit Murders [on] our Citizens agreable to Treaty [demand] the Egressors if they are not given [up] it is an infringement of the Treaty [and a cause] of war and the whole nation [ought to be] Scurged for the infringment of [the Treaty] for as the Nation will not give [murderers] up when Demanded it is a Tacit [ack]nowledgement of their Consent to the [Com]mission of the Crime therefore all [con]senting are Equally guilty, I dread [the] Consequence of the Ensuing Sum[mer. The] Indians appear Verry Troublesome [on the] frontier Discouraged and breaking and [num]bers leaving the Territory and moving [to] Kentuckey, this Country is Declining [fast] and unless Congress lends us a more am[ple] protection this Country will have at length [to break] or seek a protection from some other Source than the present, I will thank you [for] the news of the Place My Next Shall be more full I am Dr. Sir yr. Hbl. St.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, fragment, DLC-John McKee Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 12–13. Addressed: "Mr. John McKee Knoxville [by] Genrl. Robertson." Bracketed portions are from Bassett's work, which was completed before the manuscript deteriorated.

1. Poplar Grove, the first homesite Jackson purchased, was located in Jones Bend on the Cumberland River (see App. III for deed citation, John Donelson to AJ, February 23, 1792).

2. Not found.

3. The southern Indians were embittered by the constant pressure of the white man against their lands and especially the failure of the U. S. to enforce boundary provisions of the Treaty of Hopewell of 1785. A new agreement, the Holston Treaty of 1791, failed to satisfy the tribes. The Chickamauga War, 1792–94, was a result of this dissatisfaction. The Chickamaugas, who seceded from the Cherokee nation to resist the westward push of the white man, carried on a sporadic war with white settlers in the South from 1777 to 1794. They were allied from time to time with the British and Spanish and with portions of the Creeks, the Chickasaws, and the Overhill Cherokees. Chickamauga hostilities culminated in abortive attacks on the Nashville area in September 1792, and on the Knoxville area in September 1793. This latter attack was followed by Sevier's devastation of the Cherokee towns south of Knoxville and in North Georgia, and in September 1794 by James Ore's destruction of the Chickamauga capital, Running Water, and the nearby town of Nickajack. The defeat forced the Chickamaugas to seek peace with the settlers and reconciliation with the Cherokee Nation (James P. Pate, "The Chickamauga: A Forgotten Segment of Indian Resistance on the Southern Frontier," Ph.D. diss., Mississippi State University, 1969, pp. iii, 80–88, 148–50, 168, 205–51).

Bill of Sale from James Hannah

July 1, 1794

Know all men by these present that I James Hannah have this day Bargained and sold unto Andrew Jackson five Cows & Calves Viz; one large Red cow & heifer calf it being the same the sd. James Purchased at Widow Hays[1] Vendue one Black Cow & calf Marked a crop of the Right Ear one Red Cow & Calf with white Back and face Marked a Crop of the Right Ear

& a hole in the left which hole is tore out, one Brended heifer & white yearling for a Cow & calf marked a Crop in the Right a hole in the left and an upper Bit in the left, a Black Cow with white Back Springing to Calf marked a Crop and a Slit in the Right Ear and an upper bit and under bit in the left and Branded on the Cushion with A D Two Large white Sows and one Blew listed Sow marked a Crop off the Right and a hole in the left one of the white Sows with no Bristles on her Back and the Hole tore out also fourteen Shoats four months old Marked with a Crop and a slit in the Right Ear and a hole and upper Bit in the left, and in and for the Consideration of Twenty one pounds ten Shillings to me in hand paid as also for Services done and performed by the Said andrew as attorney at law for the Said James to the amount of Eight Cows & calfs I the Said James do bind myself my heirs &c to warrent and for Ever Defend the Said Bargained Cows Calfs & hogs to the Said Andrew Jackson his heirs and assigns for Ever from the Claim or Claims of all and Every Person Legally Claiming in witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this first day of July 1794[2]

Test John White
Seth Lewis

James his X mark Hannah Seal

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

1. Probably Elizabeth Hays, widow of Samuel Hays, owner of a trading station, who had been killed by Indians the previous year.

2. This document is a good illustration of the use of barter on the frontier. Jackson represented Hannah in a suit that was tried in the Mero District Superior Court during the November Term 1794 (see *Hannah* v. *Commons*, T-Mero District Superior Court Minute Book, 1788–1803, pp. 118–19).

From Morgan Brown[1]

Octbr. 30th 1794

Dr. Sir

In haste I send you a few lines by Mr. Duncan Stewart a Gentleman from North Carolina who intends setling in your Country if he likes and no doubt will bring a number of families with him. your kind attention to me induces me to solysit the same for him which shall be gratefully acknowledged.

Should you think a settlement on Stones River an object I will still perform my proposal if Mr. J[ohn] Donaldson[2] will sell his place if not & six thousand acres can be made up—that 640 of Colo. S[tockley] Donaldsons & that at Williamsons Station being a part I will make the settlement. I have seen Colo. Donaldson & believe he will give his land if you request it

I am Dr. Sir your Hbl. Svt

Morgan Brown

ALS, NHi-Misc. Manuscripts B. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Cumberland by Mr. D. Stewart."

1. Morgan Brown (1758–1840), physician, miller, and ironmaster, sponsored a number of families from the Carolinas to settle in Tennessee. He immigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina in 1795 and settled in Montgomery County (Albert V. Goodpasture, "William Little Brown," *American Historical Magazine*, VI [1902], 98–99; Morgan Brown, "Sketches and Anecdotes of the Family of Brown and Some Others with Whom They Are Connected, or From Whom They Are Descended," *AHM*, VII [1902], 148; see also Morgan Brown to AJ, September 2, 1795).

2. John Donelson (1755–1830), Rachel's brother, was born in Virginia, came to the Cumberland area with his parents in 1780, and lived near the Hermitage. He followed his father's occupation as a surveyor (Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents*, 2).

From John Rice Jones[1]

Kaskaskia 30th Novembr. 1794

Sir,

Having seen an advertizement in a late Knoxville Gazette requiring all persons to whom the late Josiah Love Esqr.[2] was indebted, to make the Same known to his Executor, I take the liberty of requesting you to lay in a Claim of twenty five Dollars which Mr. Love, owed for a pirogue to perform his last Journey from hence to Nashville in Company with Mrs. Molloy.

This Sum I paid to Mr. Monard from whom I bought it at his Request and which he promised to repay me at his Return to this Country, which he, then intended should be in the Course of a few months; And of this I can produce, if necessary, sufficient Testimony, tho' I rather think Mrs. Molloy can do the Same. Mr. Love at that time informed me that Mrs. Molloy was to pay half the price of the Boat, the Truth of which I have no Doubt of, as Mr. Love bought the large Boat on purpose to accomodate that lady who was very pressing to accompany Mr. Love, to Cumberland. In Consequence Mr. Love gave away the Small Canoe which served to bring him hither. Should any thing be recovered from this Estate, you will please to accept this letter as a sufficient authority to receive what is due from his Executor, and to give receipts according.

Pardon me, Sir this liberty, and if in return I can render you any Service in this Country, you cannot further oblige me than in commanding Sir, your most obedient very humble Servant

Jno Rice Jones

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "——Jackson Esqr. Atty General near Nashville [by] Mr. Rickard."

1. John Rice Jones (1759–1824), born in Wales, emigrated to America during the Revolution and practiced law in Kaskaskia and Vincennes in present-day Illinois. About 1804 he settled in the St. Genevieve district of Missouri (Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri*, Chicago, 1908, III, 256-57).

2. Josiah Love was licensed to practice law in the several courts of law and equity in the Southwest Territory on December 15, 1790 (Blount, *Journal*, 43).

Power of Attorney to Robert Hays

December 12, 1794

Territory South of the River Ohio.

I Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson & Territory Aforesaid, do Constitute & appoint Colonel Robert Hays of the County & Territory Aforesaid my lawfull Attorney, for me, & to my use to Receive from the Treasurer of the United States, all Sums of Money due & Oweing to me, for my Services done and performed as Attorney General for the said District of Mero, and proper Vouchers in my Name to pass for the Same, on the Receipt thereof In Testamony Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Affixed my Seal this 12th day of December 1794.

Test Andrew Jackson
Thos. Johnson

DS, THi-Hurja Coll.

From Nathaniel Macon[1]

Philadelphia Decbr. 22th 1794

Sir

Your letters of the 16th of May and the 26th of August[2] have been received, and proper attention Shall be paid to their contents. The report on your petition would have been called for before this, had I not have waited for Some papers which I expected from North Carolina, while at home the summer past. I wrote to the clerk of the House of Commons requesting him to Send me Such vouchers as I thought would be necessary to Support your claim, among these written for was a resolution allowing your pay as attorney for the district of Mero. Since my arrival at this place, I have received his answer, in which he Says there is no Such resolution in the Journal of the house. On the receipt of his letter I immediately wrote to the Treasurer and Comptroller of North Carolina requesting them, if there was any record in either of their offices, that you had been paid by No. Carolina for acting as attorney in Mero district, to Send me a certified copy of Such record, from neither of these I have not yet received a line in answer to mine, though I now expect it every week. If no answer Should be received, or if an unfavorable Should be, I Shall in either case, call up the report, and depend on the appointment for Supporting the claim. a certificate from them, that you had been paid, would I think Secure the claim. I Shall endeavor to get a determination this Session, and as Soon as this is done you Shall be notified thereof.

Believing the claim to be just, it will not want my Support. You have not Said in yours by what authority or by what officer you were paid, I wish you had have been more particular on these.

I am Sir yr. most Obt. Svt.

Nathl. Macon

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 419.

1. Nathaniel Macon (1758–1837) was a member of the committee of claims which reviewed Jackson's petition for compensation as attorney general for the Mero District. Born in North Carolina, Macon was educated at the College of New Jersey. He represented his state in the U. S. House of Representatives 1791 to 1815, serving as speaker, 1801–1807, and in the U. S. Senate, 1815–28. Macon and Jackson became friends when Jackson went to Congress in 1796 as Tennessee's first U. S. representative. (*AC*, 4 Cong., 1 Sess., 131; *DAB*; see Petition to the U. S. House of Representatives, [March 6, 1792]).

2. Letters not found.

1795

From John Overton

Nashville 8th March 1795

Memorandom for A Jackson in Phila.[1]

When you sell Land, it my wish that you be canded and unreserved with the purchasers, with respect to the Situation and quality of the Land and particularly inform them that they are situate without the Treaty of Holston, and if this does not appear any objection, you can get an acknowledgment from the hand & Seal of the purchaser, that the warranty in the Deed (if one is necessary) is not understood to extend to any Tribe of Indians or the U States,[2] but this latter part if you think best.

If you sell Lands and get money that you can spare, it will be best that you purchase, somewhere in the lower part of the eastern States such Negroes we may want for Rice, and also a likely Negroe Boy which I want for a Servant

Upon the Subject of taking goods in part paymt. of our Lands, I wish it to be avoided if possible, because it appears to me that the Sale of goods will be uncertain, but a part goods you will take if a Sale cannot be made without

Jno. Overton

NB. If you purchase Negroes in any of the northern States, be careful in so doing not to subject yourself to the penal Laws of the State.

J. O.

NB This clause to your own discretion, perhaps it would be best to raise as few difficulties & I think no danger of Warranty

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). The second "NB" is written along the side of the page beside the first paragraph.

1. This was Jackson's first recorded trip to Philadelphia, the trade center for the South and West. He had a dual purpose on the trip—to purchase goods for the general store he was opening in partnership with Samuel Donelson and to sell lands that he and John Overton held for speculation.

2. Much of the land Jackson and Overton were trying to sell was still under Indian title and control.

From Elisha Rice[1]

March 13th [1]795

Sir

Should you have it in your power I would wish you to pay Majr. Tatum[2] three hundred & Seven Pounds Sixteen Shillings with One years Interest theron & also Sixty Eight Dollars which I am to pay Seth Lewis in which you will oblige Your friend

Elisha Rice

Andrew Jackson Esqr.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Major Howell Tatom Nashville [by] Colo. Barton"; endorsed: "May 13th 1795 Received the above of Andw. Jackson Esqr. Ho. Tatum Dol. 881. Cts 66"; "Order in favour of Ho. Tatam by Elisha Rice for 881:66/100 on A. Jackson and pd. by me 13th May 1795."

1. Elisha Rice, a justice of the peace for Davidson County, was executor of his brother John's estate (see Thomas Dillon to Richard Chandler, April 13, 1801, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers; Clayton, *Davidson County*, 89).

2. Howell Tatum (1753–1822), Revolutionary War veteran, was treasurer of the Mero District, 1794–96, and judge of the superior court of law and equity, 1797–98 (Caldwell, *Bench and Bar*, 16; John W. Green, *Lives of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1796–1947*, Knoxville, 1947, p. 28).

Agreement with Joel Rice

April 5, 1795

Be it remembered that I Joel Rice of Rockingham County and State of North Carolina, have this 5th day of Apl. 1795 given full Power and Authority unto Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson and Territory South of Ohio, to sell convey and alien all my Lands on the Hatcha River containing Eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty Acres, and placed the Grants and conveyances into the possession of the Said Andrew for that Purpose.[1] Now the Said Andrew doth bind himself his heirs &c If Said land is Sold by him to accou[n]t for the amount of Said Sales first Deducting ten per cent for his or his agents Services to and with the Said Joel, and in case said Andrew Sells said Land or any part thereof on Credit then and in that case the Said Andrew is to Deliver the Bonds for the amount of the land so Sold to the Said Joel Rice in Discharge of this obligation and the said Andrew doth bind himself that the obligors in Said bonds so to be Delivered Shall be Solvant for the amount therein Specified, and in case the Said Andrew Cannot Vend the Said land then and in that Case he doth bind himself to return Said Grants and Convayences to the Said Joel Rice on or before the first day of November next and it is the true intent of these presents, that the Said Andrew is not to Sell Said land unless he can Vend it for the Sum of Twelve and ahalf

Dollars per hundred Clear of the Said percent aforesaid. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this fifth day of april 1795

Test a true Coopy An Jackson
Test A Tatom

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); T-Hawkins County Deed Book 1, p. 155; T-Stewart County Deed Book 6, p. 253. The document and signature are in Jackson's hand.

1. On his way north, Jackson went through North Carolina soliciting land to purchase or to sell on commission. This agreement with Joel Rice was, however, the only one he could make. Jackson sold this land to David Allison in Philadelphia (see Agreement with David Allison, May 14, 1795).

Agreement with David Allison

May 14, 1795

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this fourteenth Day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety five Between Andrew Jackson of Davidson County in the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio Esquire and James Grant[1] of the same place Gentleman of the one part, and David Allison[2] of the City of Philadelphia aforesaid Esquire of the other part. Whereas the said Andrew Jackson and James Grant, as Attornies of John Overton of the Town of Nashville and in said Territory, have bargained and sold to the said David Allison, and by three Deeds of Conveyance, dated this Day, granted and conveyed sundry Tracts of Land situate in the Western District and Territory aforesaid on the River Hatcha and Waters thereof, containing in the whole Fifty thousand Acres agreeably to the Grants thereof as delivered to the said David Allison, and the said Andrew Jackson as sole Attorney of and for Joel Rice of Rockingham County and State of North Carolina hath also bargained and Sold to the said David Allison, and by one certain Deed of Conveyance, dated this Day, granted and conveyed up Sundry Tracts of Land situate in the Western District aforesaid on the River Hatcha and Waters thereof, containing agreeably to the Grants and Description thereof, Eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty Acres, all which recited Lands were originally granted by the State of North Carolina to a certain John Rice deceased, and by his Heirs and Representatives granted and conveyed to the said John Overton and Joel Rice And whereas Some of the Documents and Papers relating to the Title of the said Lands are in their present State incomplete, and also sundry Certificates and Writings are wanting and necessary to effect and make good the Title to the same Lands. Therefore the said Andrew Jackson and James Grant do by these Presents bind themselves their and each of their Heirs Executors and Administrators, and as Attornies of the aforesaid John Overton, bind him the said John Overton his Heirs Executors & Administrators, and the said Andrew Jackson as sole Attorney of the aforesaid Joel Rice, doth hereby bind himself, and the said Joel Rice, their and each of their Heirs Executors, and Administrators, That they or

some of them, on or before the Day of next, shall and will make good and perfect, or cause so to be, such of the Writings and Deeds of Conveyance aforesaid as are incomplete, and furnish and deliver to the said David Allison his Heirs or Assigns Certificates from the proper Offices, legally authenticated, That there are no Judgments or Executions unsatisfied against, or Mortgages or other Writings made and executed by, either the aforesaid John Rice deceased, or any of his Heirs or Representatives, or the aforesaid John Overton and Joel Rice or any of them, whereby the said Lands or any part thereof may be incumbered, and generally furnish and deliver to the said David Allison his Heirs or Assigns all such Papers Writings Documents and Evidences of the Title thereof or relating thereto, not already delivered, as may be necessary for the full perfect and absolute Conveyance and Assurance in fee Simple of the said Lands and all and every part thereof. And that if it should hereafter be found, that there is a Deficiency in the Quantity of Acres of Land so as aforesaid granted and conveyed, then they or some of them shall cause to be made good such Deficiency by conveying other Lands equal in quantity and quality to those said or intended to be conveyed but deficient as aforesaid. In Witness whereof the said Parties have hereunto Set their Hands & Seals the Day and Year first before written.

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

John Overton Seal
Joel Rice Seal
by
Andrew Jackson Seal
and
James Grant Seal
for themselves and John
overton and Joel Rice

A true Coopy
Test Jos: Boggs

Relinquishment of Nathan Rice, William H. Rice and Joel Rice[3] as to their Right and Interest in and to 15,000 Acres granted by Elisha Rice to John Overton by Deed dated the 13 May 1794. to be dated before the 20 February 1795. Relinquishment of Joel Rice as to his Estate and Interest in and to 10,000 Acres granted by Elisha Rice as Attorney for Nathan and William H. Rice to John Overton by Deed dated the 14 May 1794. Certificates That there are no Judgments or Executions unsatisfied against, or Mortgages executed by, John Rice deceased Elisha Rice Nathan Rice William H. Rice Joel Rice and John Overton
Certificate That Andrew Ewing was in July 1794 Clerk of Davidson County Court in the Territory aforesaid.
Grant No. 341 to be recorded in the proper office.

The above Certificates wanting to Compleat the Titles

David Allison

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Jackson wrote the words "A true coopy," his own signature, and those of Overton, Rice, and Grant.

1. James Grant acted as attorney and agent for Overton and Jackson in 1795 in their effort to sell land in Philadelphia. Grant was closely allied with Stockley Donelson and William Terrell, both of whom were implicated in the North Carolina land frauds (James Grant to Stockley Donelson [March-April, 1795], DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 71; James Grant to AJ, August 13 and November 16, 1795; "Report . . . Glasgow Land Frauds").

2. David Allison was raised in North Carolina but crossed the Appalachians and practiced law in Jonesboro at the same time Jackson went there in 1788. Allison arrived in Nashville in 1790 as clerk of the Mero District Superior Court, and Blount soon after named him deputy paymaster of the U. S. troops and state militia. Two years later he went to Philadelphia as a business agent for the Blount brothers, William, John Gray, and Thomas. Allison and William Blount speculated heavily in land extending from South Carolina to Arkansas, much of it located in Tennessee. Early in 1795 Allison became a partner in the Philadelphia mercantile firm of John B. Evans & Company, which did a substantial business with settlers in the Cumberland Basin. In 1795 and 1796 Jackson sold all the land he and Overton marketed in Philadelphia to Allison, accepting his notes and endorsing some of them in exchange for merchandise. Unfortunately, Jackson was called on almost immediately to redeem these notes, for Allison's financial position deteriorated rapidly and ended in bankruptcy in 1797. On July 17, 1797, Allison was sent to a Philadelphia debtor's prison, where he died on September 30, 1798 (see *Jackson* v. *Erwin,* T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25; *Winchester* v. *Evans and Hawkins,* T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Record Book D; see also Meeker, Cochran & Company to AJ, August 11, 1795; and App. III for deed citations, AJ to David Allison.

3. Nathan, William, and Joel Rice were sons and heirs of John Rice (Deed, Elisha Rice to John Overton, May 14, 1794, T-Davidson County Deed Book C, p. 311).

Account of Freight Expenses from Philadelphia

Between May & August 1795

An Account of the Contingent Expences Ariseing on the preperation, Carriage, Boating &c. of a Cargo of Merchandize purchased by Andrew Jackson & David Allison in philadelphia & brought to Nashville[1] Between May & August 1795.

For	Amount paid Isaac Richardson for Waggonage from Philadelphia on 2330 lb Neet Weight @ 8 dol per hd.	186.40
"	Amot. paid Joseph Kennady for Carriage on 1682 lb from Baltimore to Pitsburgh @ 6.66⅔ pr hund.	112.13⅓
"	Amot. paid Saml. Nichols for Carriage on 492 lb from Baltimore to Pitsburgh	33.
"	Amot. paid Robert Hodgsons Bill of Freight &c. £3..4..10½ Pens Currency[2] is	8.65
"	Amot. paid Howel Tatums Bill Sundries	3.25
"	Amot. paid for Expences Arising on the purchase of a Boat & finding hands &c. from Pitsburgh to Nashville exclusive of the Subsequent Charges	182.92½
"	Amot. Cash furnished Saml. Donelson for Expences to Limestone in Kentucky & while there waiting for the Boat	49.50
"	Amot. paid Saml. Donelson for 46 days labour in going to Limestone taking Charge of the Goods & bringing them Around to Nashville @ 1.50 pr day	69.
	Dollars	644.86

I do hereby Certify that the Charges Contained in this Account (except the two last) Were Stated by me and I believe them to be as Just as the Situation of the Business will Admit of.

Ho. Tatum

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 15.

1. The customary route for transporting goods from Philadelphia to Tennessee was by wagon to Pittsburgh where they were loaded on boats for passage down the Ohio. At Louisville the goods were again loaded on wagons for the trip around the falls and once more loaded on boats for the final voyage down the Ohio and up the Cumberland River to Nashville.
2. The Pennsylvania pound was worth approximately $2.66 at this time.

Bond from Stockley Donelson

June 9, 1795; DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

Receives of Jackson plats of discoveries of 150,000 acres, signed by Henry Bradford, deputy surveyor; upon sale Donelson will account to Jackson and Bradford for the land, reserving one-fourth for himself. Witnessed by William Terrell.

To John Overton

Knoxville June 9th 1795

Dr. Sir

I Ex[pec]ted to have had the pleasure of se[ei]ng you here yesterday for that purpose I Droped a line from Mr. Dyers to Colo. Coke[1] if you were at his house to inform you that I wished to See you at Knoxville on Sunday Evening, my business being of Such a nature, that put it out of my power to Call to See you Two thousand five hundred Dollars Depending on my Dispatch to Knoxville, which I find is Secured and my Confidence, not Illy placed. I Set out at nine to Cumberland and am [astonis]hed, that you would not put yourself to the Trouble to Ride to Knoxville to here the fate of my Long and Expen[siv]e Journey when you must have [k]nown, that had not urgent Business pressed me forward I would have Seen you at my friend Coke, but perhaps (tho you seem Careless about the Business) you may have a prepensity to hear Something of the Business I here Send you a Small & Short Statement of the Business And before I Enter into the Business suffer me to observe that after all the fatigue and Expense of my long and Circuitous Rout through No. Carolina—all the land I could obtain was Rices and that only on Commission I Then proceded to Frederick T[ow]n, and there was unsuccessfull, Mr. Richey[2] Rather wishing to buy th[a]n Sell, from thence to Philadelphia w[her]e from Grants letter I Expected [no t]rouble but sign the Convayence R[ecei]ve the money and Return but to my Sad Experience I found nothing Done no purchaser but Mr. Allison, to whom Major Grant had Conditionally Sold at one fifth of a

Dollar, and to be Short only to observe that through Dificulties Such as I never experienced before at the End of Twenty Two days I Con[clud]ed the Sale of the land with David Allison at one fifth of [a do]llar Reducing the Credit proposed by Grant six months and our friend Grant was Generous anough (after all my fatigue and Troubl[e adde]d to that Expense) to observe [that he would] (after some altercation had) [relinquish the commissions on the sale] of Joel Rice's land, (as he Termed it) there was then objections to the title submitted to the De[ci]ssion of a lawyer and [gi]ven against me I mean the 10000 acres [con]vayed by Elisha Rice alone and not n[am]ed as heir Executor or attorney [and] no Convayence appearing to Shew his title Derived from John Rice, the patent being in his name, in fact I was placed in the Damds. Situation Ever man was placed in which I will Communicate to you when I See you, the Titles I have left [for] your inspection in the hands of Governor Blount; I was Compelled to Enter into an arti[c]le of agreement with Mr. Allison to perfect the Tittles, a Coopy of which I have I drew as you will See by the Statement 1000 Dollars 881:66/100 Dollars paid Rices order on me in Philadelphia [an]d a Draft on [Colo. King for 2501:67/100 which he] has accepted and the other payments as you w[i]ll observe [in] the Statement; enclosed. The m[oney Col]o. King has not paid me I there-f[ore] have Lodged the Bill in the Poss[ess]ion of Mr. McClung[3] to be Delivered to you for you to Receive the monies, and bring on which he Says Shall be advanced as Soon as it Can be got from Colo. Hanly[4] which he Expects in afew days Su[bject to] the appropriations mentioned [in a line] from me left with the Bill, of [money] to be paid Perkins, on account of Joel Rice five hundred and Dollars and &c &c. Joel Rices being the Ballance of the Sum Due him you will also observe I have left your notes in the Possession of Mr. McClung and Colo. King has thought proper to Back Mr. Allisons note to you [ag]reeable to My Contract with Allison which was done with[out] hesitation This [is] all I have tim[e to write] to you at present when I Se[e yo]u I hope to be able to give you a [sa]tisfactory account of my Steward Ship, and I would not undertake the same [busi]ness again for all Hatchey lands [I did] not lay in any goods for you [but] Mr. Foster, did, for Reason which I hope will be satisfactory when you hear them, tho I have sent on some for myself, which I negociated A [note] for I Congratulate you on your late appointment[5] I am Sir with Esteem yr Hbl. Servant

An Jackson

P. S. I am [ver]y much fatigued Even almost un[to dea]th. I hope to reach home.

A J

ALS, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 13–15. Addressed: "John Overtone Knoxville." Most bracketed portions are from Bassett's work, which was completed before the manuscript deteriorated. Enclosure not found.

1. William Cocke (1748–1828) was a prominent political figure in upper East Tennessee and a friend of Jackson until they broke politically in 1797. Jackson won Cocke's Senate seat

after Cocke voted to expel Blount from the Senate. A native of Virginia and an early settler of the Holston-Watauga region, Cocke took part in the affairs of the State of Franklin, served as a member of the North Carolina General Assembly, was attorney for the state in the Washington District, 1791–94, and represented Hawkins County in the territorial assembly in 1794. In 1796 he was elected U. S. senator from Tennessee. After Jackson defeated him in 1797, Cocke was reelected to the Senate in 1798 (*DAB*; see AJ–William Cocke correspondence in this volume).

2. Abner Ritchie of Frederick Town, Maryland, who speculated in land in the Southwest Territory at this time (J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, 2 vols., Philadelphia, Pa., 1882, I, 480, 485; see Abner Ritchie to George Winchester, March 28, 1793, and Abner Ritchie to James Winchester, August 6, 1796, THi-Winchester Papers).

3. Charles McClung (1761–1835), a business associate in land speculation and political supporter of Jackson, was a surveyor, merchant, and lawyer. In 1788 he immigrated from Pennsylvania to White's Fort, the initial townsite of Knoxville, which he surveyed for the new community. McClung represented Knox County at the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and was clerk of the Knox County court from 1792 to 1834 (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 446–47).

4. David Henley (1749–1823), a native of Massachusetts, was appointed in 1793 agent for the war department in the Southwest Territory with headquarters in Knoxville, a position which he held until 1801 (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 426–28; Samuel Cole Williams, "Colonel David Henley," ETHS*P*, XVIII [1946], 9, 11, 15, 18).

5. Overton was supervisor of federal revenue collectors for the district of Tennessee, 1795–1804 (John Overton to Tench Coxe, May 25, 1795, T-Overton Letterbook, 1795–99, p. 1; John Overton to the Collectors, August 31, 1804, T-Overton Letterbook, 1800–1804, p. 346).

To John Overton

Poplar Flat June 18th 1795

Dr. Jack,

This will be handed you by Capt Hardeman[1] to whom I refer you for the news of the place,

I was verry Sorry that I had not the pleasure of Seeing you as I passed throug[h] Knoxville, as I was anxious to have g[ained] a full and Compleat Statement of o[ur] business, I left you a Rough Scetch [of] the present State of our landed Specu[lations] in the Hands of Mr. McClung Knoxvill[e] I hope you have Recd., but by no means an inteligable one, but it was Such as the time I wrote would permit of, In the possission of Mr. McClung you will also find a D[r]aft upon Colo. King with Some Directions for application of part thereof which I will thank you to attend to, Draw the money and bring or Send on as Soon as possible so that our acct. with Rice may be Closed, you will find also Some Certificates the intent of which is the mony to be Drawn to Replace the appropriation to Craig. I owe Hopkins Lacy Esqr.[2] I think Twelve Dollars which If you think proper I will thank you to pay and I will Replace it here, your notes you will find also in the Possession of McClung, one of which is Indorsed by King the other from Tatom & Co the reason of the Exchange I will Communicate to you on Sight which I flatter myself will be Satisfactory, If it Should not be will place it in a Situation that will be So I will thank you to Examin the Tittles left in the hands of Gr Blount one in particular the Convayence to you from E. Rice for 10000 acres he has Convayed only as E. Rice without Shewing how he obtained his title from

John Deceased the Grants appearing in the name of the Deceadant, Q, would it not be better to bring that Convayence to have it rectified here It was the Cause of Disput[e] at Philadelphia, and objections & Expence The Bearer waits and I must Conclude with observing I would be Glad to See you in this Country at as Early a period as your Business will admit of So that we may settle the business I am Sir with Esteem your friend & Hbl. Servant

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. Knoxville Honrd. by Capt. Thos. Hardiman."

1. Thomas Hardeman (1750–1833), born in Virginia, moved to the Mero District in 1783. Hardeman was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and served in the General Assembly, 1797–99. In 1800 he moved to Williamson County, where he became a large landowner (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 329–30).

2. Hopkins Lacy was licensed to practice law in the several courts of pleas and quarter sessions in December 1790. A year later he was commissioned Davidson County attorney and solicitor. In 1794 he was commissioned Washington District attorney and became clerk of the territorial assembly. He was named attorney for the state in the Washington District in 1796 (Blount, *Journal*, 43, 48–49, 90–92; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 2).

From Samuel Donelson

Louisville June 29th 1795

Dear Sir

I arived at this place on the 26th Instant about nine Oclock where I could hear nothing from our boates crue until yeasterday Mr. Foster and Searcy arived without bringing any part of your goods with them, and they say for reason that their boat was very heavy ladend., and that Tatum boat had not more than half a lode, therefore they thought it best to put yours in with Tatum who they left at For[t]pitt waiting for his Waggons to come before he could start from that place which they say would be in four or five Days they have not the Smallest expecttation that his boat will arive here before theirs start for the mouth of Cumberland which places me in a very dissagreeable situation not knowing what to do for the best; I shall start for Limestone in a few minutes in order to meet Tatum at that place as I know not how long he may stay there and perhaps not bring his goods any further though in case the boat should come before Searcy leaves this place Henry Childress will take Charge of her if I cannot get back my Self

As to your sending a boat down when Foster sends his I am at a loss to know what to say but am apprehensive you will not have any use for one so soon I am also afraid that Foster will have all the boates engaged & coming up the river at the time we shall want one as I am in hopes you will hear from me by Major Tatum in the Course of four or five Days after Foster arives at Nashville and then if there are no boates to be had we shall be placed in a bad situation and if that pocking old sole should happen to stagger along and you send no boat nor hands down the river when Foster does we ar[e] then placed in a bad situation so upon the Whole I think it best

for you to make a reservation of one half of Taitt's boat in case your good[s] Should come and if not then let the boat be converted to Fosters use and him account with the hands and Taitt I Shall use all industry I possibly can to forward the boat on If you should not go down to Tenessee Court you will get Mr. Searcy to do my business in that Court The Suits are as followes Thomas Dunbarr vs. Nelson a declaration in that suit must be filed this Court in my pocket book the old declaration is; Oldham vs Carothers I am for the Dfft. and in my pocket book you will find the copy of Oldhams depositon which will be sufficient to base the suit upon it being illegally done and if not in first Espinass[1] you will find law anoughf to supporte the Defence; the next is Coddery vs. McFagen I am for the Defft. the plea is fraud imposition and set off

dont be uneasy for I shall do every thing that lies in my power to forwar[d] on the boat all I am afraid of is that you Cannot get a boat to meet me when Tatum comes forward

Lewis[2] had much better have met Tatum at the mouth of Limestone than to be pocking about Nashville like a dry land Tarripine

Give my love to sister Rachel and all the rest of my friends

I am Dear Sir with Esteem your friend and humble Servant &c &c.

Saml. Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Nashville Hond. per A Foster Esqr."

1. Isaac 'Espinasse, *Digest of the Law of Actions at Nisi Prius*, 2 vols. (London, 1789).
2. Joel Lewis (1760–1816) was identified with the Sevier faction in Tennessee politics. Born in Virginia, Lewis commanded a company at King's Mountain, and moved to Davidson County in 1789. He participated in the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and was for several years a member of the General Assembly (AJ to John Sevier, May 8, 1797; Lyman C. Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, and the Events Which Led to It*, rpt. Baltimore, Md., 1971, p. 261; *BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 446–47).

From Robert King

[Southwest] point July 8[th 1]795

Dear Sir.

I think long to hear from you to hear what you have done for me respecting the debt that Will. Cox[1] owed me, the Bills that he [g]ave me ha[ve] appeared to have been Counterfeit. I have two inpossessoon one of 100 Dollars & the other 50 Dollars. both have been proved back on me. please to Get Mr. Simpson to make me Such a Gun, as I was Speaking to you about and let me know when. I spoke to Mr. Hays about the Same Gun. I wish you to talk to Genl. Robertson[2] to assist you about the pay coming to me for marking the road through the Cumbeland mountain & let me Know, Something respecting the Same in a Letter directed to me at Knoxville or to the Care of Colo. Donelson, & it will ever be esteem'd by Sir Your Obt.

Robert King

NB. remember me to all my acquaintences. R. K.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esq Cumberland hond by."

1. Jackson represented Robert King in a suit *King* v. *Cox* in which judgment was awarded King by default, November 4, 1794 (T-Mero District Superior Court Law Minute Book, 1788–1803, p. 118).

2. James Robertson (1742–1814), a close friend and advisor of Jackson, was one of the earliest settlers of Tennessee. Born in Virginia, he moved to North Carolina with his parents as a child. In 1771 he went to the Watauga settlement. He served as agent to the Cherokees for North Carolina and Virginia as early as 1776 and in 1779 led a group of settlers to the Cumberland area, where John Donelson's group joined them the next year. Robertson represented Davidson County in the North Carolina legislature in 1785 and 1787, in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796, and in the General Assembly after statehood. He assisted in the negotiation of several Indian treaties including the Holston Treaty of 1791 and the First Treaty of Tellico, 1798, and remained until his death one of the most influential men in the Cumberland area (*DAB*).

From Robert Hays

July 25, 1795, Knoxville; AL, fragment, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 75).

Reports that, because no other person could be found to accompany the Chickasaws from Knoxville to Philadelphia, he would reluctantly go with them.

From Meeker, Cochran & Company[1]

Philadelphia August 11th 1795

Copy. orriginal ℔ post

We are sorry so soon after your departure, to follow you the advice, that any notes or acceptances of David Allisons now falling due are not generally or regularly paid, and that there is little reason to expect he will be more punctual hereafter, as his reasons is no doubt must suffer; in his want of punctuallity. We take this early oppertunity to make Known to you that *we* have little or no expectations of getting paid from him, and that we shall have to get our money from you, which we shall expect at maturity, as the orriginal Cr. was longer, than we usual gave, assuring you of our perfect regard we remain Dear Sir your very ob servants

Signed Meeker, Cochran & Co.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 16. Addressed: "Mr. Andrew Jackson Merchant Nashville Teritory *South of ohio* Cumberland honord by Mr. Hayes. Care of David Deaderick mercht. Jonesborough North Carolina who is particularly requested to forward this for his friends M. C & Co."

1. The firm members were William Cochran, Alexander Cochran, and Samuel Meeker. Jackson had bought merchandise from them with some of Allison's notes and this was the first news he had of Allison's weakened financial position (TK-Hamilton District Superior Court Equity Minute Book, 1793–1808, p. 86; see Agreement with David Allison, May 14, 1795, n.1).



JAMES ROBERTSON

James Robertson, pioneer founder of Nashville and longtime Indian agent, supported Jackson's ambitions while serving him as a fatherly adviser.

From James Grant

Knoxville 13:August 1795.

My Dear Sir,

I wrote you a few days gone[1] by Mr. Terrell since which nothing meterial has transpired. we are all well and have strong assureances of peace from all the Indian tribes, as Colo. Henly will no doubt inform you.

If what I suggested in my former letter should not meet your consent, to offer for Congress, on the supposition this Territory becomes a State, I would suggest Willie Blount[2] in preference to any that I have heard mentioned in this quarter. Tho' I have not his sentiments on the subject yet—I think I am warra[nted] to say that if he would offer at all—he would not run against yourself or Colo. Winchester.[3]

From what I can collect he would have a pretty good interest in this quarter and Colo. Winchester or yourself might stand a good pool [poll] thro' his and your friends here. I have made known to Colo. Donelson the contents of this, as also the other and he says it is perfectly pleasing to him. you are all his friends and which ever will offer he will support, for he has no Idea that either will interfeer with the other. The candidates that have declared here—are Majr. John Seevire[4] & Mr. Claiborne[5] the Lawyer, are all I have heard of.

Doctor White[6] is talked of as Senator and I have this moment heard that Genl. Sevier[7]—will offer—it is also said that Colo. Carter[8] will. Hower as I am no politician nor do I intend to trouble myself about politics, I will drop the subject. it matters not with me who rides so I don't feel the spurr.

you will please to recollect me to Doctor White & Mr. Overton & Colo. Winchester. my compliments to all friends, or aquaintances who do me the Honor to enquire after, Dear Sir, yours with great regard and Esteem

James Grant

P. S. it gave me a singular pleasure to hear you found all your family safe & well—and I do assure you nothing at this time would afford me more sincere satisfaction than to take you by the hand at your house, & to chat over some of our moments spent in Philadelphia. I promise myself a line from you by some return.

I expect to leave this country the fore part of October for North Caro-[lina] & return to Philada.—tho', God willing, will return again to Knoxville in the course of the winter

I hope your Goods all arrived safe I mentn'd. your small kegg, left by mistake and Mr. Irwin assured me he would take it forward.

I would cover you a news Paper only they are not out 'till tomorrow & Colo. Henly leaves here this day.

I did promise myself to go out in the fall & see your country—but now I fear it will not be in my power.

I wish you could make it conve[ni]ent to come here in Septr. you will meet Mr. Thos. Blount[9] here if you can come in.

The news is the Creeks are suing for peace with whites & Chicasaws.

So much for the present adieu

J. Grant

accept of this scrall from your friend who has not time to correct it.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Cumberland [by] Colo. Henly."

1. Not found.

2. Willie Blount (1768–1835), born in North Carolina, attended King's College and the College of New Jersey. He served as private secretary to his elder half brother, Territorial Governor William Blount, while completing his legal studies in Knoxville. Blount was elected a judge of the superior court by the legislature in 1796 but declined the office. He served three terms as governor of Tennessee (*DAB*; see also Elizabeth H. Peeler, "The Policies of Willie Blount as Governor of Tennessee, 1809–1815," *THQ*, I [1942], 309–27).

3. James Winchester (1752–1826) was born in Maryland and settled in the Cumberland Basin in 1785. He was successively captain, colonel, and brigadier general of the Mero District militia. When Tennessee entered the Union in 1796, Winchester won election to the state senate and became its speaker (*DAB*).

4. John Sevier, Jr. (1766–1845) was John Sevier's third son. In 1794 he was licensed to practice law in the Southwest Territory and was appointed county attorney for Washington County. He served as reading and engrossing clerk for the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 and represented Washington County in the state legislature in 1799. Between 1801 and 1811 he was a lawyer and merchant in Philadelphia (Cora Bales Sevier and Nancy S. Madden, *Sevier Family History, with the Collected Letters of General John Sevier, First Governor of Tennessee, and Twenty-eight Collateral Family Lineages*, Washington, D. C., 1961, pp. 225, 239–40).

5. William Charles Cole Claiborne (1775–1817), Sullivan County attorney, was born in Virginia, where he studied law before moving to Tennessee. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and in the same year became judge of the Tennessee Superior Court. Elected to Congress in 1797, he served until 1801, when he was appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory. In 1803 he was named one of the commissioners to take possession of Louisiana when it was purchased from France and in 1804 was appointed governor of Orleans Territory by President Jefferson (*DAB*).

6. Dr. James White (1749–1809)—not to be confused with the James White, who was a founder of Knoxville—was the first delegate to Congress from the Southwest Territory, 1794–96. A native of Pennsylvania, he attended a Jesuit college in St. Omer, France, before returning to study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. As the first U. S. superintendent of Indian affairs, appointed in 1786, White worked to open the Mississippi River for navigation and to pacify the Indians. The Spanish government employed him in 1788 to encourage the Franklin and Cumberland settlements to separate from the U. S. and ally themselves with Spain, but the cession of North Carolina's western lands to the federal government in 1789 counteracted secessionist sentiment in these settlements. White represented Davidson County in the territorial assembly of 1794 (A. V. Goodpasture, "Dr. James White, Pioneer, Politician, Lawyer," in Robert H. White, ed., *Tennessee Old and New*, 2 vols., Nashville, 1946, I, 260–68).

7. John Sevier (1745–1815) was born in Virginia and in 1773 settled in the Watauga area with several members of his family. He led the forces from Watauga at the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780, became governor of the State of Franklin in 1785, and represented North Carolina in the first federal Congress, 1789–91. Appointed brigadier general of the militia in the Territory South of the River Ohio, he became a noted Indian fighter. Sevier served as the first governor of Tennessee after statehood, 1796–1801, and again from 1803 to 1809. Sevier and Jackson were bitter political and personal rivals and their antagonism represented an early manifestation of conflicting sectional interests in the state (*DAB*; see also Driver, *John Sevier*).

8. Landon Carter (1760–1800) held numerous militia and civil county positions under the territorial government. He inherited one of the largest estates in East Tennessee upon the death of his father in 1781 and made extensive additions to this estate through grants for service and by purchase. Carter was a successful land speculator, frequently in association with John Sevier, and held the important post of entry taker for Washington County. He represented Washington County in the North Carolina legislature in 1783, 1784, and 1789, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1796 (*DAB*; Williams, *State of Franklin*, 300–301; Driver, *John Sevier*, 69–70; *BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 130–31).

9. Thomas Blount (1759–1812), brother of William and John Gray Blount and half brother of Willie Blount, was a North Carolina merchant and represented that state in Congress intermittently from 1793 until his death (*DAB*).

From William Cupples

Montgomery County No. Carolina Augt. 19th 1795

Dr. Sr.

The circumstances of the note you mentioned in your last[1] are as near as I can recollect as follows we won of S Bittles five pounds my part was paid in cash yours, with a thicksett or royal rib. pattern for breaches after that you purchased of Mr. Allen Some brown cloth for a big coat which I think came to about eight pounds I recollect your gameing at Richmond but not how you broke but the Sunday after Anson court we were at Mr. Linears in company with Mr. Crawford when Mr. Allen & yourself made Some Settlement & you gave this note it is your own hand writing & Mr. Crawford the witness it is in my possession, and your direction respecting shall be attended to untill the boys come of age to call for that with a number of others.

It was doubtfull whether I should even write you this time or not for untill I had Such evident proof I could never believe you would have come within fifty miles of me and not called on me being confindent that if I had been within fifty miles of you nothing but a company of *red men* Should have prevented my seeing of you. We have nothing among the politicians but Damn Jay & his Treaty last week we had a most distructive fresh in the River which besides the injury it has done crops threatens a plentiful harvest of fevers, which may likely be advantageous to the Coffin & grave makers I have received Several invitations to visit your country but never have had so Serious thoughts of doing so as at present if I could know whether I could make my bread by my profession or indeed any way else I believe I Should make a venture

The bearer Mr. Collier is about to [go to] the country on your side the mountain perhaps [he will] Satisfy himself before he reaches your neighbour[hood] if not I have directed him to call on you. if he does hope you will write particularly what prospects I Should have as to myself & next with respect to Settlement the qua[n]tities of land to be purchased with the price this young man liv[ed] in my house as overseer have advised him to visite Cumberland but do not know whether he will or not if You do not See him write me by the first opportunity my family is about half

down at this time with the fever. Health & hapiness to you & your family I am with the greatest respect Yours &c.

Will. Cupples

The last time I saw Mr. Crawford about four weeks ago he promised to call on me in one week from that time on his way to Nash Ville I encouraged him all I could

I am WC

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 16–17. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Atto. at Law Nashville Hond. by Mr. Collier."

1. Not found.

From William Blount

Knoxville September 2d 1795

Sir

I am informed that a great quantity of Land is advertised for sale for the Taxes in the District of Mero belonging to non resident Proprietors who have failed to give in the same by themselves their Agents or Attorneys as the Law requires.

I wish the public Tax honestly collected, but I should be Sorry to see any man's property illegally snatched from him or his tittle involved in difficulty as either would reflect dishonour upon our infant Country. I request of you to call the attention of the Collectors of the Tax to the Seventh section of the Act ascertaining what Property in this Territory shall be deemed taxable property, and the method of Collecting public Taxes passed September 4th 1794, which is the only part of that act which respects non resident Proprietors failing to give in their taxable property.

It may be that the Lands belonging to non resident proprietors, may appear upon the Tax List, though not returned to the Justice by the Proprietor, his Agent or Attorneys, that is it may have been *reported* by the Justice of the peace who took the Tax List, or some other person and in that case I would refer the Collector of the public Taxes to the 10 Section of an act passed at the last Session, the 10 Section is the following words "And be it enacted that all Persons residing out of this Territory, who have incurred the fine and double Tax, for the year 1795, and shall by themselves, their Agent, Factor, Attorney, return on oath, a List of their Taxable property to the Clerck of the County where such property may be and pay the same to the Collector of said Country within the said Year, shall be and is hereby released from paying such double Tax and fine." It is certain that by neither of the said Laws can the Lands belonging to non resident Proprietors not given in by themselves, Agent or Attorneys be sold for the Tax within less than one year after it shall become due, nor then neither without the order of the County Court for such Sale.

I cannot help repeating that the Lands of non resident Proprietors although upon the Tax List, if not given in by the Proprietors, their Agent or Attorneys, that is to say reported by the Justice, the twelve months, in such case is to be allowed as is required by the aforesaid 7th Section, for the payment of the Tax and then the order of the Court before the Sale.

I hope I shall not be understood to be the advocate of non resident Proprietors, to the injury of resident. I only mean that they shall have the Justice shown them which the Law allows them. I also wish Collectors to beware of involving themselves in difficulties by making unwarrantable Sales, It should be recollected that the non resident Proprietors are among our greatest benefactors and best Friends, it is true in a great many cases to my Knowledge. A delay to Collect the Tax is not the Loss of it the Land cannot be removed.

Excuse this Trouble it proceeds from no private motive[1] but from a regard for Justice and a desire to preserve the reputation of our Country National as well as private reputation is of great worth. I am Your obedient Servant

Wm. Blount

Circular:
Col. Winchester
Andrew Jackson Esqr.
Majr. Howell Tatum
&
Col. Titsworth[2]

LS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

1. Despite his disclaimer, Blount's defense of nonresident proprietors was a logical consequence of his family's personal interest in land speculation and its extensive holdings in Tennessee.

2. Isaac Titsworth was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the Tennessee County militia in 1790 (Blount, *Journal*, 45).

From Morgan Brown

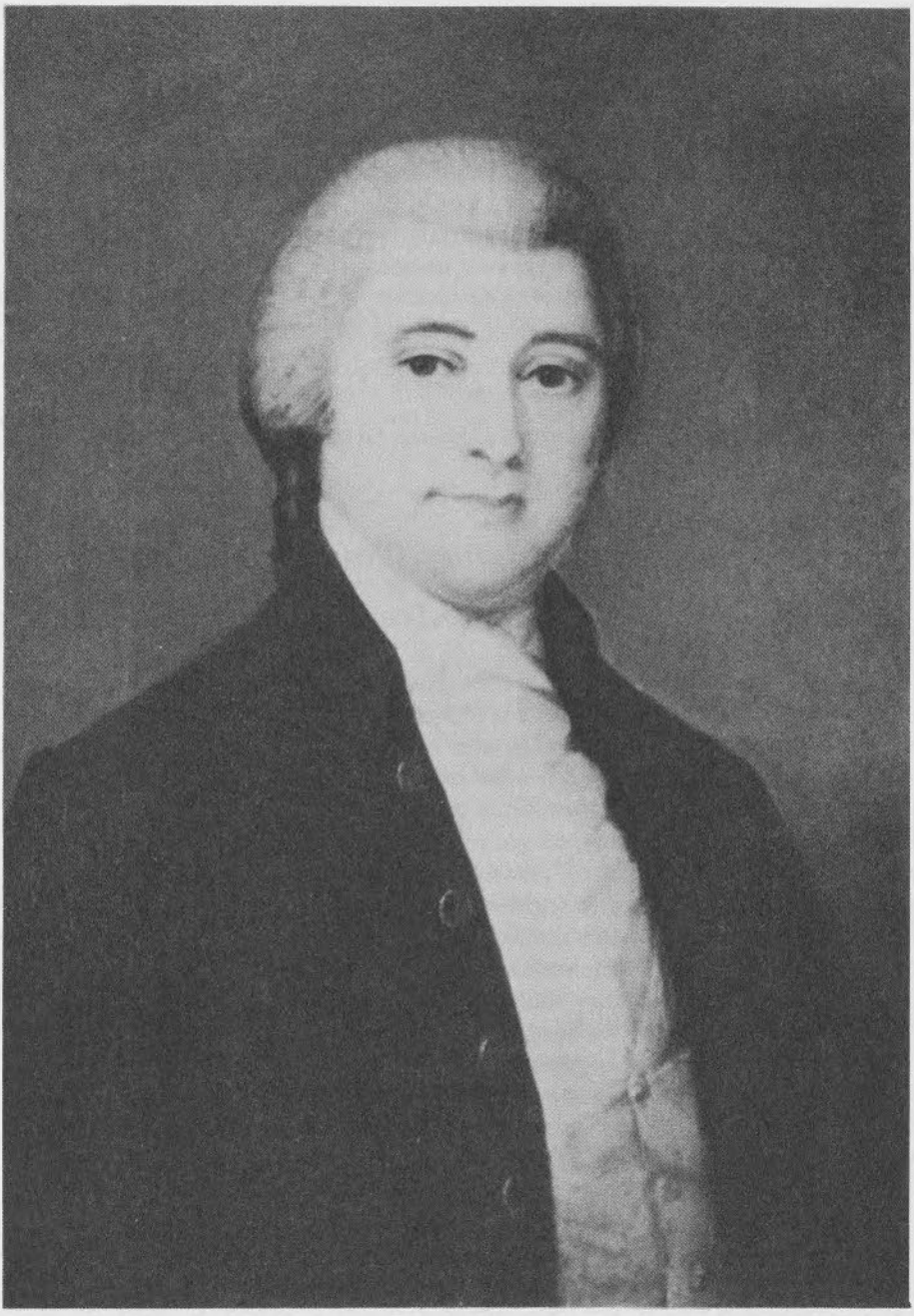
Knoxville Septr. 2d. [1]795.

Dr. Friend

I now beg leave to Introduce to you My Friends Doctr. Wickham. Mr. Rd. Godfrey & Mr. Davis from South Carolina. These Gentlemen are now Viewing the Country with interest to settle in it if they like it and if they do no doubt it will lead to the Migration of 200 families at least. any friendly office Rendered them will be Thankfully Acknowledged by Dr. Friend yours Sincerely.

Morgan Brown

I wrote you a few days ago[1] by four men from the lower part of North Carolina Who perhaps will trouble you at the same time to see Stones River



WILLIAM BLOUNT

William Blount, governor of the Southwest Territory, U. S. senator, and Jackson's political mentor, was the most successful land speculator in Tennessee.

They also can bring their Number into your Country Which I know is an object with you. I set out from this place about the 20th. of Next month. Cant somebody be at fort Blount with Corn to sell at less than a dollar a Bushel and Cant the Court of the County rate the ferry at less than 2/—pray my friend inquire into a regulate this imposition. I am &c

M Brown

I have Just understood that lands are Advertise for sale in your Country for Taxes—pray Sir let me beg you to stop the sale of a Tract of land belonging to Doctr. Joseph Blythe of George Town. the Cash shall be paid on my arrival or to any order here I am &c

M Brown

ALS, NHi-Misc. Manuscripts B. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Cumberland Hond. by Mr. Godfrey."

1. Not found.

From James Grant

South West Point 3 Septr. 1795

Dear Jackson,

By Mr. Swift who passes here this morng I drop you a few lines just to acknowledge your favour[1] by Colo. Donelson. I have noted the contents and am glad you have consented to gratify your friends wishes I shew your letter to Colo. Stockley, who is confident your interest will be good. I was sorry to hear that any of your Goods were Damaged for after your toils and Fatigues it was a pitty any of your industry should be lost. I came here yesterday with Capt. Rickard[2] just to see the place, shall return to day by fort Granger & to Knoxville. the begining of next month shall leave the Territory for North Carolina & from thence for Philadelphia. I expect that Stockley will go with me to Carolina. we have nothing new. appearances of peace still prevail. Jay's Treaty is very much reprobated in the Atlantic States and Petitions going from all the large commercial Citys & Towns to the President of the U. S. not to approve it requesting him to give it his Veto. The Senators who voted for it, are getting very unpopular. Read[3] of So. Carolina had like to have his house leavellaed by the mob. The first characters there are strongly opposed to the Treaty. Chancelor John Rutledge[4] is at the head of the party.

I shall always be happy to hear from you, and hope you will write me when the question is agitated with respect to our becoming a State & if it should take place shall expect to hear you are a candidate, from what I learn your interest will be good on this side the mountain. you will please to offer my best respects to Mrs. Jackson and believe me your friend and Humb. Sevt.

James Grant

P. S. Compliments to Friend Overton & Colo. Winchester.

I believe there is neither wafers or wax here so you must accept an open letter.

J. Grant.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Cumberland Pr. favour Mr. Jno. Swift."

1. Not found.

2. William Rickard (*c*1762–1812), a native of Massachusetts and a veteran of the American Revolution, arrived in Tennessee in 1793 as lieutenant commandant of a troop of federal soldiers stationed at Camp New-Boston near Knoxville (Heitman, *Register*, I, 829–30; General Order, December 18, 1812, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 5; *Knoxville Gazette*, March 9, 1793).

3. Jacob Read was a U. S. senator from South Carolina, 1795–1801.

4. John Rutledge was chief justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, 1791–95. He was appointed chief justice of the U. S. and presided at the August Term, 1795, but the Senate refused to confirm him because of his outspoken opposition to the Jay Treaty (*DAB*).

From William Terrell[1]

Knoxville Septr. 16th [17]95.

Dear Sir

I fully expected to receive on General Smiths arrival at this place the Survey, you was to have sent on by him Colo. Donelson has gone on to North Carolina has left me behind in Order to bring forward either the Surveys or Warrants Tho' wishes them to be laid agreeable to the directions left by me with the warrants.

Now Sir should Tatum not be willing to resign up his claim (if any) to the Land you will please send on the warrants so that they may be laid some other place. if They are Surveyd. You Shall be fully and amply Satisfyd. for the Trouble & Expence which you might have been at.

Nothing detains me here only on acct. of them Surveys. The Last company that came in I mean when Genl. Smith came. The Flatt at South West Point Sunk and two men were drowned one man was by the name Jamison who resided in Cumberland.

My complements to Mrs. Jackson I am Sir yr. Ob. Svt.

William Terrell

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esquire Davidson County hond. by Colo. Hays."

1. William Terrell (Tyrrell) was implicated in the North Carolina land frauds ("Report . . . Glasgow Land Frauds").

To Nathaniel Macon

Nashville October 4th 1795

Sir

When in philadelphia last april a full and Compleat State of the business I had intrusted to your patronage was handed me (by David Allison Esqr.) agreable to your instructions; Wherein I Viewed (With Gratitude) with what unwearied attention you had prosecuted my Claim, I have now to request a Continuance of your friendly aid in bringing the business to a final End & Determination the Ensuening Session of Congress; and to Communicate to me the result of that Determination.

What an alarming Situation; has the late Nogciation of Mr. Jay with Lord Greenvill,[1] and that Negociation (for a Treaty of Commerce it cannot be properly Called, as it wants reciprocity) being ratified by the Two third of the Senate & president has plunged our Country in; will it End in a Civil warr; or will our Country be relieved from its present ignominy by they firmness of our representitives in Congress (by impeachments for the Daring infringments of our Constitutional rights) have the insulting Cringing and ignominious Child of aristocratic Secracy removed Erased and obliterated from the archives of the Grand republick of the United States.

I Say unconstitutional; because the Constitution says that the president by and with the advice & Consent of the Senate are authorise to make Treaties; but in the present Treaty the advice of the Senate was not required by the president previous to the Formation of the Treaty; nor the Outlines of said Treaty made known to the Senate untill after made and their Consent wanting to make it the Supreme Law of the land (therefore made without the advice of the Senate and unconstitutional) and Erecting Courts not heard of in the Constitution &c &c all bills for reaping a revenue to originate in house of representatives by treaty. It is not only unconsitutional, but inconsistant with the Law of Nations, Vatel[2] B2, P. 242 S325 Says that the rights of Nations are benefits, of which the Sovereign is only the administrator, and he ought to Dispose of them no farther than he has reason to presume that the Nation itself would dispose of them therefore the president (from the remonstrance from all parts of the Union) had reason to presume that the Nation of america would not have ratified the Treaty, notwithstand the 20 aristocratic Nabobs of the Senate had Consented to it, But why should I pester you with these remarks your Superior understanding can discover a thousand Defects in that Treaty that my genius are not adequate to therefore will Drop the Subject, I am Sir With the highest Sentiment of Esteem and regard your Most obedient

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 17–18. Although the addressee's name is not written on the document, Nathaniel Macon is believed to be the

recipient of this letter since he had earlier handled Jackson's claim in Congress for payment as attorney general of the Mero District (Nathaniel Macon to AJ, December 22, 1794).

1. William Wyndham Grenville, named foreign secretary in 1791, was the British principal in the negotiations with Jay.

2. Emmerich de Vattel, *The Law of Nations; or, Principles of the Law of Nature: Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns* (New York, 1787). There were many editions of this work.

From Mark Mitchell[1]

Holston [*c*October] 12th 1795

Dear Sir,

Your Sise is a ganst you I never Knew a man of a Hundred and forty [lbs.] in Congress if you would get you a pre [pair] of Cloth Over hols, and Ware your Big Coat you might pass you have loud Speach; I dont Know how the Districts may be Divided if this County is taken in With Comberland I can do Somthing and Will do all I can for you if you Offer and I hop you Will—how the Matter Stands betwixt us I will be Damd if I know when I see you We can Settle With Out fighting. My Boy gros Fineley Mrs. Mitchell Goins me in Comps. to you tell Mrs. Jackson Howday and bleave Me to be your friend

Mark Mitchell

ALS, THi-Hurja Coll. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esquire Cumberland [by] Colo. Donolson." The month of the letter is dated about October on the assumption that Jackson's active candidacy for Congress would not have begun before the latter portion of 1795.

1. Mark Mitchell, a settler in the Watauga area in 1776, was appointed a justice of the peace for Hawkins County in 1792 (Samuel Cole Williams, *Tennessee During the Revolutionary War*, Nashville, 1944, p. 22; Blount, *Journal*, 67).

To Daniel Smith

Poplar Grove October 29th 1795

Sir

Capt John Hays and myself wish to have our Land Divided;[1] for which purpose tomorrow is appointed, wish to Get the favour of you to do the business as we wish it done acurate therefore hope you will do us the favour to come to my house this Evening; So that we may take an Early Start to Morrow; will thank you to bring with you your Compass and Chain If you Cannot Come will thank you to favour me with the Loan of your Compass & Chain by the Bearer I Am sir with the Highest Esteem your most obedient Servant

Andw. Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files.

1. Surveyor's notes on the back of the document indicate that the land was on the south bank of the Cumberland River opposite Jones Island.

From William Cupples

Fayette Ville[1] Octobr. 31st 1795

Dr. Sr.

It is late & I only write you now for fear some accident should happen that I do not prosecute my intention of coming to Cumberland this winter I have recovered a tolerable State of health expect in about a week more to get home, & in one week more set out to see you I hope you will let no yallow boys ketch me if you receive this Somthing will have happened & for fear their Should I must beg The favour of you to do for me what I have engaged to do for a friend that is to say enter & pay the tax on twelve hundred and eighty acres of land for Edward Jones Esqr. Solicitor Genl.[2] & Mary his wife. it lies in Davidson County on the No. Side of Cumberland River & on both sides the south prong of McDoes creek three hundred and twenty acres above a tract conveyed by Mallet to James Campble & 960 below said tract. if I do not come out I hope you will enter it & expect this description will do Since I thought of going to Cumberland I wrote you and the Judge on the subject but you have never thought proper to let me hear from you Such a journey would be the better of a little sweetning with fine prospects but I think I will see what you all doe before the first of Decembr. my respects to the Judge and all those of my friends you may think worth notice

I am with esteem Dr. Jackson yours

Will. Cupples

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Nashville Hond. by Mr. Wright."

1. In North Carolina.

2. Solicitor general of North Carolina, 1792–1827 (Cheney, *North Carolina Government*, 182).

From James Grant

Knoxville 16: Novr. 1795.

Dear Jackson,

I have a moment by our Friend Colo. Wm. Donelson just to tell you I am well, & that tomorrow I leave this place, by the way of North Carolina for the old Stomp of our, Philadelphia, and don expect to return 'till nex Spring. Colo. Stockley Donelson is gone forward for Virginia & No. Carolina I expect to come up with him Some where on my rout, and think its not unlikely he will go with me to Alexandria, on some Speculations of his which I hope will prove fortunate, the Colonel certainly has a handsome property made If he will only direct a little of his own close attention to it, and consolidate his business.

His retinue, that has gone forward with him, is not quite so large as it was last winter—of course it will not be so expensive—him and myself are of the

same opinion that your interest for Congress is good, in fact it has gained since I have assured the people you will certainly hold a pole,[1] in case we are a State, & there is scarcely a Doubt of that, therefore you will not disappoint your friends. Write me thro' the time of posts & direct to Philadelphia, you will be at the convention[2] & write the news.

I refer you to Colo Donelson for news here tho' we have none only such as is of the best kind for our Country—*peace* with our red neighbour

I am Dear Sir, with much esteem your Humbl. Servt.

James Grant

P. S. please to tender my best respects to Mrs. Jackson.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Davidson County Cumberland [by] Colo. [William] Donlson."

1. Stand for election.
2. The Tennessee Constitutional Convention convened January 11, 1796, in Knoxville.

From Mark Mitchell

Holston Novr. 21st 1795

Dear Sir,

The Barer Mr. David lile is the man I have promist to Send you for an Overseer you may Depend On him put your Negros Under him and as Many Horses and Tools as he wonts and Keep Out of the field your Self and you may Depend On a crop all Well no news my Comps. to Mr[s.] Jackson and beleave me to be your friend

Mark Mitchell

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Cumbreland [by] Mr. Lyle."

From Joseph Anderson[1]

Great Bent of Chuckry[2] 3rd Decr. 1795

Dear Sir,

On the first instant, after experiencing a very tiresom ride; and some bad, and disagreeable Weather, I arriv'd safely at my own home; had the happiness of finding my Family well; and a young son, a charming fine boy, about ten days old. This I heard off at Knoxville; and felt about a thousand guineas richer, the moment I heard it. Thus my friend do the Springs of industry, increase our Wealth, some in one way, and some another. Present my most sincere respects to Mrs. Jackson, and let me beg, both you and her, to accept my Gratefull acknowledgements, for your friendship, politeness and attention, whilst I had the happiness of being at Cumberland. The Sense I entertain of your friendship and liberallity, induces me to tresspass upon your time. By Mr. Samuel Donaldson, (whom by the bye, I consider one of the Cleverest young fellows I ever was acquainted with, and whose principles and Mental Virtues do Honor to human nature) I send you a power of

Attorney;[3] to make a purchase of Six hundred and forty acres of Land, lying at the mo[uth] of Ceder lick Creek, the property as I think of the Heirs of Crutchfield. Captain Caffary[4] as Attorney has the Selling of it. Permit me to request you to take a Veiw of it—and on your Judgment, I can fully rely, as to the quality and terms of purch[ase]. If it does not overflow more than One hundred acres, no post and rail fence wou'd stand, thereon that quantity wou'd not injure it. Captain Caffary, to[ld] me, that it shou'd not exceed thirty pounds a hundred. if on Veiwing it—you think it worth that Sum, I wish you to purchase it. it wou'd suit me to pay for it, either in a negro and Horses, or in Horses and some Money. If payment cou'd be defered until next fall it wou'd suit me best—as I wish to make some other purchases in your Country. I have two already on the way, for two six hundred and fortys—and the Contracts for those, may perhaps be so made, that I might not without inconvenience, be able to comply with the whole. I also want you to inform yourself, what Stewarts can be had at, I mean the tract that adjoins Castlemans on Stoners Creek. If Captain Caffary thinks he cou'd not wait for the whole of the pay until fall, I cou'd make out to let him have a part in the Spring—but fall wou'd suit me best. I wish you to make yourself well acquainted with the Titles—so that, at a future day, there might not be any dispute.

By the enumeration it appears, that there is in the Territory—77,508, Souls, by which it [would be] entitled, to two Representatives in Congress.[5] My Choice, (as well as a number of others) is yourself, and Willm. C: C: Claiborne, your interest here, will by his friends be Supported, and blended with his; it is our wish, that you may have the same Done for him in Cumberland. from present prospects, he will certainly, out poll, either of his Opponents. I hope to see you at the Convention, when we will Communicate more at large. I am Dear Sir, with every Sentiment of the most sincere Esteem, your friend and Obedt. Servt.

Jos: Anderson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 18–19.

1. Joseph Anderson (1757–1837) was born near Philadelphia, became in 1791 a U. S. judge of the Territory South of the River Ohio, and in 1796 was a delegate to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. Anderson completed the U. S. Senate term of William Blount in 1797, won a full term in 1798, and served continuously in that office until 1815 (*DAB*).
2. Nolichucky River, Washington County, Tenn.
3. Not found.
4. John Caffery married Rachel's sister Mary and immigrated with the Donelson family to the Cumberland in 1780. Early in the 1800s he moved to the Natchez area where he was well established by 1808. Jackson conducted business with him both before and after Caffery moved to Natchez (Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents*, 18; John Caffery to AJ, September 23, 1808, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 4).
5. Tennessee's total population at this time was 77,262 persons, including 10, 613 slaves and 973 "other Free persons." Before admission to the Union, Tennessee elected two senators and adopted a statute providing for the election of two congressmen. The federal statute, however, allowed the new state only one congressman (*Tenn. Acts*, 1796, Chs. X and XI; "Census Schedule," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 404–405).

1796

From John B. Evans & Company

Philadelphia January 4th 1796

Sir,

We think it but right to inform you that our friend David Allisons affairs having for some time past been much damaged he has been under the necessity of letting his notes lay over, his note therefore that we received from you[1] for Goods which is due on the 13th of Next month in all probability will not be paid by him. we therefore request you will make provision for the same, by that time as it will be a great inconvenience for us to lay longer out of our money having in the first Instance given three months extra Credit, from our expectation that the note would be punctually paid[2]

We are &c. Yr. Mo. Obt.

John B. Evans & Co.

Copy

LS, T-Enclosure in Deposition of Howell Tatum, December 15–17, 1821, *Jackson* v. *Erwin*, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Cumberland 25 Cents for postage paid by Jno. & G. M. Deaderick May 8th 96."

1. Not found.
2. In 1795 Jackson had endorsed to the firm some of David Allison's notes. When Allison defaulted, Jackson sold his Nashville store to James Robertson's brother Elijah in order to pay his Philadelphia creditors (see Agreement with David Allison, May 14, 1795, n.2).

From Nathaniel Macon

Philadelphia 17th Jany. 1796

Sir

I enclose you a copy of the report of the Committee Claims on your petition, and sincerely wish that it accorded more with my ideas of right, I attended the Committee while they had the petition under Consideration, explained the nature of the claim and Shewed the laws and resolutions under which it originated, together with a letter from the Treasurer of North Carolina on the Subject, But to no purpose,

Congress have not yet passed a Single act this Session, none of the Committees to whom important subjects were committed have reported, Every thing contained in the Speech of the President is before some committee, as well as a bankrupt system and a plan for establishing offices for the sale of land in the territories of the United States, A motion has been made, on the subject of a navigation act, and not yet acted on

You will see by the papers that a Robert Randall and Charles Whitney[1] had an easy plan for obtaining land; however they are disappointed,

The last Accounts from Europe are very vague and contradictory, It is I believe certain that Genl. Jourdan has retreated, but every thing else is too uncertain to trouble with,

I am Sir yr. most Obt. Sevt.

Nathl. Macon

ENCLOSURE: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS

Andrew Jackson prays for compensation as Attorney for the United States in Mero District, Southwestern territory A report of the late Attorney General Mr. Randolph on this petition was referred to the Committee of Claims: the Committee are of opinion, that no sufficient reason is shewn by this petitioner to induce Congress, to pass an act in his favor; therefore it may become necessary to make general regulations respecting the northwestern and Southwestern territories, in the article of payment, to Attorneys acting in behalf of the United States, or how far it may become necessary to regulate the same in particular referrence to Mero District; will be determined with more propriety, on a full investigation, and further experiments

The report of the Attorney General is full on the subject of the present petition, and in the opinion of the Committee, conclusive. They are of opinion the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

(True Copy)

Attest John Beckley, Clerk.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 19. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Territory South of the Ohio Knoxville mail." Enclosure, MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Endorsed: "Copy Report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of Andrew Jackson. 6th January, 1796. Ordered to lie on the table. 11th January, 1796. Considered, and petitioner to withdraw his petition."

1. Randall and Whitney, in partnership with Canadian investors, hoped to get a grant of eighteen or twenty million acres lying between lakes Huron, Erie, and Michigan. They intended to divide the holding into forty shares, reserving twenty-four for congressmen who agreed to support their memorial for the grant. Randall's offer of shares to several congressmen was reported to the House, which responded to the bribery attempt by charging Randall and Whitney with contempt and breach of the privileges of Congress. On January 7, 1798, Randall was found guilty and was placed in the custody of the sergeant at arms until January 13; the charges against Whitney were dismissed (*AC*, 4th Cong., 1st Sess., V, 166–243 *passim*).

Agreement with James Pearse and William Pit Bowers

February 19, 1796

I Andrew Jackson have this day Leased to James pierce and William P. Bowers: all that part of the farm where I now live lying north of the Ground sowed in wheat and as far west as the new Ground (which was not Cultivated last Season) including all the land north that is Contained within the inside fence; which lease is to Expire on Christmas day next Ensuing the date hereof for which they do Jointly and Severally oblige themselves and their heirs to pay the Said Andrew Jackson rent at the rate of ten Bushels of Corn pr. acre fo[r] Every acre of Tillable land included within the Said boundery witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & seals this 19th day February 1796

Andrew Jackson Seal
James Pearse Seal
William Pit Bowers Seal

Saml. Donelson

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). This document is in Jackson's hand.

Arbitration Award

John McNairy & wife
vs
Taitt and Edjar

February 23, 1796
Award filed for Suits No. 2:3

Andrew Jackson & John Overton having been mutually chosen by John McNairy & William Taitt to abritrate and determine, two Suits now depending in the Superior Court of the district of Mero, wherein the Said John McNairy & wife are Plaintiffs and the Said Taitt & Edjar are defts. do Chose Howel Tatum Esquire umpire or third person; one of Said Suits being an Ejectment instituted for the recovery of the half Lott No. 9 in the town of Nashville, the other for mesne profits of Said Lott, We do arbitrate and determine and award, the right of property and possession in & to the Said half Lot No. 9 in John McNairy & wife and that the recover the Same of the Said Taitt & Edjar; and that the Said McNairy & wife recover their Legal Costs in the Said Ejectment against the Said defendants. We are also of opinion that the Said McNairy & wife are not entitled to any thing for mesne profits of Said half Lot and they take nothing by their for, and that the Said Edjar, & Taitt recover their Legal Costs in the Suit respecting mesne

profits against the Said McNairy & wife In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & seals this 23rd day of February 1796

Signed
Andrew Jackson Seal
John Overton Seal
Howel Tatum Seal

The award Confirmed by the Court.

D, T-Davidson County, Mero District Superior Court Minute Book, 1788–98, pp. 168–69.

To William Blount

Cumberland February 29th 1796

Sir

Yesterday I received your letter dated on the 16th Instant,[1] therewith I have to acknowledge the Receipt of the vindication of Mr. Randolph's resignation[2] for which I return you my thanks for your goodness and politeness in Transmitting the same to me.

I have not had time to read it therefore Cannot give you my sentiments thereon.

The Contents of your letter I have duly observed, and find from thence the mistake Mr. Allison laboured under in the description of the land Mr. Fisk[3] wanted to purchase, I have not had the pleasure of Seeing him since he reached this Country but when I Contemplate the fertility of the soil, and the rising vallue of land here, I am Confident if he wishes to purchase any land he will Close the Contract with you, as I am Convinced you offer your land too low and it is a great bargain on his side

The information Contained in your letter respecting Mr. Stuart[4] is pleasing to me, the land Shall be his agreable to my proposition to him to wit £10 Virg pr hundred and 3000 dol. advanced, and I fully authorise you, should you see him to tell him so and give him any assurances of the Bargain that you may think proper; and upon notice thereof to me I will bring forward the titles, ready to be Executed, I for Certain reasons wish to sell.
politicks

The people Generally approve of the Constitution; and I shall only add that the Conduct of the members during Convention[5] has reached this Country; the Conduct of Some have verry much detracted from their popularity, but with Respect to yours it has greatly increased, Calumny that fiend to virtue has fled, a calm has arived, imprecations Cease, and Cesar is rendered his due, and If I may hazard an oppinion your Election will be unanimous

Our friend Tatom will hold a pole for the Judiciary his in tire Confidence is placed in [you] he will attend [this] assembly I need add no

more. . . . I think it would be pleasing to him (and I think I may add to the people) to have for his Coadjutors Mr. Willie Blount and Mr. Roan,[6] the Judiciary thus filled would be Clear of party and would do honour to our state; and I am of oppinion that a good Judiciary lends much to the dignity of a state and the happiness of the people When on the Contrary a bad Judiciary involved in party business is the greatest Curse that can befall a Country

I have to observe that Mr. Saml. Donelson intends [hold]ing a pole for the attorney Generals office, (for this District should there be two) in whose Election to that office I have to ask your friendly aid

Make my Compliments acceptable to Mrs. Blount, and believe me to be with Every Sentiment of Esteem yo[ur] Mo, ob, Servant

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Blount Coll. Addressed: "His Excellency William Blount Knoxville."

1. Not found.

2. Edmund Jennings Randolph, *A Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation* (Philadelphia, Pa., 1795). Randolph resigned under fire as U. S. secretary of state in 1795.

3. Moses Fisk (1759–1843) was agent for New York land speculator Thomas Storm in handling some 44,000 acres of Sumner County land Storm purchased from the Blount brothers around 1795. Fisk ultimately settled in Overton County, where he was a prominent educator and civil engineer, known for his state boundary and road surveys (Samuel C. Williams, "Moses Fisk," ETHSP, XX [1948], 16–36).

4. James Stuart (1751–*c*1816), the first surveyor of Washington County, was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the town of Jonesboro and direct its building. He was proprietor of one of Jonesboro's first taverns. Stuart served in the Constitutional Convention of 1796, on the Washington County court, and in the Tennessee General Assembly, 1796–99, 1803–1805 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 704).

5. Andrew Jackson, John McNairy, James Robertson, Thomas Hardeman, and Joel Lewis represented Davidson County as delegates to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796, which met from January 11 through February 6. Jackson and McNairy represented Davidson County on the convention's twenty-two member drafting committee. The only surviving contemporary account of the convention proceedings, the *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention Began and Held at Knoxville, January 11, 1796* (Knoxville, 1796), is not a verbatim record and, except for the text of the committee draft of the constitution reported on January 27, reveals nothing about the activities of the convention's primary committee, the drafting committee. Jackson's role in drafting the state's constitution and declaration of rights is thus restricted to that which emerges from this single and inadequate source. How much of the draft and the declaration Jackson suggested or influenced cannot be established.

6. Archibald Roane (1759–1819) became judge of the superior court in 1796. Born in Pennsylvania and educated by his uncle, a Presbyterian minister, Roane studied law in Virginia and moved to Washington County, where he and Jackson received at the same time their licenses to practice law. Roane became attorney general for the Hamilton District in 1790, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1796, and governor of Tennessee in 1801. Roane cast the deciding vote in Jackson's election as major general of the militia in 1802 (*DAB*).

From Nathaniel Macon

Philadelphia Feby. 29th [17]96

Sir

Yours of the 17th and 31st ultimo[1] have been received, and having some time past enclosed you the report of the Committee of Claims on your petition,[2] lest that should not come to hand, it may be advisable, again to give the information your letters desire, And I sincerely wish that it was more consonant with our ideas of right, The committee of Claims reported against the prayer of the petition, which report of the House of Representatives confirmed,[3] your [fri]end Mr. Foster has been informed of this as well as Meiker, Cochran & Co. of this city in conformity to a letter of theirs [on] the Subject, The treaty[4] lately negotiated with Spain is now before the Senate for their consideration, the contents is not made public, though I have been told, that by it the United States have obtained the free navigation of the Mississippi, and that New Orleans is to be free port to the two contracting nations, and that the boundary line is Settled as fixed by the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

With sentiments of esteem and respect I am Sir Yr. most Obt. Sevt.

Nathl. Macon

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Mr. Andrew Jackson Territory South of the Ohio Knoxville mail."

1. Letters not found.
2. Enclosure, Nathaniel Macon to AJ, January 17, 1796.
3. With the failure of this petition, Jackson turned to the Tennessee General Assembly (Petition to the Tennessee General Assembly, April 11, 1796).
4. The Treaty of San Lorenzo, commonly called Pinckney's Treaty.

Deed for Hunter's Hill

March 10, 1796, Nashville; DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). The deed was recorded April 19, 1796 (T-Davidson County Deed Book C, p. 495).

For $700 Jackson buys from John Shannon of Logan County, Ky., 640 acres in Davidson County on the south side of the Cumberland River, a tract first owned by Lewis Robards as a preemption grant from North Carolina, dated July 10, 1788.

From John Overton

Knoxville 10th March 1796

Dear Jackson

Before I left Nashville I had not time to file a Bill against Egnew respecting his claims to Neelys Lick. As I have long since spoke to you to attend to the

business I will thank you to file the Bill so as to make it returnable to May Term You are well acquainted with the nature of the business, and so is Colo. Hays

The Ground of complaint appear to be his interfering with the public Land as surveyed by Shelby,[1] and by that survey taking the Lick as well as the Land reservd. by the public. The prayer of the Bill will be special and general, first for a reconveyance of the Land interfering, and such other and further refleif [relief] &c &c. The Bill will be short. Having said thus much, in order to assist your Memory, not by way of direction; I must beg leave to congratulate you on your interest and popularity in this country. Your election is certain,[2] and I believe that there is scarcely a man in this part of the Territory that could be elected before you

I have just received a letter from my Brother Tom[3] who informs me, that he will certainly be out in the fall, and settle at the Bluff; by which you will get one more neighbour which I expect will not be disagreeable

Should any opportunity occur by which you can acquire information respecting Hadleys[4] disputed mine, let it not escape, for I confess I am in the dark about it

Should you see Stockly & McCoy[5] do try and get it accommodated, for you know I hate having a law su[it.]

My comps. to Mrs. Jackson, and remember me to Sam. I am with much Est. & regard yr. fnd. &c.

Jno. Overton

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Atto. at Law Davidson To the care of Mr. Roulstone."

1. Isaac Shelby (1750–1826) was one of three commissioners who in 1783 superintended the North Carolina survey of its military reservation in the Cumberland Basin. He moved from Maryland to the Holston region in 1773. Shelby fought with distinction in the American Revolution, especially at King's Mountain and final battles in the Carolinas. He was governor of Kentucky, 1792–96, and was reelected in 1812 (*DAB*).

2. Overton refers to Jackson's election to the U. S. House of Representatives.

3. Thomas Overton's move from his residence at Fayetteville, N. C., to a farm near Jackson was delayed until 1802 (Thomas Overton to John Overton, December 24, 1801; 1802, THi-Murdock Coll., Overton Papers).

4. Joshua Hadley was the largest taxpayer in Sumner County in 1788 holding 17,328 acres of land. He was implicated in the Glasgow land frauds (T-Sumner County Tax List, p. 14; "Report . . . Glasgow Land Frauds").

5. Possibly Ananias McCoy, who was a codefendant in 1795 with Stockley Donelson in *Bounds* v. *Donelson and McCoy* (T-WPA, Knox County Record Book I, 1795–99, pp. 14, 56).

From John Overton

Knoxville. 12th March 1796

Dr. Jackson

Since I wrote you a few days ago,[1] I have seen McCoy, who has given me the first information I have been able to get, respecting the dispute between Hadley and myself. McCoy informs me that he, Donelson, and Hadley were

at the Secretaries office[2] together When Donelson and McCoy proposed to Hadly to dvide the Lands, giving me my just proportion. Hadley then absolutely refused, upon which Donelson and himself directed the Secretary not to let the Warrants Plats go out of the office to Hadley untill the matter was adjustd. which Glasgow promised to do, and refused to let Hadley have any of them. Whether this is an exact state of the case I am not able to say. I wish you to inqu[ire] of Donelson, and try to get it settled What information you get, leave it in writing for me when you go to the Northward

I am with regard yr. fnd. &c.

Jno. Overton

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Nshville Davidson To the care of Mr. Roulstone."

1. John Overton to AJ, March 10, 1796.
2. Office of North Carolina Secretary of State James Glasgow.

To George Neville[1]

March 17th 1796

Sir

I Expect to Set out for philidelphia Shortly wish you to Come up and bring with you the patent of the Land you promised the wiskey is ready for you and I hope you will come and take it away; and make me a title before I Set out so that I may take it with me I trust you will not disappoint me as I have been obliged to pay one hundred Dollars cash for the Whiskey, and will be obliged to pay your order on me in Cash, as I could not procure the pork in the store,

I wish you to Come up Shortly as I will be obliged to have the Convayence Recorded before I can set out. the sooner it is done the better, and will be glad to see you as soon as Convenience will admit I am, sir with Esteem yours

Andw. Jackson

P S I Expect to Set out between the first and tenth of april,

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "George Nevill Esqr. Tenessee County."

1. George Neville lived in the Cumberland Basin as early as 1787 and served as a justice of the peace for Tennessee County and its successor, Montgomery (Clayton, *Davidson County*, 58; Ursula Smith Beach, *Along the Warioto; or, A History of Montgomery County, Tennessee*, Nashville, 1964, p. 81; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 33).

Remonstrance for Robert Hays

*c*April, 1796; D draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Endorsed: "The Remonstrance of Robert Hays To the General assembly of the State of Tennessee to be coopied— Signed by him and forwarded." The document is in Jackson's hand. The date of the

convening of the first session of the Tennessee General Assembly has been used as an approximate date, on the assumption that Hays would have filed his claim for compensation at the earliest possible time.

Remonstrance of Robert Hays requesting compensation for loss of his property while on a mission to conclude a treaty with the Cherokees and Creeks in 1789. Jackson appears to have ghostwritten the remonstrance and forwarded it to Hays for copying and signature with instructions on securing supporting certifications.

Petition to the Tennessee General Assembly

April 11, 1796

To the assembly of the State of Tennessee

The Remonstrance of Andrew Jackson of the District of Mero Sheweth:

That your Remonstrant, in the year Seventeen hundred and Eighty nine was appointed by the General assembly of the State of No[rth] Carolina Attorney for and in behalf of the State for the District of Mero, and a compensation of forty pounds annexed to said appointment for each Court your Remonstrant Should attend

That your remonstrant by Virtue of the said appointment and under a law of North Carolina passed in 1786 Chapter the Eight, has received from the State of North Carolina the Sum of forty pounds Per Court, and continued to receive the same untill the Organization of the Territorial Government by Virtue of Cession made by North Carolina to the Congress of the United States, under which Government your Remonstrant received the appointment of attorney for and in behalf of the State for the District of Mero from William Blount Governor in and over the said Territory, and accepted of the same under an Idea that your remonstrant Would receive the same compensation for his Services from the General or Territorial Goverment as he had received from the State of North Carolina but particularly from the Territorial Government as the Cession Act recognized and enforced the laws of North Carolina and attached to the appointment the compensation of forty pounds for each Court the attorney Should attend

Your remonstrant represent that he has called upon Congress (by remonstrance) for the payment of the Stipend annexed to the appointmt. agreeable to the laws of North Carolina and at the last Session of Congress it was acted upon and no compensation whatsoever was allowed

Your remonstrant further Shew that he performed the duties of Attorney General for the District of Mero for an in behalf of the Territory from May Term 1792, untill the Exp[irat]ion of Territorial Government by Virtue of the before mentioned appointment, and executed the duties of Said office, and has not received any compensation for the same.

Your remonstant further Shew that by a law passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at there Second Session in Eighty four, and third chapter of Said Session, it was enacted, that all Taxes upon Suits, fines, and forfeitures

Should remain a Tax, appropriated to the Sole purpose of the payment of the Saleries allowed by Law to the Judges of the Superior Courts, and Attorney General; that, under that Law the monies arise from Suits, fines, and forfeitures, in the District of Mero orig[inally] to have been converted to the payment of the Stipend, due Your remonstrant for his Services as attorney for the said District, the Judges being paid by the General Government.

Your Remonstrant represent that there was a Sufficient Sum, arising from Taxes on Suits, fines, and forfeitures, within the District to have paid the Sum due your remonstrant, Which have been converted to the payment of the General expences of the Territory

Your remonstrant further represent that agreable to the law of North Carolina enforced by the Cession act he is intitled to the Sum of forty pounds Per Court, [for each] Court he has attended, and as the monies arising from Taxes on Suits, fines, and forfeitures, have been converted to the use of the Territory, which by the law of North Carolina passed in Eighty four ought to have been converted to the payment of the Stipend due to your remonstrant. Your remonstrant declares that it is the duty of the assembly (and Agreable to Justice and Equity so they ought to do) to appropriate other publick monies within the District of Mero, to the payment of the Debt, so Justly owing to your remonstrant[1]

Andrew Jackson

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 19–21. Endorsement states that the petition was read and referred to the committee of claims in both the house of representatives and the senate on April 11, 1796.

1. In 1799 the General Assembly granted Jackson $400 for his services as attorney general for the Mero District under the territorial government (*Tenn. Acts*, 1799, Ch. LVIII).

From James Stuart

Knoxville Aprile 17, 1796

Sir,

I have lately Closed a bargin with Governor Blount as your Agent for 30,000 of land[1] 4,000 of Which is in the Setlement and the Residue on Duck River, the terms are one fourth of a Dollar pr. E. Acre and the payments as follows—Two thousand Eight hundred Dollars I am to pay in Sixty Days from the date of the Bargain say the 5th Instant to your Creditors in Philadelphia and it is expressly Stipulated that the validity of the bargain Depends on my punctuality in this payment. The Ballance in two years with Interst from the Date. I Stated to the Governor my Objections to paying Interst from the Date as the purchas Was large and the prompt payment pretty Considarable I thought it But fair and Reasonable to have a Credit for the last payment without paying any Inters untill Due, as I thought by your proposals to me you Did intend it. But the Governor appearing to be tenacious of that article I at lenth agreed to it and Consider my self Bound

theirby, unless you Should Consider that the bargain is reasonable advantagous to you With out it.
I am Readey to Enter into Bond for the last payment when Ever I am Called on and will Give any Security that may be Required
I am With Respect your Humble Sevt.

James Stuart

ALS, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25, Enclosure in Deposition of John Overton, December 15, 1821, in *Jackson* v. *Erwin*.

1. The following promissory note was executed in payment for the land (MsC, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 2):

Dollars 4539 94/100 Phila. June 11th 1796.

Two years after date I promise to pay Andrew Jackson Esquire or order four thousand five Hundred thirty nine dollars ninety four Cents with Interest from the date for value received

A Copy Wm. Blount

On the original are the following endorsements. I bind myself my Heirs &c. for the payment of the within sum.

James Stuart

May the second 1798

Then received from James Stuart the sum of Eight Hundred & nineteen dollars 59 & 2/3 cents for which a receipt was past to him for the same on that day.

Andrew Jackson

I assign the within to Robert Stothart July 12th 1798.

Andrew Jackson

Test Andw. McNairy C. S. C.

From Willie Blount

Knoxville April 24th 1796

Dear Sir,

This letter will be handed to you by Doctor Robert H. Rose of the State of Virginia, who was the bearer of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to my brother, of which the following is an extract "he is of a county next adjoining to me of an antient and respectable family of this State, I have from my infancy been in habits of the most intimate friendship and affection with his father, and as far as his age has given developement to his character he stands under the best personal reputation" Mr. Rose has come to the government with a view of fixing himself here, and wishes to purchase Land in the district of Mero, to you I have taken the liberty of recommending him for such information as you may have it in your power to give respecting the

advantage of situation, fertility of soil and goodness of title, and at the same time to introduce him to your acquaintance and hospitality.

I hope to leave this on monday week for Nashville, where I flatter myself I shall have the pleasure of seeing you.

As the members from Davidson county will in all probability be with you before this reaches you I need say nothing as to what they have done.

I am with respect your Obedient Servant

Willie Blount

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire near Nashville [by] Doctor Rose."

Financial Statement

April 26th 1796

An Acct. of the Store Expence of the Goods of Andrew Jackson & Co. Arrising from the Sale of Said Goods Together with the Amount of Expence from Philadelphia to Nashville, the Amount of the first Cost, the Amount of Sales and the Amount of Neat Gain or Difference Between the Cost and Amount of Sales.

Amot. of Store Expence	16.. 4..
Amot. of Expence from Philadelphia to Nashville	257..19..
Total Amot. of Expence	274.. 3..
Amot. of first Cost of Goods	1860..13.. 4
Amot. of first Cost and Total Expence	2134..16.. 4
Total Amot. of Sales	3501..10.. 2
Neat Gain or Difference Between Amot. of Sales and Amot. of Total Expence and first Cost	1366..13..10

E Excepted.

Danl. James Agent

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 21.

From Edmund A. Gamble[1]

Near Nashville April [30,] 1796

Dr. Sir.

I am informed that you purpose for Philad. in a few days, if so, I hope you will excuse the freedom I have taken in writing you thus as a personal Appication would have been more proper, which would have been made,

had I known of your intended Journey at an earlier day, The matter is thus. I have to request of you to make enquiry at the War Office & Know how I am to Obtain a grant for the Lands Alloted me by Congress for my Services as a Lieutenant in the first No Carolina Redgiment in which I serv'd near four years. I once wrote Dr. Williamson,[2] a Member of Congress from the State of No. Carolina, upon the Subject but never recvd. Any Answer, if your Stay in that City would be Such, as you could inform me how I am to proceed, & write me you would render me a Singular Kindness or if you could do Any thing in the Mean time by Applying for the Warrant in my name &c. you would also Oblige me much. I should Suppose my name is upon record in that Office as I have been Mustered Different times during my Continuance in Service & Once in particular with the main Army at the Valey Forge near Philadelphia in the year 79. Since I began to write I have thought that it might not be a miss to Annex a power of Atto. the better to enable you to make a demand of the warrant &c Hopeing you will excuse me for the Liberty I have taken. I am in Haste With much respect & Esteem your Very Huml. Servt.

E A. Gamble

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson, esquire Nashville [by] Mr. Ward." Enclosed was power of attorney to receive his land warrant for military service. Day is taken from the enclosure.

1. Edmund A. Gamble was appointed justice of the peace for Davidson County in 1799 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 14).
2. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina congressman, 1789–93.

To Rachel Jackson

Knoxville, May 9 1796.

My Dearest Heart

It is with the greatest pleasure I sit down to write you. Tho I am absent My heart rests with you. With what pleasing hopes I view the future period when I shall be restored to your arms there to spend My days in Domestic Sweetness with you the Dear Companion of my life, never to be separated from you again during this Transitory and fluctuating life.

I mean to retire from the Buss of publick life, and Spend My Time with you alone in Sweet Retirement, which is My only ambition and ultimate wish.

I have this moment finished My business here which I have got in good Train and hope to wind it up this Touer, and will leave this tomorrow Morning for Jonesborough where I hope to finish it, and tho it is now half after ten o'clock, could not think of going to bed without writing you. May it give you pleasure to Receive it. May it add to your Contentment until I return. May you be blessed with health. May the Goddess of Slumber every evening light on your eyebrows and gently lull you to sleep, and conduct you through the night with pleasing thoughts and pleasant dreams. Could I only

know you were contented and enjoyed Peace of Mind, what satisfaction it woould afford me whilst travelling the loanly and tiresome road. It would relieve My anxious breast and shorten the way—May the great "I am" bless and protect you until that happy and wished for moment arrives when I am restored to your sweet embrace which is the Nightly prayer of your affectionate husband,

Andrew Jackson.

P. S. My compliments to my good old Mother Mrs. Donelson,[1] that best of friends. Tell her with what pain I reflect upon leaving home without shaking her by the hand and asking her blessing.

A. J.

TypC, T-Provine Papers. Addressed: "Mrs. Rachael Jackson Jones Bend Cumberland." Marquis James, who had access to the original manuscript, quoted an extract in *The Border Captain*, pp. 86–87, which is nearly identical to this typescript.

1. Rachel Stockley Donelson (*c*1730–1801) was the mother of Rachel Jackson.

From Squire Grant

Frankfort May 19th 1796

Sir

By these lines you will find I am yet alive and Impatient to here from you, I hope the business of Robertson is setled on amicable Terms. I have but little news to Inform you off but that we have proceeded to appoint another Chief Justice for Our State which is Colo. James Gerrard[1] Likewise a new Sinnet what consestes of a number of the former.

I feel myself anctious to hear from you and my Little business in you Country. My Friendship to Mrs. Jackson My Friend Colo. Hays and Lady Mrs. Donelson and family I am with evry centiment of Esteem your Friend

Sqr. Grant

P. S. I have not heard from you since Mr. Stothart was up.

S. G.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Davidson County Cumberland Ho by Mr. H. Russle."

1. James Garrard (1749–1822) was elected governor of Kentucky in May 1796. Grant misstated the title of the office (J. Glenn Clift, *Governors of Kentucky, 1792–1940*, Cynthiana, Ky., 1942, p. 7).

To Samuel Donelson

[*c*June, 1796]

After paying the Debt Due Overton purnal and Nevil, out of the monies Due on Store accpt the Ballance of Debts & bonds to be Equally devided between



Rachel Jackson

us (Except what I advanced Hugh Hays[1] on your account, which to be Deducted out of Blount & Stuarts Bond; one half the Bluff land to be Convayed to you, & half of any other lands held in partnership; [with] each of us to pay one half the money due Smith for warrents; you may have the 640 on pan lick for the 640 on middle fork of Draks Creek,[2] I having sold 160 acres, the other Small Tract to be Equally Divided. If you Conceive this to be a generous mode of Settlement, on my part, of the Hole business you Can assent to it, If you think any other mode would be more advantageous to you, you will be kind enough to point it out, as my object is to Deal generous & fairly by you If I can only find out the mode. This you Can think of and write your Sintiments underneath, as on paper the most fair mode of winding up the business and the most Secrete.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Saml. Donelson Esqr. present." Date is derived from dissolution of the Jackson-Donelson partnership in 1795 and sale of the Nashville store in 1796 to settle debts incurred by David Allison's default (see App. III for deed citations, Elijah Robertson to AJ, May 14, 1796).

1. Hugh Hays was the son of Samuel Hays (see Deed, Andrew Hays *et al.* to AJ, March 15, 1811, T-Davidson County Deed Book Y, pp. 497–98).
2. Drake Creek in Sumner County.

From Stockley Donelson

Raleigh 16th June 1796

Dear Sir,

I Shoud have written to you before this but heard you were Elected a Member of Congress and was on your way there If you Shoud be in cumberland, at the arival of Mr. Williams[1] the Barer hearof I reccommind him to your Notice and attention. I want to purchase yours and Brother Samls. right of Land on duck river that you purchasd of William Purnell.[2] I can make you good payments write me the price and terms I have a particular view in it. I wish to get it. My head Quarters is at Raleigh where you can direct your letters. I am as much pesterd with people there as at Holson. I am Still purchaseing Land and warrants to give you any account of myself or transactions is out of my power you must guess at it. I believe I shall get maried I have engagd. about one Dozen in different parts of the State. I believe I must take Some of them. I want you to make enquiry and get all the Millitary Land Survey that you possibly can Send me the platts I will make it worth your trouble engage the Surveyers who were the earliest on the Surveying of the Millitary Lands If it is any tolle[rable] Land it will answer my purpose but [I woul]d prefer geting the best that can be got. I wish I had pursued your different advises on Some Subjects. I am in Haiste you will ever Oblige me to write me on all Occasions your advise. I will more particularly pursue If you Shoud hear of any of the Lands of Majr. Geo. Dohertys[3] being Taxd and exposed to Sale If you will advance

the money I will immediately pay you the money Send it to [me.] it is at the request of Mrs. Doherty a Lady I am under Obligations to whilst writeing this recd. a letter from [her] on that. My Love to my Sister a[nd my] friends. I am with Sincear [esteem] your mo. obt. sevt.

Stockley Donels[on]

NB. what I mean by Millitary Lands Surveyd. is that If I can get platts of Surveys made [t]hat will describe I can Obtain [the] Grants I wish them as early as possible I have a number of warrants now in possession your attention to this Business you Shall be well rewarded for

S. Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "A Jackson Esqr. Davidson County Cumberland [by] E Williams."

1. Ethelred Williams sued Stockley Donelson in 1798 for breach of contract. Williams was a federal tax collector under John Overton's supervision, 1801–1803 (see Ethelred Williams to John Overton, September 10, 1798, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; T-Overton Letterbook, 1800–1804, pp. 223–305 *passim*).

2. William Purnell was a signer of the Cumberland Compact in 1780. His sister Mary married Rachel's brother John Donelson (Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents*, 20; William Purnell to John Donelson, July 27, 1801, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers).

3. George Doherty (1749–1833), a native of Virginia, fought with Sevier at King's Mountain. He moved to Washington County and in 1783 was appointed to the county court in Greene County. Doherty represented Jefferson County in the state senate, 1796–97, and in the lower house, 1799–1801 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 204–205).

Law License in Tennessee

July 5, 1796

SEAL State of Tennessee, John Sevier Governor in and over the same.

To all who shall see these presents: Greeting, Know ye, that I do license Andrew Jackson esquire to practice as an Attorney at law, in the several Courts of law and equity in the State aforesaid, with all the privileges and emoluments thereto or right appertaining

Given under my hand and Seal at Knoxville this 5th day of July, 1796.

By the Governor:

JOHN SEVIER.

Wm. MACLIN, Secretary.

With the following endorsement on the back in the hand writing of Andrew Jackson. Governor of the State of Tennessee License to A. Jackson to Practice law within said state in all the courts therein.

PC, *Nashville Tennessean*, April 18, 1909.

From John Hinds[1]

Bourbon July 23d 1796

Dear Sir

I wrote you sometime since[2] by Mr. Henry Wiggins and sent you ℔ him a Packet containing some Patents & deeds for Land which I purchased in April 93 of Capt. Anthy. Hart & Capt. Edmd. Gamble I also sent you ℔ Mr. Wiggins ten Dollars Cash as a fee all which I hope have come safe to hand. I mentioned to you in My last that a Bond which I had given to Capt. Anthy. Hart in 93 was presented to me for payment & that I had refused to pay it on rect. of the Bond being conditioned for nearly double the sum that I realy owed. since that I have reced. a Letter from Mrs. Hart informing me that she had an Attachment issued against my Lands to compel payment of the Bond that I mentioned to you in my last Letter. I have also reced. the same information by Letter from Mr. Edmond Gamble with a Copy of the Attachment Law under which she proceeded inclosed—by which I find that the term of six Months is given to Defendants in such Cases to appear and put in Bail and that the Court may extend this time to one Year. I do not know of any one in the Territory that I could expect such a favor from as to enter Bail to the Suit. I therefore make bold to propose to you that if you will enter Bail or see it done—I will execute any instrument to you giving you a Lien on the Lands to secure you. unless you will be so Obliging as to accept this proposal and render me the freindship I am realy at a loss how to procure Bail in a Strange place. the section of the Attachment Law inclosed to me by Mr. Gamble has these words "And if the Defendant appear put in Bail and plead within the time limited for his apearance, in such Case the Estate shall be liberated and the *Garnishee* discharged." it appears to me that from the Law using the word "Garnishee" that the Legislature intended that it's subject Matter should be only personal property and that perhaps Land cannot be Attached. but of this you will be the proper Judge and no doubt make the Necessary inquiry. as I live remote from your place I rest intirely on Your friendly Attention to this Business (which is of some importance) You please write me by the return of Post and give me your Opinion. You may if you think proper employ any other Attorney to assist you in this Affair. And please to draw on me for any money that may be Necessary for carrying on the Suit and your Bill shall be Answered at Sight.

I remain Dr. Sir with much respect Your friend & Obedt. Servt.

John Hinds

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

1. John Hinds was a flatboat captain in the Cumberland-Natchez trade in 1791. Jackson represented a John Hinds in *Hinds* v. *Gibson* in 1794 (Corbitt and Corbitt, "Papers from the Spanish Archives," ETHSP, XXVI [1954], 60; T-WPA, Davidson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B, p. 240).

2. Not found.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

August 1, 1796, Knoxville; ALS, TNJ-Stanley Horn Coll.

Introduces Samuel Selden of Virginia who is interested in land purchase.

From Joseph Anderson

Jefferson 4th Augt. 1796

Dear Sir,

I received your letter[1] at Knoxville, and was obliged to leave the Town in a few hours after, in order to attend the Court at this place. Your apology for not calling to see me—on your return from Philadelphia—I shou'd not have felt willing to have admited, had I not been very favourably dispos'd to Judge of all your actions—as you cou'd have brought Mr. Montgomery with you. When I saw you at green—I wrote a letter to send by you, to my Brother—but Just before I got to your Lodgings I was told you had Started—with which I was not a little mortifyed, as I had a particular wish to have written by you, to him.

A great Diversity of opinions prevails in this Country—on the Subject of our present *real Situation*. for my own part, I feel unwilling—to give any conclusive one, upon any particular given point; as it might perhaps do more harm than good; for the Citizens, are many of them much agitated. You know well that I was much opposed, to the System of politics that has involv'd us, in our present unhappy dilemma, But since we are thus Circumstanced, I consider it my duty—as one of the people—Whatever my private opinion might be—to endeavor to preserve good order in the Government—for the calling of the assembly and thereby increasing the Taxes—and the necessity as it is said—of repealing the election Law—which many of the people do not thoroughly understa[nd] has given verry great dissatisfaction.

I am happy to hear my friend Samuel, haveing entered into the Connubial State. What hath come to pass; I expected. I have however not a doubt but the young Couple are happy, and will Continue to be so, to the end of their days—for which they have my most Sincere wishes. Present my respectful regards to them both—and tell them, that a Grand Son, will put a period to the old Generals pouting.[2]

I shall make a point of informing my fellow Citizens Generally and Specially, of your intention of holding a pole as a representative to Congress. If Blount and Cocke Shou'd be again elected Senators—you will be most certainly elected. if only one of them, and the other Senator Shou'd be Doctr. White—I cannot answer so certainly—but in either event—you may count upon my interest, and that of all my friends. Colonel Outlaw[3] has already

told me, that he shall resign in your favour—and some of us are determind to push you in if possible—although you shou'd have a Senator from Cumberland.

I had but little time at Knox after I red. your letter. I mentd. Samuel Donaldson to some of my friends—and have no Doubt but he will succeed as atty. Genl. for Your District Present my most respectful Compliments to your Lady—and assure yourself that I am with every Sentiment of Esteem your friend

Jos: Anderson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 23. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Cumberland [by] Major Seldan."

1. Not found.

2. Daniel Smith, who disapproved of his daughter Mary's elopement and marriage to Samuel Donelson (Durham, *Daniel Smith*, 201–203).

3. Alexander Outlaw (1738–1825), Anderson's father-in-law, represented Jefferson County in the lower house of the state legislature, 1796–97, and Jefferson and Cocke counties in the senate, 1799–1803. Outlaw moved to Greene County in 1783 and was licensed to practice law in Knox County in 1792. He held local offices and participated in negotiations with the Indians (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 562–63).

Election Returns for Representative to Congress

October 22, 1796

We Reubin Cage, and Robert Houston duly appointed, to meet at Knoxville on the fifteenth day after the Election according to act of assembly, for the purpose of Comparing and examining the number of votes, for a Representative to Represent the State of Tennessee in the Congress of the United States, for the Districts of Meroe and Hamilton do Certify that Andrew Jackson has Seven Hund. and ninety five votes.[1] Given under our hands and Seals at Knoxville this 22d. day of October 1796.

R Cage Shff SS
R Houston Shff SS

We James White, Joseph Greer & John McClellan Justices of the peace, do Certify that the above Return was examined in our presence in due form of Law. Given under our hands and Seals this 22d. day of Ocr. 1796.

James White S
Joseph Greer S
John McClellan S

I George Gillaspie Deputy Returning officer being appointed to meet at Knoxville on the fifteenth day after The Election according To the act of Assembly for The purpose of Comparing and Examining the Number of votes for a Representative to Represent The State of Tennessee in the Congress of the United States for The District of Washington do Certify that Andrew Jackson had three Hundred and Eighteen Votes and James Rody[2]

twelve Votes. given under my hand and Seal at Knoxville this 22nd. day of October 1796

Geo Gillespie Seal

We James white Joseph Greer and John McClellan Justices of the peace do Certify that the above Return was Examined in our presence on the Evening of The 22nd of October after The Returns for Mero & Hamilton Districts were Examined and Certifyed given our hands and Seals this 22nd day of October 1796

James White Seal
Joseph Greer Seal
John McClellan Seal

ADS, T-Election Returns of U. S. Congressmen. Washington District returns addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Knoxville." The returns for the Hamilton and Mero districts and that for the Washington District are separate documents although they have the same date.

1. Jackson had no opposition in the Hamilton and Mero districts and only token opposition in the Washington District.

2. James Roddye (1748–1823) immigrated to Tennessee before the American Revolution, settled in Jefferson County, and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and in the General Assembly, 1797–99 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 632–33).

From George Cochran

Natchez Novem. 18th 1796.

Dear Sir

I have been favoured with your letter[1] ℔ Doctr. White with whom I have formed as particular an intimacy as the short residence he has made amongst us would allow; and find him all you described him to be. I shall feel real pleasure in the power of rendering him or any other person you may recommend any service.

I find myself gratefully obliged by your kind attention to the discharge of the small Balance I have against you. Your instructions to apply to Mr. Hoggatt came too late—he had gone a few days previously, or I have no doubt he would have done honor to your request—however as you instruct me it is agreeable to you, to discharge the amount in Philadelphia it is altogether convenient and acceptable to me—my brother having by the very first opportunity to make a remittance there. I have therefore transmitted to him, the statement of your account & Note. Balance will be due on the first of January Next Two hundred and Thirty One Dollars and Seven rials.

I formerly wrote you[2] particularly respecting the accounts you left with me, for collection—and informed you of the fate of your lime. For all the payments I have recd. or expect to rec[eive] I have given you Credit; but the greater probability is that it is all you can ever calculate on receiving perhaps something may yet be recovered from Major Williams for the lime and if so I shall be Careful to remit it to you, or any thing else I may collect.

Humphreys has not paid me the amount but as I do expect a payment this Crop have given you Credit.

It would have been highly agreeable to me to have received from you any intelligence, which might have come. Your knowledge, as to the time the Comm.[3] would come forward—We have looked for them so long that we almost dispair of their coming before the spring. The want of any information whether grants of land made by this Government, will or will not be good, leaves us in the greatest uncertainty and gives all descriptions of people the greatest uneasiness.[4] Any information you Can give of a political or Commercial nature will be very acceptable—perhaps my brother Robert Cochran who at present is established in the Commercial line at New orleans, will hand you this—& if so I beg you'l do me the pleasure of writing to me by his return, in the mean time a letter addressed to me at Natchez, recommended either to his Care or Mr. Danl. Clarks N Orleans will Come duly to hand. I am very sincerely Dear Sir your friend & faithful hbl Servt.

Geo. Cochran

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire."

1. Not found.
2. Not found.
3. Commissioners to survey the boundaries.
4. Cochran sought information from Congressman-elect Jackson regarding the status of Spanish land grants that Pinckney's Treaty had brought within the boundaries of the United States.

Account with Charles C. Watson

Mr. Jackson — Philad: 3 Decm [17]96

Dr To Chs. C Watson[1]

To a black cloth coat			$6–7–6
Making vest & Breeches		1–6–3	
2⅝ Yds: black doble:			
mll'd Cessimere	25/	3–5–7½	
Backs & Facings		–6–	
Muslin & Trimgs		10–9	
			5–8–7½
			11–16–1½
Recvd Contents for			
Chs. C. Watson			$31 50/100
J. Connor			

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). This document is in Connor's hand.

1. Charles C. Watson was Jackson's Philadelphia tailor. Other Jackson accounts for clothing purchases are with Charles C. Watson, January 7, 1797 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 1), December 5, 1797 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 2; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 41), and March 8,

1798 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 2); with Andrew Tybout for a hat, December 13, 1797 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 2); with Davison & Cheyney for shoes, March 21, 1798 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 2).

Abstract of Payments to Members of the United States House of Representatives

December 5, 1796–March 3, 1797; AD, DNA-RG 217, U. S. General Accounting Office.

Jackson's payment for attendance at the second session of the fourth Congress, including travel to and from Philadelphia and daily compensation, totaled $1086.

To Robert Hays

Philidelphia December 6th [17]96

Dr. Hays

This day a full house in both branches of the Legislature was made and we proceeded to business, a mesage being sent to the president, to notify him thereof, he returned an answer that he would meet both houses to morrow on the floor of the Representatives to deliver his adress, So much for Legislative news, now for politicks, the minds of the people are much agitated [on] the subject of the Election of president, the spirit of party runs high, and I am of the oppinion that much Depends upon the Choice, If Adams is appointed a war with france may be Dreaded, as it is Evident that British principles go hand & hand with that side, the functions of the minister of the Republick of france Mr. Adet[1] is suspended and will do no more business with our Executive, untill the Convention of france are assured of the friendship of the Executive toward her by acts of friendship, Consistant with the Existing Treaty, and he has further made known that the Convention of france have Decreed that they will treat neutral flags in the same manner that nutrals suffers their flag to be treated by Great Britain, *This is a hint* I have not time to write fully as I did not know of the present oppertunity of Convayance untill 9 oclock at night and he sets out with the stage

I beg of you to amuse Mrs. Jackson let her not fret If possible, Tell all my friends I had not time to write them but they shall hear from me as soon as I have materials and time.

Tell my friends Overton & Tatom, that D. Allison promises fair, but, sunshine is wanting but they shall hear from me as soon as materials are Ripe, Governor Blount got in last Evening, we were admitted to our seats without Question, or Ceremony

Give my Compliments to all my Nashvill friends without Distinction, and those in the Country, and make such parts of this letter as you may Judge of publick nature as publick as possible

a little of the ready (If my land is sold) by Mr. Deaderick will be agreable I Expect none from D A[2] on his note I will thank you to See Mrs. Jackson as often as you Can with Convenience, I am Distressed in mind about her & write me Every oppertunity & I am your Sincere friend & mo. ob. Serv

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NjP-Andrew deCoppet Coll. Addressed: "Col Robert Hays Near Nashville Cumberland [by] Capt. Wade"; "To be delivered to Mr. John Crozier in Knoxvill and by him forwarded to Cumberland."

1. Pierre A. Adet.
2. David Allison.

From John Sevier

Jonesborough 12th December 1796

Sir

There seems to be different opinions among the best informed, respecting the right of the vacant lands ceded to the United States by North Carolina in their Session act;[1] some are of opinion that the right of Congress was at an end, from the time of the admission of the State; and there are others in opposition to that opinion: As to my own part I am in favour of the former, and it is my opinion, that the state of Tennessee is reinvested with all the right of domain, that the people of North Carolina ever had as claimed in their Constitution; was it otherways, we should not equally stand possessed of those free and independant rights the original States enjoy, and as declared we shall particularly after a fixed period. As you are in full possession of all the facts and circumstances relative to the matter, I deem it unnecessary to trouble you with any farther detail on the subject, but beg leave to suggest it will be consistant with the interest of this State for our members in Congress to be opposed to the sale of any of our unappropriated lands.

As to the campeign yet unpaid by the United States, I need not remark any thing to you on that head, as I am fully sensible you will exert your influance to have the same finally and fully compensated for.[2]

I have the honor to be &c.

John Sevier

Circular, to the
Honble. Messrs. Blount,
Cocke and Jackson

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. In the Cession Act of 1789 North Carolina asserted the right to claim additional lands in Tennessee should the land within the Military Reservation not be sufficient to satisfy the warrants of her war veterans. The federal government claimed lands remaining after North Carolina's claims were satisfied. Jurisdiction over the remaining available land was thus disputed by North Carolina, the federal government, and Tennessee. The controversy was not settled until the compromise compact of 1806 (Abernethy, *Frontier*, 182–84).
2. Sevier refers to reimbursement for expenses of his troops in the 1793 expedition against the Cherokees. See Report of House Select Committee on Claims [January 17, 1797].

To Robert Hays

Philadelphia December 16th 1796

Dr. Col

The Inclosed paper will perhaps Shew you in some degree the present situation of things between france and america you will find that the answer to the president speech Introduced Considerable Debate, which was accompanied with a Considerable degree of warmth between the Two parties, (I mean those that wish to Continue in friendship with the french nation and those who wish as they say to support the honor and Dignity of the nation) since last Session the situation of america has Changed, those who voted against the Treaty are now for peace, those who were then sounding the horrors of war which the advanced would be inevitable in case the Treaty was not Carried into Effect are now for supporting the honour and Dignity of the nation, which plainly Indicates their wish to Cultivate a close friendship with Britain at the Expence of awar with the French Republick. It is Evident and Every days paper proves the fact that the British are daily capturing our vessels impressing our Seamen and Treating them with the utmost Severity & cruelty, but from the president speech it would seem that the British were doing us no injury, Committing no Depredations, that all the Depredations on our Commerce was done by the French Nation, when on the Contrary from the Best Calculation that can be made the British Capture 20 to one

I cannot omit observing that our present situation [with France] is verry delicate, the functions of the French Minister is Suspended, and the Convention by a Decree has Declared that they will treat Nutral flags in the same manner that Nutral flags suffers themselves to be treated by great Britain, which has been officially Transmitted through their minister to our Secratary of State, which has been answered by our Secratary, and reanswered by the French Minister, which is to be his last official act untill the present Conduct of america (as he says) Change with Respect to france, I would be happy to Transmit those papers to you and to my fellow Citizens for your and their Information, but they are published in a pamphlet and Cannot be Convayed. Mr. Thomas pain has lately Introduced himself to the president, by private Letter,[1] perhaps one of the most Severe things that Ever was written, he States a number of facts, but there is a Mr. Dwite that is still more Severe. I will Transmit you undercover Mr. Pains letter for your perusal and Mr. Saml. Donelson & those of my friends that may wish to read it

The Business relative to the pay of militia under Sevier at Nicajack will be brought before the house next week what may be the result as yet I cannot Determine, but you may assure my fellow Citizens that when those Claims are acted upon they shall have the Earliest information, and those claims I will always keep in View untill I have a decision upon them.

I find I will have but little time to write having all the business of the state

to attend to in the house of Representatives, but you may assure my fellow Citizens that I will write them when ever a Leisure moment occurs, this will be a short Session and the house is now Crowded with business and so many spouters, that take up agreat deal of time. when you peruse those papers inclosed will thank you to Let my Nashvill friends have the perusal of them

I find that I cannot Command any money of Mr. Allison, nay worse I am Called upon for the amount of his note I Endorsed to John B Evans he tells me he will lift the note, but never has made and Effort. Governor Blount promised to have it lifted, but has failed, I am afraid I will be compelld. into Disagreable measures, on this Score.

I need not n[ote] to you to send me [the] price of my S[to]nes river Tract If sold[. By] Deducting wha[t] I Borrowed from Mr. D[eaderick] and thirty three [and] ⅓ to Mr. Evans, this I[f it] is sold I know you will do, but I do [not want] you to Sell it [un]less you can get one [dollar] pr. acree and that in Cash or one half [that price] and a good Negro fellow

I have now finished this letter at [last,] making one request, that you atten[d to my] Dear little Rachael, and Sooth her in [my] absence. If she should want any thi[ng get] it for her If you Can and you sha[ll be] amply Rewarded

Make my Compliments to Mrs. [*torn*] and all friends & fellow Citizens and believe [me] to be your undisguised friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence,* VI, 420–22. Third paragraph from end absent in copy used by Bassett. Bracketed portions of last two paragraphs from Bassett. Enclosure not found.

1. Thomas Paine's *Letter to George Washington, President of the United States of America. On Affairs Public and Private* (Philadelphia, Pa., 1796).

From John Overton

Nashville. 18th Decr. [17]96

Dr. Jackson

Since the last Post I have but little to write you of a domestic kind. Mrs. Jackson and family are well

This letter is intended to relate chiefly to my business with Allison

If you recollect when you returned from Phila. you told me that Meeker had told you he had put my note on Allison for seven hundred and odd dollars in suit you also recollect that I was surprised Mr. Meeker did not hand you the letter intended for you when you Should come on; which letter inclosed the Note about which he conversed with you. It certainly was matter of surprise that he did not mention the letter. By that Letter the *note* was directed to be sent *back*

You told me that there was you believed some misunderstanding between Meeker & Allison. This in some measure accounted for Meekers conduct & his bring suit without my orders

Under these circumstances I consulted with you what was best to be done. You told me since suit was commenced to let it go on; and advised me to write to Meeker, which I did and shewed you the Letter. I wrote to him in such a manner, as to induce him if he had any friendship to use his exertions in getting the money upon the note then in suit as I understood

A Copy of this letter is enclosed together with two others from them to me, for your information and direction. I wish you to consider this as confering a full power on you to act in the business as you may think best

From Mr. Meekers Letters it appears another suit is commenced in my name agt. Allison for $1000. This surprises more than the firs[t] Suit. However it is not my interest nor wish to differ with Mr. Meeker, nor was it ever my design to persecute Mr. Allison

You are acquainted with all the circumstances, do settle it some how I am yr. fnd.

Jno. Overton Seal

As usual I *have* been sick & can just set up. JO

I wish you to give me the earliest information respecting the Nickajacks before any person in the Country if they Should be condemned: as it may enable me to settle what I owe[1] JO

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson Esqr. In Congress Philadelphia ℘ Post." Enclosures not found.

1. Overton is asking whether Congress will appropriate funds to redeem at face value certificates of payment issued to militiamen in the 1793 and 1794 Indian campaigns. Advance knowledge of redemption would have allowed Overton to buy up depreciated certificates to redeem at a profit (see John Overton to AJ, December 20, 1796; AJ to John Overton, January 22, 1798).

To Daniel Smith

Philidephia December 18th 1796

Sir

At this Early period of our Session, you cannot Expect from me much news of a Legislative nature, I only now write, to Shew you, with what pleasure I Embrace Every Leisure moment to Communicate to my friends & fellow Citizens, what news I may be in possession of [which] may be useful, or grateful for them to Receive [a half page missing] only Remark that a Decree of the Convention of France has been officially Transmitted to our Secratary of State Declaring that She will Treat Nutral flags in the Same manner Nutral flags will suffer themselves to be treated by great Britain. This is to be the last official Communication from the French Minister, as the functi[on] of his office has been Suspended by the Directory of France and will not be Restored untill the america[n conduct is ch]anged with Respect to France, [a half page missing] you will I hope pardon the writing Diction and Spelling of this letter I have not time to correct it

I have Just to name to you, that Mr. Allison has not forwarded you any

money by Mr. Taitt, he says he will send it by me, but of that I Doubt verry much. The Business of Seviers Campaign & Nicajack will be brought before the house next [week.]

[My] Compliments to your Lady & [several lines missing]

Andrew Jackson

ALS, fragment, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 75).

From John Overton

Nashville 20th Dec. [17]96

Dr. Jackson

This letter is supplementtary to one of yesterday.[1] I have written you every Post since you left this but am apprehensive they will not get forward on acct. of the frezing of the Ohio.

In this I can only observe Dr. Jackson that [you] will write me respecting the business in which I am concernd. to the Northwd. My whole salvasion depends upon the payment of the Certificates & Allisons business

Subjoined is a Memorandom of some few articles which I can't do without. I will thank you to procure them for me & send them. If you leave them with any of Mr. Deadericks Correspondents he will bring them on when he goes. tho perhaps you may leave Phila. before he gets on; your attention to it will singularly oblige me I am Dr. Jackson yr. frnd.

Jno. Overton

1 Set curtains for bed
2 Rose Blankets
2 counterpanes or coverlets
coarse Muslin for
2 pr. Sheets
Curtain callicoe for
4 Windows 18 lghts 8 in by 10 in each.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson In Congress Philadelphia ❦ Post."

1. No letter found for December 19, 1796. Perhaps this reference is to John Overton to AJ, December 18, 1796.

Speech before the United States House of Representatives

December 29, 1796

Mr. A. Jackson said, by a recurrence to the papers just read, he doubted not it would appear evident, that the measures pursued on the occasion alluded to were both just and necessary. When it was seen that war was

waged upon the State, that the knife and the tomahawk were held over the heads of women and children, that peacable citizens were murdered, it was time to make resistance. Some of the assertions of the Secretary at War, he said were not founded in fact; particularly with respect to the expedition being undertaken for the avowed purpose of carrying the war into the Cherokee country; indeed they were contradicted by a reference to Gen. Smith's letter[1] to the Secretary of War.[2] He trusted it would not be presuming too much, when he said, from being an inhabitant of the country, he had some knowledge of this business. From June to the end of October, he said, the militia acted entirely on the defensive, when twelve hundred Indians came upon them and carried their station, and threatened to carry the Seat of Government. In such a state, said Mr. J., would the Secretary (upon whom the Executive power rested, in the absence of the Governor) have been justified, had he not adopted the measures he did of pursuing the enemy? He believed he would not; that the expedition was just and necessary, and that, therefore, the claim of Mr. White[3] ought to be granted.

He therefore proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"*Resolved*, That General Sevier's expedition into the Cherokee Nation, in the year 1793, was a just and necessary measure, and that provision ought to be made by law for paying the expenses thereof." . . .

[Robert Goodloe Harper (S. C.) suggested tabling the resolution; Joshua Coit (Conn.) moved commitment to the Committee of Claims; Thomas Blount (N. C.) spoke against the motion to commit; Dwight Foster (Mass.) agreed with Blount; Coit said that no arguments had been advanced against commitment.]

Mr. Jackson owned he was not very well acquainted with the rules of the House, but from the best idea he could form, it was a very circuitous way of doing business. Why now refer it to the Committee of Claims, when all the facts are stated in this report, he knew not. If this was the usual mode of doing business, he hoped it would not be referred.[4]

PC, AC, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., VI, 1738–39.

1. Daniel Smith to Timothy Pickering, October 1, 1795 (AC, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., VI, 1737–38).

2. Timothy Pickering, secretary of war, 1795–96; secretary of state, 1795–1800, held both positions concurrently for a short time.

3. Hugh Lawson White (1773–1840) was a soldier in Sevier's retaliatory expedition against several Cherokee towns in late 1793. White, whose father James White was a founder of Knoxville, had moved with his family to the Holston country from North Carolina in 1785. He served William Blount as private secretary and began practicing law in Knoxville in 1796. White was one of Jackson's colleagues on the superior court, serving from 1801 to 1807 (*DAB*).

4. Although Jackson made this speech in support of a petition by White, supporters of the petition hoped that by securing payment for one man they would establish precedent for reimbursement of the entire expedition (see Report of House Select Committee on Claims [January 17, 1797], n.1).

Speech before the United States House of Representatives

December 30, 1796

[Joshua Coit (Conn.) called for the reading of the petition of Hugh Lawson White; it was read.]

Mr. A. Jackson said, the rations found for the troops on this expedition had already been paid for by the Secretary of War, and he could see no reasonable objection to the payment of the whole expense attending the expedition. As the troops were called out by a superior officer, they had no right to doubt his authority. Were a contrary doctrine admitted, it would strike at the very root of subordination. It would be saying to soldiers, "Before you obey the command of your superior officer, you have a right to inquire into the legality of the service upon which you are about to be employed, and, until you are satisfied, you may refuse to take the field." This, he believed, was a principle which could not be acted upon. General Sevier, Mr. J. said, was bound to obey the orders he received to undertake the expedition. The officers under him were also obliged to obey him. They went with full confidence that the United States would pay them, believing that they had appointed such officers as would not call them into the field without proper authority. If even the expedition had been unconstitutional (which he was far from believing) it ought not to affect the soldier, since he had no choice in the business, being obliged to obey his superior. Indeed, as the provisions had been paid for, and as the ration and pay-rolls were always considered a check upon each other, he hoped no objection would be made to the resolution which he had moved. . . .

[Coit said he had called for the reading because he saw no connection between the petition asking compensation of one man and Jackson's resolution to compensate the entire expedition.]

Mr. A. Jackson said, by referring to the report it would be seen that the Secretary of War had stated, that to allow the prayer of this petition, would be to establish a principle that would apply to the whole of the militia in that expedition. If this petitioner's claim was a just one, therefore, the present decision ought to go to the whole, as it was unnecessary for every soldier employed in that expedition, to apply personally to that House for compensation.

PC, AC, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., VI, 1742.

1797

To Robert Hays

[January, 1797]

Dr. Hays

I have this day been with the accountant of the war Department upon business of Major Farraguts[1]—and Can discover from their Conversation that it will be dificult to draw any money on your Claim as muster master, you will therefore do well to write to Colo. Hanley and obtain from him a[pproval] of your Still Continuing to act as [muster] master, and that he has not pa[id you] any money, for your Services as [muster] master since the first day of [word missing] 1796, (and If he will) State that [word missing] refered you to the war office for settlement, Intrust the Business to the care of Mr. Deaderick in case he will be on in the middle of February, as I intend leaving this the first day of March you will please to inform Mr. Robert Searcy[2] that his accounts have been passed, but that Genrl. Winchester cannot draw it for the want of a power from him, that If he wishes it brought on if a power can reach here by the first of March I will bring it to him—or Transmit it to Winchester at Baltimore

You will do well to write to [Hanle]y and obtain from him any [certifi]-cates, that he may give to [secure] the payment I will be [atten]ding the Business as much [as I c]an untill the arive, but I Expect I will have to petition the house on the subject I am Sir yours Sincerely

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files; partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 23. Date is derived from Jackson's request in this letter for information to be received before March 1. Allowing six weeks for an exchange of mail between Philadelphia and Nashville would place the date in January.

1. George Farragut (1755–1817) was muster master of the Washington District and had a claim similar to that of Hays before the war department. He was born on Minorca and went to sea at the age of ten. In 1776 he arrived in South Carolina and served in numerous naval and military battles in the American Revolution. Farragut moved to Knoxville in 1790 upon William Blount's invitation and was appointed a major of cavalry in the Washington County militia. He fought with Sevier in the campaign against the Cherokees in 1793 (*DAB*; Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 415–16).

2. Robert Searcy, a lawyer, was appointed justice of the peace for Davidson County in 1799, served as treasurer of the Mero District, 1799–1801, and was clerk of the federal

district court at Nashville for many years. He and his brother William owned a mercantile business in Nashville from about 1802 to 1806 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 3, 5, 7, 14; Clayton, *Davidson County*, 203; Enoch L. Mitchell, "Robert Whyte, Agrarian, Lawyer, Jurist," *THQ*, X [1951], 9–12).

Account with Robert Campbell & Company

Philada. Jany. 7 1797

Genl. James Winchester

Bot. of Robt. Campbell & Co.[1]

1	Vatell's Law of Nations	1.. 2.. 0
1	Powell on Contracts	16..10½
1	Espinasse Nisi Prius	1..10
1	Gilberts Law of Evidence	1..10
1	Bullers Nisi prius	16..10½
1	Comyns's Digest 6 Vols	6..15
2	Vesseys Reports	5.. 5
1	Browns Do	6
1	Vernons Chancery	2..12.. 0
1	Peere Williams's reports 3 Vols	3.. 7.. 0
1	Impeys practice 2 Vols	1..10
1	Laws of the United States 2 Vols	1..10
1	Equity Cases abridged	3.. 7.. 6
1	Hawkins pleas of the Crown	2..10
1	Hindes Practice	16..10½
1	Gilbert on Equity	11.. 3
2	Atkyns's Reports	9
1	Coke upon Lyttleton 3 Vols	5.. 5
1	Bacons abridgmt. 5 Vols	9
1	Wilsons Reports 3 Vols	3.. 7.. 6
1	Raymonds Do	3.. 7.. 6
1	Barns Law Dictiony.	1..10
1	Sheridans Dictionary	1
1	Barnes Notes London Edition	1.. 8
		£73..19..10½

D, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Endorsed in Jackson's hand: "Chd. to A Jackson."

1. Robert Campbell & Company was a Philadelphia book firm. These law books were charged to Jackson and for convenience were shipped to James Winchester, who placed a large order of books for Winchester & Cage, a Sumner County mercantile partnership (see Account, Winchester & Cage with Robert Campbell & Company, January 7, 1797, T-James Winchester Papers).

To Robert Hays

Philidelphia January 8th 1797

Dr. Col

I set down to give you the news of the place and a little family Chat

By yesterdays paper it is announced, that there is an insurrection in Ireland, that the have made themselves masters of a Considerable Stand of arms, viz 30,000 an attacked 10,000 of the British Troops and Defeated them, this is not as yet well authenticated, but this much I believe to be true that there are great Commotions in Ireland. the same paper anounces further successes of the french, the masterly retreat of Morreau,[1] 100 leagues through the heart of the Enemy, And tho it has been reported under the london head that he was Captured, it appears that on his retreat he Captured 7000 Troops 2 Stand of Coulours 18 Cannon and 80 officers, and now is again advancing.

It is further announced that the British minister has been ordered from paris and has returned without bringing about any thing by negociations.

The Directory of France has given orders to their armed vessels to Capture all american vessels bound to or from a British port which is bottomed on the Decree, to Treat all Nutral flags in the same manner Nutral flags suffers themselves to be treated by the English, the English still continuing their captures of our vessels when bound to a french port, In what this may End I cannot Conjecture

I Believe it to be a fact that France has acquired by Barter From the Spaniards the East and west floridas and part of Louisiana in Exchange for part of St. Domingo, therefore the will be masters of the mouth of the Mississippi, but I hope they will be good neighbours

The Legislature of the Union progress slowly in business the greater part of the time as yet have been taken up in Committees prepareing business for the house, It is much Talked off to increase the Salaries of the officers of Government and to lay a direct Tax, neither of which I hope will take Effect It is strongly urged the necessity of a direct tax, it appears necessary by the Secratarys Report to raise for the next year a further sum than is annually raised of 1,200000 Dollars to meet the Exegencies of Government. this is urged in favour.

Seviers Campaign has been before a Committee of the whole house on the report of the Secratary at war on the petition of Hugh L White, and now referred to a select Committee to report, If a favourable determination should be had I will next bring forward Ores[2] campaign

I named to you the steps I had taken to Bring into view the subject of Col Manskers[3] and men who marched to the Chickasaw nation in my last to you, by preferring a petition in the name of G. Colbert,[4] to obtain pay for the provissions and relieve Smith, but I think the Claim will be negatived.[5]

Now for family Chat; I have [go]t Genrl. Winchester to lay in the necessaries, wanted, nails glass &c is already sent on to fort pit the Ballance of the memorandom he is to lay in at Baltimore, I am Dobtfull of Receiving your pay unless, a certificate should reach me from Hanley before I present the account, but to answer our purpose I have given Winchester a power to sell 1250 acres of land on the Bluffs which he says he can do, and to lay in to that amount, and should I receive your pay has promised to transmit him to Baltimore some money. Thus far I have taken care of the needfull, but I do not Expect they will be as well Chozen as tho I had got the money and laid them in myself, but Winchester is verry accomodating and obliging

I have no Expectation of receiving any thing from Allison. I think that person in a bad way

I have nothing more to say at present, but trust you to Deliver the enclosed letter and take care of my little Rachael untill I return, and give my compliments to your lady and all friends & believe me to be as usual yours

Andw. Jackson

P. S. Adams will be president & Jeferson Vice.
Adams has 71 votes
Jeferson 68
you will be certain of the msh [marshal] but who will be Judge I know not but I expect Rhea[6]—the senate being in his Interest.
Col Cocke has his best Respects to you and a[ll his] friends in that quarter. Never man can do more, nor no [one] could have a greater desire to serve their country [more honorably] nor attend more faithfully to the Interest of their Constituents

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 24–25. Addressed: "Colo. Robert Hays Cumberland [by] Major Colbert." Enclosure not found.

1. Jean Victor Moreau, commander of the Army of the Rhine, eluded the Austrians by a strategic retreat through the Black Forest.

2. James Ore commanded the forces that in 1794 destroyed the Chickamauga towns of Nickajack and Running Water and ended the Chickamauga War (Pate, "The Chickamauga," 247–49).

3. Kasper Mansker (*c*1750–1824) immigrated to the Cumberland Basin in 1769 and settled with several families at Mansker's Lick in the northern part of present-day Davidson County. A signer of the Cumberland Compact of 1780, he later became a lieutenant colonel of the Sumner County militia and participated in the Nickajack Campaign of 1794. Jackson lived briefly at Mansker's Lick after he left the Donelson household in 1789 (John Haywood, *The Civil and Political History of the State of Tennessee,* rpt., New York, 1971, 88–481 *passim;* Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents,* 18; Blount, *Journal,* 44; see John Overton to Robert Coleman Foster, May 8, 1827, T-Dickinson Papers).

4. George Colbert (*c*1764–1839), a Chickasaw chief, son of the Scotch trader James Logan Colbert and his Chickasaw wife, was an American ally against the Creeks in the 1790s (see "Treaty with the Chickasaws, October 19, 1818," *ASP, Indian Affairs,* II, 164; Guy B. Braden, "The Colberts and the Chickasaw Nation," *THQ,* XVII [1958], 225, 229–31).

5. In 1795 Mansker and David Smith led forty-five men into the Chickasaw territory to help George Colbert repel Creek attacks. Smith furnished supplies for the expedition and was unable to secure reimbursement until the Chickasaw Treaty of 1818 (see "Treaty with the Chickasaws, October 19, 1818," *ASP, Indian Affairs,* II, 164; Clayton, *Davidson County,* 72).

6. John Rhea (1753–1832), at this time a representative to the Tennessee General Assembly, was born in Ireland and settled in what is now eastern Tennessee in 1778. Graduated in 1780 from the College of New Jersey, he fought in the American Revolution at King's Mountain and served as Sullivan County court clerk, 1785–90. He was a delegate to the North Carolina state convention that ratified the U. S. Constitution in 1789 and to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796. Rhea served in the lower house of the state legislature, 1796–97, and in Congress, 1803–15, 1817–23 (*DAB; BDAC*).

Report of House Select Committee on Claims

[January 17, 1797]

The Committee[1] to whom were referred the Petition of Hugh L. White & the Report of the Secretary at War thereon, Report That from the several official Communications made by Daniel Smith Secratary of the Territory South of the ohio It appears that the frontier of Said Territory between the 13th June & 27th Sept. in the year 1793 was verry much harrased by the frequent *Incursions of the Hostile Cherokees and upper Creeks that in the* [*month* ?] *from the 22 day of June Seventeen hundred and ninety three untill the 29th* of July *when* their depredations and murders were more frequent and General on the frontier, and a large party *at that time* Consisting of Two hundred made an attack on Henrys Station on the 29 July Killed Lieutenant Telford and a private, the Defenceless Situation of the frontier and the formidable attack above mentioned Induced the Secratary to Call General Sevier with one third of the upper County Militia (the being previously ordered by the Gov & to be held in readiness) into the field to protect and Defend the frontier, It appears from Secratary Smith's Letter to the Secratary at war dated at Knoxvill 27th of September, that General Sevier had but afew days got into the field and Stationed on the frontier before the frontier was generally infested by the Indians from opposite Green County Ct. House round by Ishes and up Clinch on the north west frontier for at least the Distance of Two hundred miles, when a large army of Indians Consisting of upper Creeks Cherokees and Chickamaugian to the number of upwards of a 1000, Crossed the Tennassee below the mouth of Holston Eight mile below where General Sevier was posted marched up the north Side of the river passing within three miles of Genrl. Seviers encampment and progressing within seven miles of Knoxvill, and on the Twenty fifth of September in the morning attacked and Carried Caveats Station, and put Every man woman and Child to Death in the most Cruel and inhuman manner, that on the Thirtee[n]th of September Secratary Smith order General Sevier to persue, the Trail of the murderers of Caveats family with what men Could be spedily raised, and inflict if possible a Just punishment upon them for the Cruel murders the had Committed, That the General did persue their Trail and over took them at High tower river where he attacked and routed them. The Subsequent official Communication from Governor Blount State that for a Considerable time after Seviers return no Depredations were Commit-

ted by the Indians on the frontier and that Campaign was the Ground work of the Subsequent *present* Tranquility of & Enjoyed by the Holston frontier, The foregoing facts appears to bring one question before the Committee whether the then situation of *the frontier in* the *said* Territory was such as to render the said Expedition an Essential and necessary measure for the protection of the frontier

The Committee adverting to the facts before stated, are of oppion that, that Country was in an actual State of invasion, and the measure adopted was both proper and necessary for the Efficient protection of the frontier,

Necessary because by the persuit the invaders were discomfitted, in such a manner, that they Could not return to make an immediate attack *on the frontier,* and without such an opperation it appears to the Committee, that men stationed on the frontier, And prevented from persuit could not amply protect it It appears to the Committee that, what is Called the offensive opperations commenced the 30th of September 1793 that Sevier took the field between the first and 25th of September, and that when he was Called out, it was with an intention to Defend the frontier, that it does not appear that any men were in Service in the month of July and verry few in the month of august, It appears from a Statement furnished the Secratary at war

The Committee therefore recommend the following resolution

Resolved that the sum of Doll be appropriated, for Discharging the pay remaining due to the officers and Soldier that served under the Command of Brigadier General Sevier from day of to the 3rd day of December 1793 agreable to his muster Rolls

AD draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). This document is filed in DLC-AJ Papers under February 14, 1797. In a second draft of the report (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 1; Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 25–26), also in Jackson's hand, he discusses the source of the territorial governor's power to call out the militia against the Indians. In the draft printed here he assumes the existence of the authority and does not raise the question. A draft of the final committee report (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 59), not in Jackson's hand, is nearly identical to the polished version printed in *ASP, Indian Affairs,* I, 621–23; it endorses the militia's expedition and recommends reimbursement of the expedition in the amount of $22,816.85.

1. This committee was authorized to investigate and make recommendations on federal reimbursement for expenses incurred by John Sevier and his troops during the attacks he and the state militia made against the Cherokees in 1793. The petition of White, asking reimbursement of his expenses as a member of the party, had been referred to the secretary of war. The secretary's report and that of the committee of claims contended that the federal government had not authorized the action and that it was, in fact, contrary to the government's policy of pacification along the frontier. In response Jackson defended the legality of the expedition and proposed that Sevier's entire company be reimbursed. Jackson and four others were then appointed to this select committee to receive the documents in the case and recommend action. As part of his investigation, Jackson prepared supporting documentation, including a summary in his own hand, of all Daniel Smith's reports to the secretary of war detailing Indian depredations (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 1).

From Richard Harrison[1]

Auditors Office Jany 17. 1797.

Sir

I have examined the Accounts of James King Contractor for Supplies to the Militia in the years 1793 & 1794, and do not find that any rations were furnished by him on the orders of General Sevier, or of Hugh L. White. The returns & receits of a number of *other* officers for supplies furnished about the time you mention, are in the Treasury; but whether these officers, or any of them, belonged to Genl. Seviers command, I am unable to inform. I am very respectfully, Sir yr. obed hble Serv

R. Harrison

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esq in Congress."

1. Richard Harrison was an auditor for the U. S. Treasury, 1791–1836 (Linda Grant DePauw, ed., *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress of the United States of America, March 4, 1789–March 3, 1791,* vol. 2, *Senate Executive Journal and Related Documents*, Baltimore, Md., 1974, p. 550).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 17th January 1797

Sir

Since my last[1] nothing of material moment, excepting that several waggons on the road through the wilderness to Cumberland have been plundered by the indians, and some of them left without a horse, supposed to be done by the Cherokees.

The Agent[2] to the Cherokees has complained about Settlements being made as low down as the Tennessee; on which Subject I to him replied, a copy of which is inclosed for your information; should any thing on that head be sent forward to the department of war: It will elucidate in some measure the circumstances attending the matter, and you will take such measures, as in your wisdom will best promote the interest of this State: I wish the line could be extended to the Tennessee.

It has for some time past been reported that one indian was killed, and another wounded, on the waters of Clinch; I hope the report is not true, and I am induced so to believe from this reason, that neither the indians nor agent have complained to me on the occasion.

Our post rider has several times been disappointed in meeting with, and receiving in order, the mail at Abingdon, which neglect may prove very injurious to us. A letter from the department of war to the executive of this State, dated 13th August last only arrived here on the 11th Instant, brought by Mr. John Deaderick[3] from Cumberland, another from same department

dated 29th September came by our post a few days before. How these irregularities happen, I am at a loss to know. It is not the first time letters directed to me at this place from Philadelphia, has went round by the way of Cumberland, and Some of them came forward with a broken seal. I hope you will please acquaint the Postmaster general of such irregularities, in order that the defect may be remidied.

Captains Wade's and Spark's[4] companies have arrived, neither of them compleat, if no more is sent, these will be inadequate to the protection of our frontier and the defect ought to be Supplied by militia: three companies of infantry and a troop of horse would answer the purpose, on which I have wrote the Secretary of war.

I have the honor to be with great respect your obedient Servant

John Sevier

LS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Member in Congress Post"; "Philadelphia" crossed out, "Nashville T" added in unidentified hand. Enclosure not found.

1. Perhaps John Sevier to AJ, William Blount, and William Cocke, December 12, 1796.

2. Silas Dinsmoor (*c*1770–1847), Cherokee Indian agent ("Governor Blount to the Secretary of War, November 8, 1794," and "The Secretary of War to Governor Blount, March 23, 1795," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 362, 391–92).

3. John Deaderick (d. 1797), Nashville merchant, was appointed justice of the peace of Davidson County in 1795. He was a brother and business partner of George Michael Deaderick (Blount, *Journal*, 111; George Michael Deaderick to AJ, September 14, 1802).

4. John Wade and Richard Sparks were both captains in the U. S. Army sent with their companies in 1797 to aid Sevier in protecting the frontier. Sparks married Sevier's daughter Ruth (Heitman, *Register*, I, 909, 991; Driver, *John Sevier*, 135; Sevier and Madden, *Sevier Family History*, 255).

To John Sevier

Philidelphia January 18th 1797

Sir

I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the Twelth ultimo,[1] and have to observe that I would have answered it at an Earlier period, but waiting to have the pleasure of giving you some Certain information Respecting the pay due to you and your army for your military services in the year 1793

The subject of the pay due to your army was brought before the house by a report of the Secratary at war on the petition of Hugh L. White. Early in this Session, (and I must observe the report was by no means favourable to the petitioner) after being Twice before A committee of the whole house it was recommitted, to a Select Committee and this day they have reported to the House favourably, I hope therefore that their report[2] will be agreed to, Thus far we have progressed in that business

We have acted finally on no business of importance, a law to Extend the Federal Judiciary into our State have passed the Senate and is now before us, which I Expect will pass this house without amendment

The subject of a direct Tax has been before the house of representatives, and ably discussed, but not as yet decided on I am doubtfull that it will be carried into a law, as for my own part I think it will be verry unpalatable to the Tennesseans in their present situation, therefore will be opposed to it, but was the revenue thus Raised I think there would, not be half the profusion in government that now Exists. the situation of our Commerce, is urged as a strong ground for a direct Tax, and I think the revenue arising from import in the year Ninty seven will be far inferior to that of Ninety Six, The Republick of france was slow in their Determination in what line of Conduct to persue with Respect to america, but when once the have Established that line of Conduct (which they have by a decree) if we Judge from their former Stedfastness, they will strictly adhere to it, with firmness, Their Decree is thus Expressed "the will Treat Nutral flags as nutral flags suffer themselves to be treated by the English" the have under the decree gave order to their armed vessels to Capture all vessels bound to or from ports of great Britain, British Captures all vessels bound to or from french ports therefore their Captures are similar, and this is the advantage our Commerce derived from the British Treaty, the Merchants Experienced the fruits of their prays, they petitioned for the ratification of that Instrument, and now they are Enjoying the fruits of their Industry.

I am sorry to see our Country by the Conduct of our Government involved in such a situation with the republick of France, who are now struggling to obtain for themselves the same B[l]essings (liberty) that we fought and bled for, we ought to wish them success if we could not aid them How the present differance with France may terminate is for wiser politicians than me to Determine

I enclose you this days paper that may afford you some news

I have now to answer the first part of your letter which I have viewed with pleasure and happy to find that you Sentiments so perfectly accord with mine.

No doubt you Recollect my sentiments expressed in the Convention; they were sentiments, I long Entertained, and founded on mature deliberation, and the right to the Soil in my oppinion is so firmly invested in the sovereignty of the State, both by Constitutional principles and by the law of nations added to that, the Sovereignty, reserved by the states, in forming the federal Constitution; and that Sovereignty as respected as recognised by the act of admission, that nothing but the act of the Strong hand of power itself, can divest us of that right—for upon no solid Legal ground can the Claim of the United States be supported, and as you have Justly observed It the right of soil was in the united federal head, we could not be said to Enjoy all the rights and privileges the original states Enjoy, otherwise the advocates in favour of the United Claim must shew that the right of Domain is not a right which must be proposterous and a perversion of the English Language[3]

I have to offer some reasons for my not writing more frequent, and I hope the following will be Satisfactory

I am the only representative from the State, Consequently all the business of the State in the house of representatives devolve on me, on all Committees, before whom the business is brought that is of a general nature I am appointed and have to serve, and also upon many select ones, where in the Interest of the Individuals of my state are Concerned, the Committees meet general at 6 oclock in the Evening and sit to 9—and then on Saturday. This they are compelled to do from the Shortness of the Session, having to attend to the Committees and the business of the house I have not much time to write and I am well Convinced that my Constituents would rather have Justice done, and their demands paid then receive letters from me and as I am Compelled to neglect one or the other my duty dictates to me to attend closely to the interest of my Country

Make my Compliments acceptable to your lady and believe me to be with Respect your mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

This letter I write in haste and have not time to Coopy it therefore you will Excuse obliterations and interlineations

A. J.

ALS, NHi-Misc. Manuscript J; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 27–28. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Governor of the state of Tennessee"; endorsed: "Came to hand 11 April 1797." Enclosure not found.

1. John Sevier to AJ, William Blount, and William Cocke, December 12, 1796.
2. Report of House Select Committee on Claims [January 17, 1797].
3. The federal government maintained rights over public lands that Sevier and Jackson thought should have been relinquished when Tennessee became a state (see John Sevier to AJ, William Blount, and William Cocke, December 12, 1796, n.1).

Remarks before the United States House of Representatives

January 20, 1797

On the other hand, Messrs. A. JACKSON, HOLLAND, BLOUNT, MACON, BUCK, THATCHER, and S. SMITH, were in favor of the salary being 1,000 dollars. In order to induce men of abilities to accept of such offices, they wished them to be liberally paid; that no Judge in the Union had a less sum, except the Judge of Vermont, whose salary they hoped would be increased; that though most of the necessaries of life were tolerably low, yet every article imported was very high in that country, owing to their distance from the sea; that he would have four times a year to travel through the wilderness, which was always attended with danger, and which, if a war should at any time take place with the Indians, would be at the risk of his life that the salaries of the State officers ought to be no rule in this case, since the State was poor, and they had generally been accepted from patriotic motives; it

was added that they had not been in the habit of being guided by the practice of States, who were mostly too penurious in the pay of their officers; the members of Congress received double the pay of the members of any of the State Legislatures, and they heard of no complaint on that ground.[1]

PC, AC, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., VI, 1942–43.

1. The debate concerned an amendment to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States in Tennessee. The bill provided a salary of $1,000 for the federal district judge, but Zephaniah Swift of Connecticut moved to amend the bill by reducing the salary to $800. Others supported the amendment on the grounds that $800 was "sufficient to afford a handsome maintenance in that country" and that the salary, at $800 still greater than state governmental salaries, would tend to arouse dissatisfaction among state officials. Salaries for federal district judges ranged from $1800 in Virginia and South Carolina to $800 in Vermont. The House ultimately approved the $800 salary by a vote of 39 to 35 (*JHR*, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., 670; *AC*, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., VI, 1943).

Speech before the United States House of Representatives

January 26, 1797

Mr. A. Jackson said, the reason which had weighed with the committee[1] principally, was, that these salaries[2] ought to be advanced, in order to make them in proportion to the other salaries of Government officers. No gentleman, he believed, had given any reason why the present difference should exist.

But whilst he was up, he would notice what had fallen from the gentleman from New York [Mr. Williams.][3] He had asked what Attorney General could maintain his family for $1,900 a year? But, when the salary of the Judge of Tennessee was under consideration, $800 were thought enough by that gentleman, for him and his family, though he were a man of abilities equal to the filling of the office of Attorney General. If the Judge of Tennessee was to leave his profession to live upon $800, he thought $3,000 might support the Secretary of War. For this reason, though he saw no other ground for changing his former opinion, he should vote against the report.[4]

PC, *AC*, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., VI, 1993.

1. Jackson was a member of the committee of ways and means (*JHR*, 4 Cong., 2 Sess., 621).
2. The debate concerned a proposal to increase the salaries of the attorney general and the secretary of war.
3. John Williams served in Congress from New York, 1795–99.
4. See App. V for House action on the committee report and Jackson's voting record on the report.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 29th January 1797

Sir

Yours of the 4th Instant[1] I am honored with by Mr. Teele;[2] I should have been glad the runing of the boundary line, could have been delayed til after the next Session of Congress: Before your favor arrived I understood it was to be run in the spring.

The Chickasaw indians sets out to day for their nation, and so far as I am able to understand, are by no means well pleased with the treatment they received while at Philadelphia. Piomingo[3] told me, that "a certain great man there was like unto a cowardly old woman, through fear would treat her enemies better than her friends."

Reports are circulating, that two indians were killed by Edward Mitchell[4] and John Seviston, near the head of Kentucky river, and I fear there is too much truth in the report. I am informed the indians are much exasperated, and threaten to take satisfaction, in case the murderers are not punished; I shall endeavour to have them apprehended, and should ere this, had either the indians or agent lodged any complaint; They have not done it, neither do I expect it, having reason to think the indians are lead to believe, that the executive, have nothing to do in indian affairs. Should my suspicions be well founded, the indians will be too ready to indulge unfavorable ideas, and consider themselves wholly independant of any measures proposed or held out by the Government. If they are to be directed and regulated altogether by men wholly ignorant and unacquainted with the practices and customs of indians, we may consider ourselves in a very indifferent situation.

The trading house established for the support of the cherokees is not so very favorably thought of by those people, and many view it as fixed for the destruction of their traders and nation. The trading chiefs and white men, whom you know are the influential party, speak of it with much contempt, and reprobate and desspise the measure, frequently calling the President and Congress pedlars and indian traders.

Should a rupture happen between the United States and any of the Beligerent powers, we should find in all the southern tribes inveterate enemies. The traders of every description would conceive it their interest to divert the attention and intercourse of the indians from the United States to a quarter where they could recommence their trading as usual, by which means enhance a profit to themselves who alone they think entitled to it. They conceive the present mode of monopolizing the indian trade as a total prohibition intended against every trader in the nation; and in fact they cant well consider it in any other light.

Red headed Will as I am informed has already with the whole of his large town left the nation, to settle on the west side of the Mississippi, and his address and influance will be the means of number more going after him.

This fellow swore, "that Congress was scratching after every bit of a rackoon skin in the nation that was big enough to cover a Squaws ——— that their hunting was nearly over, and after that their land was the next object." From these statements you may readily perceive their ideas and apprehencions on this piece of novil national traffic and indian trade, which has occasioned general jealousy among the different tribes, and I may add much clamour among the good citizens of this state.

If Congress has any bounty to spare, their charity would be more justly bestowed on the lame, the halt, and the blind soldier, whose very appearances are daily distressing the feelings of humanity, and to whom we are indebted for our existance as a nation, and our liberties as freemen, and decline giving thousands to those who dispise it, and when at the time of the most imminent danger, exerted their utmost efforts for the destruction of America.

I have the honor to be &c

(Signed) John Sevier

Circular to the Honble. Messrs. Blount Cocke and Jackson in Congress

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Not found.
2. Edward Teel was a contractor for mail service between Abingdon, Va., and Knoxville (Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 403n).
3. Piomingo (Opiomingo), a Chickasaw chief and the leading figure of his nation during this period.
4. Edward Mitchell was appointed deputy sheriff of Hawkins County in 1791 and captain of the militia in 1796 (Blount, *Journal*, 48, 90).

To George Washington

Philadelphia 8th February 1797

Sir

Having been informed, that, you were about to nominate, some proper person to fill the office, of District Judge in the State of Tennessee, I think it my duty as the representative, of that State, to furnish you with such information, as will Enable you to nominate a legal Charector, best qualified to Execute the duties of that office and whose appointment will be most satisfactory to the Citizens. This, therefore is the object of this letter.

It will be proper in the first place to observe, that there are three legal Charectors, Namely Mr. Campbell,[1] Mr. McNairy,[2] and Mr. Anderson, who under the Territorial government, filled the Judicial Chair, but when a Change took place from a Territorial to a State government the were all Candidates for the office of the state Judiciary and Mr. McNairy alone obtaind. his Election, from which it will appear that Mr. Anderson and Campble had lost the Confidence of the people, and for some cause did not wish them to fill such important offices to the rights of the people; I believe them both to be upright good Citizens, but am Clearly of oppinion, that the

appointment of Either of those gentlemen last named would not be pleasing to a majority of the Citizens I am free to declare, *as* to myself, that I think Mr. Campbell agood upright Citizen, but his abilities as a lawyer never can be Considered as Competant to that appointment, and the duties appertaining thereto.

As I have named those Gentlemen, who have presedent as Judges under the Territorial Government, I think it proper to bring into your View a number of other Legal Charectors whose abilities and Respectability Equally, merit the appointment, and from amonghst whom you may perhaps think proper to make the nomination, the are as follows Mr. Rowan[3] Mr. Rhea Mr. Overton and Mr. Tatom, Mr. Rowan now acts on the appointment of State Judge, and in his present office is Esteemed by the Citizens, I think him a man of abilities. Mr. Rhea and Mr. Overton, are Considered as possessing the greatest Legal abilities—of any gentlemen in that state. Mr. Tatom is an old officer who has faced all the Stormy Showers of war, and faithfully served and fought for his Country, his abilities Equal to any other Charector in the State Except Overton and I may add Rhea, he is a man of great firmness and much Esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Claibourn is an amiable young man, but perhaps is not possessed of sufficent Experience to fill such an important office

I would here Remark that the appointment of Mr. McNairy, Rowan Rhea Overton or Tatom would meet with the approbation of the Citizens but Mr. Rheas appointment I believe would be most satisfactory to the Eastern part of the State as I have been informed.

I would Remark that Mr. Tatom from his Services throughout the revolution, having in that Cause reduced his fortune, and impaired his Constitution, if in him the Country can be as well served as in any other I think he merrits the appointment. Mr. overton and Mr. Rhea from abilities have a Claim on the appointment Mr. McNairy from his Services in that office before and possessing also abilities; from these Remarks perhap you will be better able to nominate than without them

I have the honour to be with Sincere Esteem your Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DNA-RG 59, State Department, Microcopy 179 (Reel 15); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 422–23. Addressed: "The president of the united States."

1. David Campbell (1750–1812), a judge of the Southwest Territory, 1790–96, was elected to the state superior court in 1797 and served until 1807. Born in Virginia, he was licensed to practice law about 1780. Campbell was appointed chief justice of the State of Franklin, was named North Carolina judge for the Washington District in 1788, and was one of the commissioners who surveyed the Cherokee boundary line in 1792 after the Treaty of Holston. He is not to be confused with his cousin and brother-in-law David Campbell, a soldier and political leader of Knox County, or with another kinsman, David Campbell, often referred to as "Elder" David for his long service to the Grassy Valley Presbyterian Church. (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 389–90; "Commission of Judge David Campbell [June 8, 1790]," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 25–26; Caldwell, *Bench and Bar*, 13; Laura E. Luttrell, "Some Founders of Campbell's Station, Tennessee: A Genealogy of Alexander, David, and James Campbell," ETHS*P*, XXVI [1954], 107–11).

2. John McNairy was the successful candidate. He was appointed federal district judge by President Washington on February 20, 1797 (Caldwell, *Bench and Bar*, 11–12).
3. Archibald Roane, superior court judge at this time.

From James Winchester

Baltimore 8th February 1797

Dear Jackson

I have received yours of the 29th ultimo[1] and tho, I am flattered with your anxiety for my letters yet I am sorry for your disapointments in not receiving what letters I actually wrote, for the fact is that I have answered every letter that I have received from you Since I left Philadelphia, And that I have been and still am as anxious for a frequent and uninterupted correspondance with you; as you could be with me And for better reasons on my part, than you possably could have on yours, (Namely) that situated as you are at the Great Emporium of America you can and do give me more important information than I can give you in Return

I am realy sorry for the detention of Mr. Foster,[2] it must be doubly hard on him having *a young wife at home*; and I question if they are Started before this, as the Ice would run a considerable time.

Pray if possable have Seviers and Ores Campaigns[3] acted upon this Session for it is better if the General Government is not disposed to do Justice to the poor fellows who served in those expeditions, that they should know it as they may no longer deceive themselves by Counting on It. In a conversation that I had with the Secretary of War after I saw you in Philadelphia I have reason to beleave that Mr. Tatum[4] stands fair with him for the appointment we wish; so far as his influance will go, I However hope to write again on the Subject with a paragraph to the purpose you mentioned, for I am convinced none will do more honor to the appointment than he

Remember if you are obliged to alter the day of Meeting at Bedford[5] that you give me timely notice thereof, for I will wait at Pittsburgh long enough for you to come there after Congress rises But do not understand from this that you are at liberty to procrastinate the day of Starting with real necessity. I am with Sincere regard Dear Jackson Your Friend

J Winchester

The Bluff stands as it did, that is has not changed its proprietor. Make my Compliments to Co. Cocke.

J W

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "The Honorable Andrew Jackson in Congress Philadelphia."
1. Not found.
2. Probably Anthony Foster.
3. Sevier's campaign against the Cherokees, September 1793; Ore's campaign against the Chickamaugas, September 1794.

4. Jackson recommended several men to President Washington for appointment as federal district judge of Tennessee but appeared to favor Howell Tatum (AJ to George Washington, February 8, 1797).
5. A small community on the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

To Robert Hays

Philadelphia February 17th 1797

Dr. Col

I have Just time, to repeat again that you will have to call upon Col Hanley for the pay due you for your services as muster master.

your appointment as Marshal is Certain—tho no nomination, for Either Marshal or District Judge has yet Taken place, but I think Either T.[1] or O.[2] will be nominated tho the Senators has warmly recommend Rhea. If it T. or O. is not nominated I think McN.[3] stands fair. This and other things may appear strange that the Senators Recommends one person and others should be appointed.

I will Certainly be at home in March at which time I will give you all the news. This is more to Shew you that I would write you If I had any thing worthy Communicating than otherwise.

I have got Seviers Claim passed through the house & would have got ores[4] also, but I find that Hanley has not forwarded the rolls or Statement of the sum due or any thing about it—and the Secratary knows of no such claim and for the want of documents I cannot bring it forward but I think it will be paid without a Legislative act I am yrs &c.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Col Robert Hays Near Nashville State of Tennessee Knoxville."
1. Howell Tatum.
2. John Overton.
3. John McNairy.
4. James Ore.

To David Henley

Philadelphia February 17th 1797

Sir

The petition of Hugh L White, having been acted upon, and a discusion had in favour of the Claimant Which Establishes, the principle, for the payment of Genl. Sevier, and his army, for their Services in 1793, I conceived it my duty to bring forward for investigation before this house, the Subject of our Expedition, against Nikajack, the pay for that Service (I always was informed) having been suspended. Yesterday Sir, I called upon the Secratary at war, for the necessary information on that head, Expecting to find in his office a Statement of the time of Service, the Sum due and the reasons, for the

Suspension of the pay—and was, verry much astonished, to learn, from the Secratary at war, and the accountant, that you had made no report thereon, had forwarded no Statement, of the time of Service the Sum due, nor any reason, for the suspension of the pay, due for that Service. The Secratary, observed to me, that he suposed, you had not determined in that Claim. But Sir, unless you were waiting, for a determination on Seviers Campaign, which rested upon similar principles, an injury, by detaining the documents, has been done to this soldiery, & I hope, this has been your reason, and If it was, the principle in that case having [been reported,] you cannot hesitate, I hope in reporting in favour, of the payment for that Service—particularly; when you View, the time that the pay due those Soldiers, has been suspended and the situation in which the business now stands, which prevents me from having it acted upon by this house, at this Session; and there can remain no doubt, but it will be ordered, by this house to be paid whenever, it is brought before them.

I therefore hope that you will, when you See the law authorising and appropriating monies for the payment of Seviers Campaign Order the payment of Ores; or in other words, report in favor of it. I will thank you for an answer to this Letter, directed to me in Cumberland that I may know your determination thereon and advise accordingly.[1]

I am Sir with Respect yr. Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PHi-Autograph Coll. Addressed: "Col David Hanley Knoxvill State of Tennessee Knoxville mail."

1. Henley finally prepared a report authorizing the payment of $8773.17 for Ore's expedition September 6–25, 1794, and $3,302.29 for the command of Thomas Johnson, who accompanied Ore and was in the field from November 12 to December 9, 1794 (David Henley to John Sevier, April 11, 1797, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll.).

From Nathaniel Macon

Philadelphia 21 Feby. [17]97

Sir

Col William Christmas[1] of Franklin County North Carolina, a particular friend of mine, has informed me, that he intended going to Tennessee this month, If after your return home, you should see Col Christmas, Permit me to introduce him to your acquaintance, you will I think find him an agreable acquaintance, I have thought this method more eligible, than a verbal request because it may serve as a memorandom after your return. I am Sir—yrs. Sincerely

Nathl. Macon

ALS, NjP-Blair–Lee Papers. Addressed: "Mr. Andrew Jackson."

1. William Christmas was employed as surveyor by the commissioners who laid off the city of Raleigh, N. C., in 1792. Later he moved to Tennessee, where he was a prosperous

farmer in Williamson County (Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, *The History of a Southern State–North Carolina*, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1973, p. 260; Margaret Kinard, "Frontier Development in Williamson County," *THQ*, VIII [1949], 135).

To John Sevier

Philadelphia February 24th 1797

Sir

Your letter of the 29th ultimo,[1] came safe to hand this morning, and is now before me.

I am Sorry to learn from your letter, the depredations that has been Committed, on the Indians, by our Citizens but am happy to learn, your Good intentions of having them brought to Trial, for, the offence Committed, an offence that may involve in it the lives of many of our Innocent, Citizens—and perhaps weomen and Children. In you alone is Constitutionally invested the authority and power of protecting the State in case of Invassion, and to bring to Condign punishment, (through the medium of the Courts of Justice) any person that may Commit acts, that may tend to Endanger the safety and peace of your Goverment. these are powers, that Consistant, With the Sovereignity retaind. by the States, properly belong to Each Individual State, which never ought on any account to be Surrendered to the General Goverment, or its officers and when, an attempt is made to arest that perogative out of the hands of the Executive of the State It ought to be opposed. the Executive of the Union has Ever Since the Commencement of the present Goverment, been Grasping after power, and in many instances, Excercised powers, that he was not Constitutionally invested with, the moment, the Sovereignity of the Individual States, is overwhelmed by the General Goverment, we may bid adieu to our freedom, let that be brought about, Either by a Legislative act of the General Goverment, or by the Executive of the union Excerciseing, those powers and the State quietly, suffering it.

The appointment of Henly (who is an officer unknown to any law that I can find) and investing him with that power, of supperintending the Indian affairs, and Carrying on a trade with the Indians in the name of the united States, and Excluding from that Trade the Individuals of our State, without being Clog with Certain regulations—are of this kind and ought to be Deprecated, I Should have attempted to have brought about a repeal of that law[2] this Session had your letter reached me at an Earlier period of the Session—but now it is too late

The Chickasaws appeared verry much displeased before the left, this place, and in my oppinion not without good Cause, They beheld those that had always been inimical to the united States, better Treated or in other words, more attention paid to them than was to their chiefs and with propriety might piomingo, make use of the Expressions, mentioned in your Letter; when the Goverment, would suffer watts[3] under their noses to destroy and burn the beds furnished him and his men to lie on, whilst here

(because he could not have the Liberty to carry them away) and pass over Such an act in Silence, and try to keep it a profound Secrete from the world, Such policy is calculated to Encourage those Indians, to hostile acts.

I intend to wait upon the Secratary at war and Converse with him on the Substance of your letter. the post leaving this place at 2 oclock p.m. which prevents me from knowing his Sentiments, and transmitting them to you by this mail. Indeed Sir I have to write this letter in the house, and Cannot, answer your letter so fully as I could wish, having to Depossit, it, in the post office at 12 oclock.

I now have the pleasure, to Communicate to you that, the Claim of Hugh L White has been acted upon and descided in favour of the Claimant, which has Established, the principle for the payment, of your Brigade. It was referred to the Committee of ways and means to incert in the appropriation bill for the military Established for the year 1797, which bill is reported to the house and I have no doubt but that item will be agreed to.

The next object, after having secured the payment due your Command in 1793, was Ores Command—and to bring it before the house, I applied at the office of the Secratary at war, for such papers as would be necessary, to accompany a memorial on that subject. But Sir notwithstanding, the services were performed in the year 1794, and the order Issued by Genl. Robertson authorising and Commanding the Expedition forwarded to the Secrataries office, and laid before this house on the 18th of December 1794, the Secratary at war tells me he knows nothing of the Services, and that there has been no papers relative to those Services, forwarded to his office, from which we may learn how far Col. Hanley has acted Consistant with the duty of his office, and I must Confess had I papers to authorise an Enquiry, I would introduce it before this house; into the Conduct of Col Hanley but I am neither in possession of papers to authorise, such an Enquiry, or to bring the Claim before this house I am Sir yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

I enclose you a coopy of a letter from the Secratary at war, Explanatory, of a letter from the Secratary of the Treasury, Containing sundry statements, of Expenditures in the year 1796, in which you will find, the services performed in the year 1794 in the State of Georgia Kentuckey. Georgia & South Carolina filled in his office & yet unpaid without naming any thing of Services in the State of Tennessee remaining. I send you this that, Col Hanley, may be called upon for the reasons for not forwarding the muster & pay rolls, for services done in our State, which has been deposited with him and to Confirm what the Secratary at war has told me, that no papers relative to Ores or Major Johnstons commands are forwarded to his office. I am sir yr. mo. ob serv

Andrew Jackson

ALS, matched fragments, MB-Manuscript Coll. and THi-Hurja Coll. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier State of Tennessee Knoxville mail." Enclosure not found.

1. John Sevier to AJ, January 29, 1797.
2. Probably "An Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers," (*U. S. Statutes at Large,* I [1796], Ch. XXX, 469–74).
3. John Watts was half Cherokee; his mother was Dragging Canoe's sister. When Dragging Canoe died in March 1792, Watts succeeded him as head of the Chickamaugas (Pate, "The Chickamauga," 206–207).

To James Ore

Philadelphia, March 4th, 1797.

Sir,

I Have just time to name to you, that the claim of Hugh Lawson White, has been determined in favour of the claimants, and an appropriation made for the payment of the troops, who served on that campaign; what might have been the fate of the claims of your command, against the Nickey Jack, and Running Water, I know not. But this much I do know, that when I called upon the secretary at war, for the muster and pay rolls of your campaign, in order to lay a memorial before the house on the subject, I was told that no such papers had been transmitted to that office by Col. Henly, and that he knows nothing of the services performed by you, as Col. Henley had made no communication on that subject, for the want of those papers it was out of my power to have your claims laid before the house, and acted upon. But sir, had Col. Henley forwarded the muster rolls, as I conceived he ought to have done, Gen. Sevier's campaign having been ordered to be paid, had established the principle, I have no doubt but yours would also. I wish you to publish this letter, for the information of those citizens, who served under your command on that expedition.

I am Sir, With esteem, Your most obedient servant.

Andrew Jackson

PC, *Knoxville Gazette,* May 22, 1797.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 5 April 1797.

Sir

The bearer Mr. Wm. P. Anderson[1] is about to become a residenture of this State, and a practitioner of the law, and the object of this letter is to introduce him Unto your favorable notice and attention

I have the honor to be Sir Your Mo. obedt. Servt.

John Sevier

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson."

1. William Preston Anderson was licensed to practice law in Tennessee in 1797 and served for a time as U. S. attorney for the Western District until resigning about July 1802. He shared Jackson's enthusiasm for racing and trading horses (Sevier, *Commission Book, 5*; *ASP, Miscellaneous,* Class X, I, 303; William Preston Anderson to AJ, April 29, 1802).

From George Cochran

Natchez 15th Apl 1797

Dear Sir

Since the receipt of your favor[1] by Mr. Knox[2] I have had no opportunity of writing to you. Your's[3] by Colo. McKee, I also received, & it gives very great satisfaction to be acquainted thro' your means with two Gentlemen who unite the *outward & Visible sign with the inward & spiritual grace,* of very clever fellows. The bearer of this, Mr. Knox, independent of the obligation your Introduction laid me under to be attentive to him would by his engaging manners alone, have commanded my friendship & esteem. he has both, and I shall feel myself bound—gratefully so, to you for giving me an early opportunity of being acquainted with his merits. He will I hope return to this Country & give me a further opportunity of cultivating his friendship.

The political state of this Country is such, as precludes even conjecture as to what maybe the event. Mr. Knox, if you see him, will give you full information of the state of affairs. Many Americans are here—but the Spanish judiciary still prevails—*ergo,* many still continue to be Spaniards. No Limits have been yet affixed, southward, to the United States.[4] when that may be done is a matter still doubtful

Our friend Mr. James White contemplates a Visit to your State; having lost his dulcinea. he's somewhat alone; and may probably have in time to repair the loss by a fresh importation. I wish with all my heart he maybe More fortunate in a second Choice. He's a worthy man, and deserves better, in such a connection, than he can boast of in the last. by him I shall write you more fully. The Treaty business is so much at sixes & sevens, that I hesitate even to offer an opinion. If we have faith in Proclamations the Country will not be given up to the U. S. until a New Article is added to the Treaty. Or until——— you may guess—my pen Was bad when I made this long line.

After having a place in the Cou[n]sils of the US I do expect from you when you write again some intelligence as to what is doing, or has been done—remoted as we are from every chance of intelligence any information that can be relied on, is to every individual in this Country peculiarly acceptable—from our friends only we expect such; and thru you I hope to be able to say something about our particular situation. It is believed—is it agreeable to the Constructions of Law that Titles granted by Spain to Land No. of the 31° of N-latitude will be good? Are we to be attached to any individual State, or will our first mode of Government be territorial, as a part of the US. only.[5]

Many other things I would enquire about on the same subject, but these points ascertained would satisfy me—and many more in a similar situation. Do my friend let me have your opinion.

In drawing near to the end of my paper I feel a strong inclination to express myself in terms suitably expressive of my respect & esteem for Mrs. Jackson. I have no words to do so. I wish her all happiness—and ardently wish I may yet in this Country (for I have as an expectation you'l again Visit it) have her a Neighbour & friend as much regarded by Mrs. Cochran as she was by her quondam neighbours on Bayou Pierre. I have not yet found one of the sex that would take that name, but have expectation that in the change that threatens us of Laws & Government it may also produce a change of situation with me—whether for better or worse depend upon circumstances, however I am determined shortly to try it.

I wrote you many long letters. lately I have recd. but short ones from you—fill up your paper by scribbling as I do and I'll not Complain, but I'll enter a protest against future letters of three lines. May you be happy as long as you live. your's affectionately

Geo. Cochran

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "The Honorable Andrew Jackson Esquire Nashville State of Tenesee Honored by Mr. Knox."

1. Not found.
2. Robert Knox, licensed to practice law in the several Tennessee courts of pleas and quarter sessions in 1796, soon immigrated to Natchez, where he opposed the administration of Territorial Governor Winthrop Sargent (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 2; McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 192).
3. Not found.
4. The 31st parallel was established as the southern boundary of the United States by Pinckney's Treaty in 1795. The line was surveyed between 1798 and 1800.
5. Pinckney's Treaty officially ended Spanish control of the Natchez District, but Spain delayed final evacuation of Natchez and Nogales until March 1798. During the transfer of power, Americans in Natchez were apprehensive about the status of their land titles (McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 171–72).

From William Cocke

Knoxville 18th Aprile 1797

My Dear, Jackson it is with pleasure I write to you that I have heard of your Safe arrival to Cumberland. I have enjoyed my health very well Since I see you, and found my family and friends in the like State. I have not as yet seen mr Stuart as he had not returned from Visiting his friends when I left Washington Superior Court but I expect to see him Shortly when I shall discharge the trust reposed in me by you I shall now give you a Statement of Govournour Seviers Conduct as it related to you. I met him at mr Haneses with your letter[1] in my Pocket and had not Spoak three words to him before he inquireed after you in the most effectionate manner and declared highest approbation of your conduct as the representative of the state of tennessee as well as his Personal esteem for you the friendly trust you have been pleased to repose in me and the great reguard I had for dischargeing that

trust in the best Possable manner induceed me to decline delivering the letter as I knew you never desireed to make any man an enemy who wished to be your friend I am now the more pleaseed with the Conduct that I persued as I find him every day publickly expressing the Same Sentiments, from which I conclude he is Sorry for his former dislike to you and while I know that you would not Submit to be treated Ill by any man I am sattisfied that you would for give an indiscretion or even an Injury when a Change of Conduct manifested it self towards you in this state of things I have acted according to my best Judgement have never named the Subject to any one the Govournour will be in your Country in a few days when you will have an oppertunity of seeing him and I expect will publickly avow that he never ment to Injure your Reputation or feelings hear let me then Observe that friendship with all men is best if it can be had upon Honorable terms. Give my compliments to Mrs. Jackson and all Our friends in Cumberland may every blessing attend you. your real friend

Wm. Cocke

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 29. Addressed: "The Honoble Andrew Jackson Esqr. Davidson County [by] Mr. A. McNairy."

1. Not found.

From Zachariah Cox[1]

Knoxville April the 27th 1797

Dr. Sir

I have the pleasure once more to inform you of my arival on the western waters. You being a friend induces me to take the liberty of communicating to you freely the objects in view. My first object is to commence a Trade and friendly intercourse with the Chickasaw nation of Indians on such principals as will be interesting to them as well as to the frontiers in General. For Greater convenience my next object will be to get the approbation of the navtives to fix a commercial Stand at the lower Trading Post on the Muscle Shoals which at present appears to be the policy of Government to favor. The extention of the Indian boundary as far South as the river Tennessee, I am of Opinion will shortly take place: this has long been an object much wished for by me, and must certainly be the Policy of every well wisher to the Southern and Western States. The French at present appear to be not very favorably disposed towards us, Colo. Hawkins[2] a few days past whose authority I do not doubt, informed me the french are now in, and are bout to take possession of the floridas Should this be the case we shall soon experience the evil of a policy that has so long prevented the extention and growth of the Southern and western frontiers; Government will find it a better policy to people a country with their own citizens, than to reserve it as an asylum for savages—who may probably be made the instruments of a foreign enemy. I have in contemplation to spend the summer in this Country

and do intend to be in Cumberland—and probably I shall see some comfortable spot to Settle on during life, in a circle of many of my social friends some of whom are now here and others will be on in the fall. You may calculate on a large emigration from Georgia.

I am with Sincere respect your real friend & real Obt. Hl. St.

Zach: Cox

N. B. Please to write me. I shall always be happy to hear from and serve you in any thing that is my power. Z. C.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1). Addressed: "Honl. Andrew Jackson Esqr. Nashville State of Tennessee ℔ his Excellency John Sevier."

1. Zachariah Cox, a native of Georgia, was a land speculator, greatly interested in acquiring property in the Muscle Shoals region. In 1790 Georgia conveyed to the Tennessee Company, composed of Cox, Thomas Gilbert, and John Strother, about 3.5 million acres of land lying south of the Tennessee River at its bend in what was at that time Georgia territory. The plans of Cox and his group to settle the area with pioneers from the French Broad country in 1791 were unsuccessful. John Donelson, William Blount, and John Sevier were all interested at various times in the projected settlement at Muscle Shoals (Isaac Joslin Cox, ed., "Documents Relating to Zachariah Cox," *Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio Quarterly Publication*, VIII [1913], 32–33; Ramsey, *Annals*, 549–51, 690–91; Driver, *John Sevier*, 70).

2. Benjamin Hawkins (1754–1818) was agent to the Creek nation and general superintendent of all Indian tribes south of the Ohio. He was born in North Carolina, educated at the College of New Jersey, and served under Washington as an interpreter during the American Revolution. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1781–84, 1786–87, and served in the U. S. Senate, 1789–95. Hawkins helped negotiate treaties with the Cherokees in 1785, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws in 1786, and with the Creeks in 1796 (*DAB*).

From John Caffery

Saturday [*c*May] 1797

Dear Sir

I thought to have had the Pleasure of Seeing you At the muster this day held At S. Lick but am hindred by A Old Acquaintance from Kentuckey you I hope will Try to Engage the People in that Quarter to Turn Against Lewis's Elextion,[1] he has ben Verry busey Amounghst them & is Asserting Every falshood to Carry him, & to your Prujuidice, As well As Every damd. low Skeme he can device I am D. Sir, with Regard, your Obt. Huml. Sert.

John Caffery

P. S. I have Recd. a Very Politie Answer from Doctr. Willimson,[2] (& the Philocificle Society) in which he Renders you Complyments.

J. C.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 28. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. [by] Mr. Odear." Month date is based on an estimate of the time required for a mail exchange between Nashville and Philadelphia; Caffery had written to Williamson on March 4, 1797.

1. Joel Lewis.

2. At Jackson's suggestion Caffery had sent to Dr. Hugh Williamson, an associate of the

Blounts and a member of the American Philosophical Society, a description of the unusually large skeletons found while sinking salt shafts at Mansker's Lick in the summer of 1792. His letter contains details of the find, which included tusks over ten feet long, teeth weighing up to twelve pounds, and many tons of bones which he said could be raised in a short time if Williamson wanted specimens. Caffery added as his own conclusion:

> I have through weack Curiousity Compard all Animal Bones that these Climats afford with those, of our Subject, & find a Nearer Resemblance With Ampibous ones, than any, others. a Quirey than (Purhaps Verry Simply) arose Could those be of that Species, & that our furtill Contery here was Onest a Lake or Sea. & Some Revolution of nature has Causd. the watery Element to forsake those Animals, & the Saline Springs was the, last Tast of that Element which they Could Resort to, to Expire, for the are only found at those Licks, & their Size to Greate to Live amounghts thick woods

(DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 1; DAB; Alice Barnwell Keith and William H. Masterson, eds., *The Jonn Gray Blount Papers,* 3 vols., Raleigh, N.C., 1952–65, III, 21n; *Knoxville Gazette,* February 23, 1793).

From James Ore

Germon Crek[1] May 1th 1797

Dir Sir
I Recvd your favor of 4th of March[2] By Colo Cocke Which I Coped & sant to the paintor [printer] I Recvd Advise from govnor Blount that It Wol'd Be Nesercy to have a peteshon from one of the soldores that served under me I Now Axd the Favor of you to draw one & git some of the solderes to sine it & fowerd it if practebel to this sashon or at aney rate Erley Next sashon Im sir your obdent sarvt

Jas Ore

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andru Jackson Esqr Cumberland Neer Nashville."

1. In present-day Grainger County.
2. AJ to James Ore, March 4, 1797.

From John McNairy

Bellview[1] 4th of May 1797.

Sir.
On the 15th ult. I received your two letters from Philadelphia, one dated the 24th of January, the other the 3d of February,[2] The first is a very friendly communication, in which you "*assure me that it is with pleasure you communicate to me at any time, but having all the bussiness of the State to attend to, you cannot wright as frequently as your wishes would dictate*" I will also bring to your recollection, the time when I mentioned to you my apprehentions that you were cool with me, and you assured me in very positive terms that you was not, this you must remember for you take notice

of my jealousy of your friendship, all the remark I wish to make on this head is, that I should be much happier if I could be assured that your coolness arrises from disgust with me and not from a desire to change old friends for new ones, but let the change be as it may, I wish you may experience much disinterested Friendship. You set out in your letter of the 3d of February with observing that it is your first wish to be in friendship with all mandkind, now, Sir, I would only ask why, (when I spoke to you) you did not tell me you had reasons for your coolness, that an eclairaissement might take place, and that the first wish of your heart might be gratified. Sir you may start from the Idea, and think with many other superior minds, that suspicion should never taint the noble bosom or "be not fancifully jealous, for that is foolish; as to be reasonably so is wise", is in my opinion a good maxim, that being a charge in your letter, I shall take the liberty to explain to you the reasons on which it was founded. Before the election of members of the convention, I was informed by my brother that you had been heard to say you did not like me & that you did not wish me to be elected about that time I had frequently requisted you to call & See, you did not, you had meetings on the subject of the election I had no notice to attend, we sometimes met in town & it appeared to me that you did not possess that open friendly countenance towards me, you had used, in confirmation of the news I then heard, I will cite one Paragraph from your letter in which you say "*no doubt I have said that your conduct appeared to me in a manner that I could never have that real friendship for you that I once had.* I shall leave the natural comments on this scene to your own breast and determine for yourself, whether such things would have been sufficient inducement to you to make the like enquiries, but when you told me that you was to me what you always had been I concluded the arrows had come from the quiver prepared for me in another quarter; your next charge in order is the afair of Sharp,[3] I confess I felt myself hurt at your undertaking the suit & I think at this time (considering the friendship that had existed) you ought to have seen me and advised me to a proper line of conduct, for you must have thought me wrong or you would not have undertaken the suit, if your telling me (after this bussiness of Sharps) that you was in friendship with me will not attone, permit me to inform you that when I entered into the resolution to nonsuit him it was not known to me that you had filled up the writ, but I confess that afterwards in Mr. Taits storehouse with you I was informed you had, being so much exasperated I determined to preserve my former resolution; and it did not then enter my mind that you conceived my aim to be at you. a few triffling errors humanity may at best be prone to. You ask did I not inform Genl. Robertson at the convention, that you had been plotting against my election as Judge,[4] I told him that I was convinced you was unfriendly towards me in that respect for that I had heard several of the members say you had highly recommended Majr. Tatom and said nothing about me & I think Berry was one of the men who informed me, you know best whether you stood forward in his favor or not. You ask again did I not

make a stroke at you in the convention unprovoked, you cannot mean by this that I was wrong to differ in Opinion with you, it cannot be, I do not at present recollect the question I remember well there was warmth, but if I know myself I then thought you was first warm, You say again did I not shun your house, I never purposly did, but could I possibly make you a formal visit, when after the time You told me you was in friendship, I wrote to you about your election as member to Congress & also wrote a tickett to you by my father to call and see me & you did not, and after all I had previously heard. No Sir, that would be courting friendship indeed. you ask did I not at the election suspect you & your friends for being oposed to your interest & tell Capt. Maxwell[5] that there was a plan formed by Governor Blount & William Donnelson. As to your friends I will remark; Colo. Hays told me himself he was oposed to my election & walked the court yard to get votes & Sir I told Capt. Maxwell that Colo. Donnelson had received a letter from Govr. Blount, (I think my information was from Sampson Williams & that he brought the letter) in which Govr. Blount requested him to offer & knowing that Blount was unfriendly towards me & that Colo. Donelson did not offer till late, I told Capt. Maxwell that it must be to injure my interest, but as to you no man ever heard me say anything at that time, you may draw such conclusions (as to the first breach of friendship) from these premisss as is fairly deducible, you mention that the latter part of my letter is so obscure that you cannot give it an answer, yet you undertake to say something with respect to *retorting & the first law of nature* mentioned in mine, when just above you say you do as you are done by. pray give me the same liberty. as to your friends that I mentioned in my letter I will refer you to Mr. Saml. Donnelson, I shall conclude with one sentence more. To confess a fault that is none, out of fear, is indeed mean, but not to be afraid of standing in one, is brutish. I am your's as usual

John McNairy

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 29–31.

1. John McNairy's home.
2. Letters not found.
3. The court case in question was *Sharp v. McNairy* in 1793. Jackson was attorney for the plaintiff in this case whose cause and judgment are not known. Sharp was appointed justice of the peace and first major of the Sumner County militia in 1790 (T-Davidson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Book B, p. 117; Blount, *Journal*, 44).
4. McNairy is referring to two elections in which he assumed Jackson opposed his candidacy—election to the Constitutional Convention of 1796, and election to the superior court in the same year. McNairy won both elections but never served on the state court. He also possibly refers to Jackson's preference of Howell Tatum for appointment as federal district judge in Tennessee, a contest which McNairy also won earlier in the year.
5. James Maxwell was appointed a captain in the Davidson County militia in 1791 (Blount, *Journal*, 52).

To John Sevier

Nashville May 8th 1797

Sir

From your friendly Communications to me whilst I was in philadelphia, I was Convinced, you had been rightly informed of the Expressions, made use of by me at the Election of the General and field officers of the militia for this District, with Respect to your official Conduct, in Communicating your Constitutional power as the Executive of the State to another and had truly Construed it, to be, the right of Every Citizen, to take notice of the official Conduct of any officer of Government and Express their Sentiments, thereon;

But Sir behold my surprise; when I returned, and found that amidst, those friendly Communications to me, you had wrote a letter to General James Robertson, and another to Mr. Joel Lewis, in which you had made use of the following Languge respecting me, "that you did not reguard the Scurrilous Expressions of a poor pitifull petty fogging Lawyer, and you treated them with Contempt" Those Sir, are Expressions, that my feelings are not accustomed to, and which my Conduct through life by no means merits, and which, Sir, I will not, tamely submit to.

With Respect, to the Scurrillity mentioned in your letters, as having been made use of by me, it is necessary here to State facts and from thence Enquire whether the Expressions deserves the Epithet "*Scurrilous*"

I was present, at the Election as a private Citizen, and Conceived I had no right to interfere, as the representatives of the Citizens (the officers Elected by them) were Convened for the purpose of Electing the officers, pointed out by the Constitution, to be Elected by them, and who alone were Legally and Constitutionally authorised to Conduct, and Debate upon any question at the Election and when I heard your Constitutional powers to transfer any of your official duties to another, questioned and brought under Debate, was Still determined to be Silent; But Seeing Mr. Joel Lewis rise upon the question, and to Enforce his reasoning produce a private letter wrote him by you, and viewing him in the same situation of Every other private Citizen, without Just right of Debate; Viewing sir with horror, a private letter from the Executive of the State, produced to influence the Officers to do that, which in my oppion was an unconstitutional act, and which would Establish a precedent dangerous to the rights of the people, I proceded to reply to Mr. Lewis with some warmth, and observed in substance as follows; I was sorry, that I was compelled to Expose the ignorance of the governor, in his attempting to Communicate to another, those duties, that by the Constitution was Confined to him alone, and in the Debate I further observed that it mattered not, that the power was transferred to agood man, the Constitutional right, being tacitly surrendered and the president [precedent] once Established, the Executive might transfer the power to any person Even to

Thomas Mcfarlin If living. These were the substance of my Expressions in Reply to Mr. Lewis, without personal referrence to your Charector further than the rules of argument and the Conduct of Mr. Lewis Justified

Mr. Lewis, Certainly meant, to put himself, indecently at the head of a party, and when I Saw him produce your Letter to influence unconstitutionally an Election, in which he ought to have had no concern.

The first Idea that Struck me was that he was authorised so to do, by you, otherwise, he would not, have taken the Liberty, to produce your Letter; whether this was the Case, you alone can determin—from which I must Still Conclude, that my Expressions did not merrit the *Epithet* "Scurrilous"

But Sir let me ask why those private letters Containing those Expressions respecting me, why not (If you thought I had injured you,) the letter directly to me, calling upon me for an Explanation of the Injury I had done you, why Sir, this private attack on my Charector to a man (Mr. Lewis) that was my Enemy, who publickly Shew it in the Court yard, which I suppose was Countenanced by you, or he would not have taken the Liberty of Shewing it to the publick, *but this rests with you, whether this is the case or not,* & all this in my absence, this Conduct requires an Explanation and the Injury done my private Charector and feelings requires redress

An answer to this Letter is Expected. I am Sir your Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Presant." AL draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 32–33. The draft differs insignificantly from the recipient's copy.

From John Sevier

Belviu[1] 8 May 1797

Sir

your letter of this day[2] is before me, and to which I reply in a concise, & I trust satisfactory manner.

permit me however in the first place to remark, that while I am particularly desirous of being at peace with all mankind my heart recoils at and disdains the idea of passing over in silence an unjustifiable attack on my character. I do not think it necessary to state the reasons which determined me to send blank commissions for the Cavalry officers of Mero district to General Robertson. My inclination however leads me to declare, that in doing so I was neither actuated by party spirit or any other improper motive, but thought that I was strictly within the line of my duty. If in this or any other instance I have violated the Constitution, to the proper authority I am accountable.

Your public observations of my official conduct was represented to me as unfriendly & illiberal, I do not at present recollect the particular expressions; But Sir the inferance I drew was, that they merited the Epithet

Scurrilous, and proceeded from a wish to injure my reputation; which produced in me that spirit of resentment which exists in the breast of every good man. Thus impressed I wrote the letters you allude to. The expressions you have Quoted might probably have been used; Some of them I am sure were; at that period it was not a matter of consequence to me who saw them. I viewed you as my enemy and thus was not choice in my language. On your way to philadelphia (before which the letters were written) I expected to have seen you, and intended to have had personal conferance, but in this I was disappointed. A few days after you had set out for Congress, a letter from Genl. Robertson placed the matter in a differant point of view, and my resentment was greatly softened; on the return of Judge Claiborne my mind was considerably relieved; from that character I received a Statement of the business which I fully confided in, & Which led me to conclude that altho (in my opinion) your Attack upon my public Character was unmerited, I was not authorised to view you as a private enemy. Be not Surprised then, at my communications to you while at the northward. My duties in office dictated the proprity of corresponding with you, & my feelings led me to the using of a friendly language. Thus Sir in General terms I have Answered your letter. My reputation Mr. Jackson is to me my only treasure; it is the greatest pleasure of my declining years; I have laboured to merit the esteem and confidence of my Countrymen, and the great object of my political life, has been to promote the Welfare of this part of the Western country; now the State of Tennessee. How far I have Succeeded is not for me to determine.

The voice of calumny has more then once been busied in trying to effect my political Distruction; I have had too many attacks upon my own character, to be desirous of attacking that of any other Citizen. rest assured then Sir, Any observations I made in the letters you have quoted, were not bottomed on malice; they were the language of A man who thought himself highly injured, and if it betrayed a little imprudence, I will here add that like yourself when passion agitates my Breast I cannot view things in the calm light of mild philosophy. Your most obedt. Hbl. Sevt.

John Sevier

PS. an answer is requested

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 31–32.

1. Bellview, John McNairy's home, where Sevier stayed on his trip to Nashville.
2. AJ to John Sevier, May 8, 1797.

To John McNairy

Nashville May 9th 1797

Sir

your Letter of the 4th Instant[1] is now before me and was handed me by Mr. Mitchel this day, I cannot help observing, the date, and the time of delivery, and how closely your letters Keeps pace with another Subject, Communicated to me whilst in philadelphia, and now under Consideration.



JOHN SEVIER

John Sevier, six-term governor of Tennessee, was Jackson's chief rival for political and military power.

But to attend to the substance of your letter, as I do not intend following you in Detail, and for this reason, that you requested Candeur of me in your letter to me in philadelphia[2]; in the Essence of Candeur I dealt with you, and you Sir in the Instance of the Suit of Sharp, made Such an infraction upon the Strict principles of Friendship, which was persued by your Jealous inquiries with Respect to my friendship, that Convinced me, that unless you were Convicted in your own mind, that you had given cause to me; no longer to be in habits of friendship with you, such Conduct, would not have been persued by you, and the information I Recd. on the day you applied to me in the Street of Nashvill to know if there was any plotts in Contemplation at Knoxville to prevent you from being appointed as Judge, and which I recd. immediately after Determined me in my mind, that you were not capable of true principles of friendship, and that my friendship was attached to a Jealous reed not to be Depended on; I Shall only take notice of one or two sentences of your Letter; you observe that before the Election for members to meet in Convention you were informed by your Brother Andrew that I was heard to say "that I was not your friend, and that I did not wish that you Should be Elected" But this I find upon Calling on your Brother is misrepresented by you (as many parts of your Letter would turn out to be Should I put myself to the Trouble of Enquiry, which I do not mean to do) he says he was informed, that I had said I was not your friend but I wished you to be Elected, and cannot well recollect his informant, but the person that he thinks informed him disavows it (do not construe this as so as to draw Andrews veracity in question) but it Shews upon what foundation your Jealousy rested and your Conduct towards Colo. Donelson, Shewed (and for that purpose mentioned in my letter) how litter [little] reguard you had for Strict friendship, in him you always found a steadfast friend, without disguise, and upon what futile grounds your Jealousy was raised, and now Sir I have to observe why as you were in possession, of those grounds of suspicion (you say you were) you did not Communicate them to me, my information respecting your Jealous Conduct and Enquiries had never reached me, untill after the Convention, and a great part of it, after your Enquiry at me with respect to the plotts against you at Knoxville, and with Respect to my attachment to Major Tatam, and propossing him as a Judge, the world, I hope knows I am his friend, and I hope always to Continue So, and I told you I had named him as a Judge to a circle of the member of Convention. but to hasten to the last Sentence of your letter which is the only part, that Deserves my Serious attention, "you say to Confess a fault through fear, is indeed mean, but not to be afraid, of standing in one is brutish," If this Sentence is intended to be, by you Confined to yourself, (as I conceive you to be the first Egressor) you need not be confined long to a Brutish situation *as the door is open* but If intended for me, we are at Issue; and I do Reply, that it is an ungentleman puppy like Expression, and these Expressions *I wish to be taken in the worst sense of the* words. I am

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 34–35.

1. John McNairy to AJ, May 4, 1797.

2. No letters written by McNairy to Jackson while the latter was in Philadelphia have been found.

To John Sevier

Nashville. May 10th 1797

Sir

your Letter of, the 8th instant,[1] has Recd. Every Consideration, which I have been able to give, and be assured Sir, that your Sentiments and ideas on abstract principles, entirely accord with my own. Facts may be mistated, and it is not improbable they were, in the Instance before us. I can assure you Sir, that at the time the Expressions were made use of by me, in the case of the Election I was neither your political nor private Enemy nor am I yet inclined to be So, but I feel the Sweetness and necessity of protecting my feelings and Reputation whenever they are maliciously injured, as, sensibly as yourself or any other person.

It is with pleasure Sir, I now Remark to you, that I think you had no *malicious* design to injure my reputation, and that your Letters proceded from the warmth of the moment.

That you were not, actuated by party Spirit I hope, and am willing to believe was the case, though I can assure you Governor Sevier, that when I Saw Mr. Joel Lewis making use of your private Letter for a publick purpose I had a right to think otherwise

Far be it from me to think, Sir, that for any Errors, in the discharge of your duties, you are answerable, Except in a Constitutional manner, but for malicious Slander all men are answerable at the Bar of honor. This I hope applies to neither of us, in the present case

Permit me Sir, to request in future, that as far as it respects myself, you will pay some attention, to the Essential distinction between observations, involving your political conduct by way of *argument*, and such as are malicious and personal.

In reguard to the Conduct of Mr. Lewis, I have nothing to say in this Letter, Except that as by producing your private letter, *to answer his own purpose*. It unavoidably brought your political Conduct in View, If Mr. Lewis produced your letter without your approbation he is answerable to you and not to me. one thing is Certain, and needs no demonstration, from the nature of the Transaction Itself; that the warmth of argument originated between Mr. Lewis and myself; upon this Subject, no doubt Mr. Lewis is pretty well informed, If he is not he may be.

From the impressions I now hold, It will give me pleasure to Converse with you, personally on this Subject, in the presence of Such of our friends as may be agreable to you and myself to name. Be pleased therefore to State some Convenient place and time in Nashville where I can See you[2]

your most obedient Servant

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier present." AL draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 35.

1. John Sevier to AJ, May 8, 1797.

2. In the draft this paragraph reads: "From the impressions I now hold sir I can assure you that it will give me pleasure, to converse personally with you upon this or any other subject. Be pleased therefore to state some particular time when I can see you at your own room."

From John Sevier

Nashville 11 May 1797

Sir

your very polite letter of yesterday,[1] calls for an immediate and candid reply: I take pleasure in assuring you that I never was nor am I yet, either your private or political enemy; A man of merit will always find me his friend, and I am a foe Only to such who in private and public life continue to act dishonorable and disgraceful. The objects of us both seem to be an honorable reconciliation. When men act cooly and dispassionately this may easily be effected, and if language of sincerity be used, that reconciliation may be durable.

You propose a personal conferance and that I shall name the time when, and the persons to be present, Since you wish this formality to be observed, and which I myself think necessary, I have no objection, I shall continue in Town until the adjournment of the court, and it will be agreable to me, to meet you at any place you will please to name; as to the characters present, I have no particular choice, my friends Captain Sparks and Judge Claiborne is now with me, and if it is not inconveinant to General Robertson I shall ask them to accompany me.

Before I conclude, I must remark that it is the characteristic of a noble mind to acknowledge an Error when convinced, and however disposed we both may be, regardless of personal consequences, to preserve the Sweetness of our feelings, and carefully to guard the respectability of our characters, I trust that if it should appear on investigation that either of us has acted somewhat rash and imprudent, that the proper concessions will be made, and that if a reconciliation should ensue, that the consequences will be, the future existence of not a nominal but real friendship. Accept Sir My respects Your Hbl. Servt.

John Sevier

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 36. Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson present."

1. AJ to John Sevier, May 10, 1797.

From John McNairy

Bellview 12th of May 1797.

Sir

I postponed answering yours of the 9th instant[1] untill I saw my brother on the Subject of misrepresentation expressed by You, on speaking with him, he says that he is not possitive, but thinks I am wrong in this, that *you did not wish me elected* but that the amount of it was that you did not like me, yet you thought I ought to be elected Whether the information to him was Authentic, it is impossible for me absolutely to determine. You mention you will take no further notice of my letter except the last sentence, on which you Observe, that if *this sentence is intended to be by me confined to myself, as I have been the agressor that You have only to Observe that I need not remain any lenth of time in my brutish situation*, if you are of opinion that being afraid of standing in a fault is brutish I am content to remain in that brutish situation always, but I am convenced you will agree with me that the man who is not afraid of standing in a fault degrades himself beneath the Charector of a man & consequently a brute, that sentence now under consideration, when wrote was intended to apply to that part of my letter which takes notice of the bussiness of Sharp[2] or to any other circumstance in my life which may have been in error, as a reason for its application I do not recollect one word in my letter which charges you with want of candor in your last letter from Philadelphia & endeavoured to state my reasons to You, it was impossible for me to tell what would be Your reply but I expected candour, therefore it could not apply as by you last stated, Yeour replication altho—conditional (before you knew my construction) evidence a degree of worth if not a disposition undfriendly to a discussion of the differences existing between us, But Sir if any of my words or actions have made me responsible, I am ready to answer for them as honor may direct.

I am

John McNairy

P. S. if I should request you for a copy of this letter I hope youl grant me one as I have not a copy of it all & company urging me to start with them.

McN

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 36–37. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esquire Present"; endorsed: ". . . *a coopy requested.*"

1. AJ to John McNairy, May 9, 1797.
2. *Sharp* v. *McNairy* (see John McNairy to AJ, May 4, 1797, n. 3).

To John McNairy

Nashville. 12th May 1797

Sir

Your Letter of this day[1] is now before me upon which permit me to remark in a few words; that is observable, that the harsh and grating expressions in the latter part are understood to apply to yourself. This Sir was not accepted in that sense by me. Not through inattention I conceve was the idea taken up, as from experience in life; I have been accustomed to hear men speak of their own failings at least in milder terms. From this cause together with the uncertainty of the tenor of the letter, I was led to adopt the opinion: Your Letter informs me I was wrong in that particular; but I must in candor say sir, however immaterial it may be to you, that my feelings in regard to the violation of our once intimate friendship are not healed.

To give you any other information would be uncandid. Let the matter drop here; as members of civilized Society, I indulge the idea that we shall pass through life in an easy manner; with the help of those rules and forms of politeness which such a state ought to impose upon every man. A Coopy of your Letter, to which this is an answer you shall have, at any time so Long as it remains by me I am Sir yr. mo. ob. serv.

[Andrew Jackson]

AL, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 37. Endorsement states that this is a copy.

1. John McNairy to AJ, May 12, 1797.

To John Sevier

Nashville 13th May 1797

Sir

I attended at the room, appointed, and waited to have the pleasure of seeing you untill half after nine and professional business prevents me from waiting any longer. I am Sir your most ob Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Esqr."

From John Sevier

Nashville 13 May 1797

Sir

Your note of to day[1] was handed me, by Mr. Lewis, permit me to assure you that I am extremely sorry that I could not attend in time. I did not know that your professional business would interfere having heard, you had declined practice.[2]

I will do myself the honor of waiting on you this evening if agreable to you I have the honor to be sir Your mo. ob. Servt.

John Sevier

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 37. Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson esquire present."

1. AJ to John Sevier, May 13, 1797.
2. Jackson effectively terminated his law practice when he entered Congress in late 1796 and handled only a few cases afterward.

To John Sevier

Nashville May 13th 1797

Sir

I have in answer to your note[1] Recd. by Capt Sparks, to observe that I am Compelled to leave town this Evening When I will be happy to See you at any time and any place without any kind of formality I am Sir with Respect Yr Mo ob Serv

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PPiU-Brackenridge Coll. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Esqr. present."

1. John Sevier to AJ, May 13, 1797.

From Meeker, Cochran & Company

May 19, 1797, Philadelphia; ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Thanks Jackson for letter of April 12 (not found), introducing Sampson Williams; promises to help Williams conclude his business.

From Willie Blount

Knoxville June 23rd 1797

Dear Sir,

I have seen in some northern print as late as June the 2nd a paragraph stating that General Chas. Cotesworth Pinkney, General John Marshall and—Dana the chief Justice of the State of Massachusets are appointed envoys extraordinaries to the republic of France,[1] I am unable to vouch for the authenticity of it, some among us believe it and others do not. Compliments to my acquaintances in your part of the world. I am with respect, your Obedient Servant

Willie Blount

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esquire Davidson County Mero District [by] Mr. Muir."

1. Francis Dana declined the appointment because of ill health. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was appointed in Dana's place.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Knoxville July 20th 1797

Dear Sir,

I had promised myself the pleasure to address a Letter to you by the return of Colo: Hays, but at the period of his departure, an uncommon pressure of private business engaged my Attention. I now Sir resume my pen, with a view of writing to you freely and without reserve; A manner I use only to those, in whose friendship I feel myself secure. In the first place I will remark, that my omiting to call at your House, on my way from Nashville proceeded not from a want of esteem or respect, but from a wish not to separate from a Company then bound to Knoxville; and let me here add, that when I visit Mero again, I shall not fail to take a view of that Country Seat you so much admire, and for the pleasures of which, you so willingly withdraw from all the variety and gaiety of Philadelphia.

The domestic news of this Country, is very much confined; electioneering is the order of the Day, and every neighbourhood is convulsed by the intrigues of rival candidates for popular favour: Here then is (with me) a proof of the superiority of a Republican Form of Government to any other; It furnishes so great excitement to the pursuits of virtue and patriotism, and holds out to merit such certain and lasting Honors, that a spirit of emulation seems to prevade all ran[ks] of people.

I am well pleased to learn, that the running of the Boundary Line near Cumberland, has been pleasing to the people; I have heard that a vast tract fertile Land is secured, and that all the wishes of your Citizens are embraced.

It is feared, that on extending the Holston Boundary discontents may arise; I am enclined to think, that a number of well-improved Farms will be left out, but sincerely hope, that the Conduct of my Countrymen will be marked with prudence; and that they will seek relief in a constitutional manner from the constituted Authorities. I am myself Sir, a zealous advocate for a continuance of peace on our Frontiers. I am of opinion, that it is necessary to the welfare and happiness of my fellow Citizens, and pray God, that the running of the Lines, may not prove fatal to its existence.

So far as relates to foreign Relations, accounts from the Northward, render the situation of America precarious: France still continues her spoliations on our commerce, and England as usual, do not on all occasions respect our Flag. I have heard from good authority, that there was a party in Congress decidedly for War, but late information from Europe had considerably moderated their Tempers, and a reconciliation seems now to be the general wish. I earnestly hope this may be effected. Disputes between nations, like those between Individuals, may always be amicably and honorably adjusted. All that is necessary is, that the parties Act with moderation, observe an even temper of mind, and proceed with candour. And such is my reliance on the wisdom and virtue of the Gentlemen sent on an embassy to France, that I am strong in belief, that their negociations with the Directory will strengthen our Alliance with that gallant nation—A nation who have established a free Republic on the overthrow of Tyranny, and risen Superior to the Attacks of Combined Europe. Proud Austria has at length sued for peace, and owned a Conqueror; Bonaparte has been the able negociator, what the dictates of reason and Justice, could not effect, his sword has forced; and I hope, this is only a prelude to the final downfall of Kingship and Priestship which have for so many ages held the world in Chains.

An intercepted Letter[1] of our old acquaintance Mr. Wm. Blount is the subject of general Conversation, and has given rise to various conjectures. On this matter I can only say, "I am sorry the Letter was ever written." My friend Mr. Cocke appears desirous to be re-elected a senator, if no Candidate should rise in Cumberland, I believe Mr. Campbell or Mr. Anderson will be his rival; the former Gentleman is avowedly so, and his writings on behalf of the Frontier People, have acquired him a considerable Influence in that quarter.

Mr. Rhea offers for the Assembly, and is equally solicitous to serve in the Congress of the United States: I am still inclined to aspire to that honor, and it is at present my intention to persevere to the last. The opposition I meet with, serves only to encrease my exertions, it is not in the power of mortals to command success, but I shall labour to deserve it.

A report is in circulation here, that in some of the Counties in Cumberland, great pains have already been taken to defeat my election, and that some of the most influential Characters appear opposed to me; it is to me a subject of regret, that I possess not the Confidence of these Gentlemen, and

am comforted with a reflection, that on a longer acquaintance they will more fully confide in me; If however ungenerous attempts should be made (which is only possible) to injure me; I must ask my friends to appear in my behalf, since I cannot be present to defend myself. In this District, the votes will be nearly equally divided, & Cumberland must decide; if as is said by some, Mr. Rhea outpolls me there along way, my election is gone.

I need not say to you; that I love my Country—That honored with the confidence in my fellow Citizens, like a watchful Centinal I should carefully guard those Rights and privileges which they had confided to my care. It is true, I possess not that useful Knowledge (experience) which generally accompanys old age: But Sir born about the period, when the wrongs of America first fired her Citizens with resentment, I early formed an attachment for *Liberty* and my *Country*. And my greatest pride would consist in contributing to the support of the *former*, and becoming useful to the *latter*. But it is not for me to determine how far I deserve the honorable Trust I aspire to, the choice is with my Countrymen.

The payment of Seviers expedition, has hightened the esteem of the people, for the General Government, and secured to yourself a permanent interest; the stationing of a Regiment in Tennessee, must be pleasing to every man of reflection; the prevalence of Industry in our state & her consequent advancement to wealth and respectability, afford to me considerable satisfaction; and cannot be ascribed to any other cause, but the peace on our Frontiers, and the effects of our admission into the Union: A Union which I trust the people of the Western Country will cling to, as the great Nursery of their welfare and the Parent of all their Rights.

I am now upon the third sheet; your patience must be fatigued and I will hasten to a conclusion.

Suffer me to ask an acknowledgement of this Letter, and to express a wish to be favored frequently with your communications.

I beg you Sir, to accept of the very sincere and respectful Attachment of—Your friend & Servant.

William Charles Cole Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Blount's letter to James Carey, Indian interpreter at Tellico Blockhouse, discussing plans to bring Indian allies into the Blount Conspiracy, can be found in *ASP, Foreign Relations*, II, 76–77. The letter came into the hands of President Adams, who brought it to the attention of Congress. As a result the House voted articles of impeachment against Blount on July 7, 1797, and the Senate expelled him the following day on charges of conspiracy. The investigation which followed disclosed Blount's plan to launch an attack in cooperation with the British fleet upon Spanish Florida and Louisiana and to seize control of the provinces for Britain (John Fenno, printer, *Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, Appointed to Prepare and Report Articles of Impeachment Against William Blount. . . .* [1797] by order of the U. S. House of Representatives).

From David Shelby[1]

August 4th 1797

Sir

Your Letter[2] with the Locations of Evans's & Bledsoes Entering come safe to hand, as it appears that the authority of a Guardian is not Sufficient to Justify the arbitrateing or refering a dispute of land in which his ward is concerned, The next most eligible mode of deciding the controversy alluded to in your letter is in my opinion that of an amicable Suit, it being the mode that will be attended with the least expence consequently the most advantegeous to the Heirs of Col. Bledsoe,[3] their affairs not being in a Situation to prosecute or defend an expensive law Suit, and for my own part I doubt not of compleat Justice being done in a Suit of that nature. I will consult the other Guardian on the Subject but in the mean time I think you may make every necessary arrangement to bring the matter to a decision at next Court[4] not having the least doubt but that they will acquisce I am Sir with respect Your Mo. Humbl. Servant

David Shelby

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire Davidson County."

1. David Shelby moved to the Cumberland area about 1785. He was appointed clerk of the Sumner County court of pleas and quarter sessions in 1790 and represented that county at the Constitutional Convention of 1796. His wife was a daughter and heir of Anthony Bledsoe (Blount, *Journal,* 43; Walter T. Durham, *The Great Leap Westward: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee, from its Beginnings to 1805,* Gallatin, 1969, pp. 34, 75, 102).

2. Not found.

3. Anthony Bledsoe (1733–88) was appointed first colonel of the Davidson County militia in 1784. He and his brother Isaac (1735–93) immigrated to the Cumberland area from Virginia in 1783. They built forts about three miles north of Bledsoe's Lick, were surveyors of military lands, and became large landowners in Sumner County. Both were killed by Indians (Durham, *Sumner County to 1805,* 34, 53, 195–98).

4. For an explanation of the controversy, see AJ to Robert Hays, January 25, 1798, n.2.

From Hugh White[1]

So. Carolina York County Sept. 9th 1797

Mr. Jackson,

The intimacy that subsided between us in our puerile State Gives me the More Assurance of your friendship, & our former Acquaintance was the whole cause of Giving you the trouble of Accepting of these lines at this Juncture of time.

I pray, you be so Good, as to look over the formallity of my Introduction, and excuse the diction of the penman as his Ideas was some-what confused

by Reason of the Barrenness of invention—or the Shortness of time that I had notice of Convaying a Letter to you.

The first Request that I shall make, is for you to write me an Answer by the first Opportunity Concerning the Land and Cituation of the Country and next the particular Advantages of Traffick & Commerce and what disadvantages might attend the Same.

I have had it in View to come to your part of the world some time-ago with an Intention to purchase Land, if the Country appeared to me to be a place of profits or Utillity, & then to Set out in the Mercantile line in some part or other of that Country.

My motive for Moveing over the Mountains is in a Great Measure for Health only for I am Very well Settled at this time here. Let me make it a Request once more to you not to Neglect to write me all the particulars that I have Requested of You—and now I rest satisfied after subscribing myself.

Your Real frind & Hble. Servt.

Hugh White
Fare-well

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Mr. Andrew Jackson Esqr. Handed by Mr. J. Baxter."

1. Probably a boyhood friend of Jackson's; not Hugh Lawson White.

Certificate of Election to the United States Senate

State of Tennessee. October 19, 1797

The Legislature of the state aforesaid on the twenty sixth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, having in pursuance of the constitution of the United States of America, chosen the Honorable Andrew Jackson esquire, a Senator from this State, to serve for the term of six years, from the third day of March last past.

I John Sevier Governor in and over the state aforesaid, do hereby certify the same to the Senate of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal at Knoxville this 19th day of October 1797.

By the Governor. John Sevier
Wm. Maclin, Secretary.

DS, DNA-RG 46, U.S. Senate, Credentials of Senators, Box 30 (South Dakota and Tennessee).

From Joshua Hadley

Sumner County Oct. 22d 1797

Dr. Sir

I Must beg leave to request you to present the Hon Robt. Williams[1] with the enclosed Order for 126 Pounds North Carolina Currency and Receive the amount for me and then Write me by Post I also have wrote Mr. Williams on the business which letter I leave Open for you to understand the business and then to seal it should you get the Money and write me to that purpose. I then can git the Money at Nashville for an Order on you. Thare may be said perhaps something about the depreciation of the Money as he got it I suppose in Paper money last winter at Raleigh a Dollar pased for 10/ and What they are now I leave you to judge

For Your
Joshua Hadly

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Hon Andrew Jackson." Enclosure not found.

1. A member of Congress from North Carolina, 1797–1803.

To Robert Hays

Knoxville November 2nd 1797

Dr. Col

This will be handed you by your old acquaintance and my old friend William Crawford who, I met with this morning at this place. He is going to that Country to refit his weather beaten Constitution, and to fix upon a spot to Situate himself on for life. he has intirely left of[f] Drink and I am in hopes will profit by his imprudence—anything that you can do for him I am convinced your goodness of heart, will Excite you to do, I mean in giving him information, of the Country. Should he Stand in need of any Small Supplies will thank you to furnish him and I will be accountable to you therfor.

Upon the Subject of the Mercantile business I am Sorry we had not more Conversation, But Sir Send on your Grant, by Mr. Wiggins and I will Try to do the needfull, for your price and I will try to get more, If possible, however I will not Sell for less than you name

I intend upon mature deliberation If you Send on the Grant, to lay in about Six thousand Dollars Stock, perhap more—but this will be regulated by your advice If we dip into the business It will be necessary lay in a Sufficient Stock, So that the profits may be an object. But you may rest Satisfied that I will not run in Debt.

I reached this place last Evening where I found Mr. Claibourn, with whom I Expect to go on. My horse is verry sick. perhaps I may Send him back and ride one of Mr. Loves as far as Winchester. This I would do could I be Certain of funds, to purchase another at Winchester on my return. If we go into the Mercantile business It will be necessary to forward me some small sum to discharge the freitage to pitsburgh.

I must now beg of you to try to amuse Mrs. Jackson and prevent her from fretting. the situation in which I left her—(*Bathed in Tears*) fills me with woe. Indeed Sir, It has given me more pain than any Event of my life—but I trust she will not remain long in her dolefull mood, but will again be Cheerfull. Could I learn, that, that was the case I coul[d b]e Satisfied.

Your attention to her, and to my old friend Mr. Crawford, will Create a Debt of Gratitude that Shall never be forgotten by me. I will Expect to hear from you by the first post and Every post. My respects to Mrs. Hays and believe me to be with Esteem your friend Sincerely

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 38–39. Addressed: "Col. Robert Hays Near Nashvill [by] Wm. Crawford Esqr."

To William Cocke

[Montgomery Ct. House][1] Nov 9th 1797

Sr.

When I last saw you I concieved that the first letter you wd. receive from me wd. be a letter of friendship but sir some recent information of your extraordinary conduct compels me to make use of the language of reproach.

Your sacrificing all private confidence by making publick my private letter[2] merits & receives my utmost indignation, Sir the baseness of your heart in violating a confidenc reposed in you in an hour of intimate friendship should as I conceived it was between you & me, by the most solemn obligation will bring down the indignation of the thinking part of mankind upon you & the thunderbolt you were preparing for me will burst upon your own head, it will occasion that part of mankind, that heretofore view'd you worthy of publick confidence to pause a moment & reflect how far a man is worthy of publick confidence who has violated all kind of *private* at the Shrine of malice occasioned by goaded disappointment, the Western world will think for themselves like freemen as they are & view the man who has made such sacrifice as you have done, capable of betraying all publick confidence to private interest.[3]

I wish not to inquire into the motives of your conduct, it is enough for me to know the baseness of a mind, that could under any pretext whatever

violate a confidence that under the banners of a close & intimate friendship was reposed in him.

It will not palliate the crime there being nothing in the letter that was necessary to be kept sacred, your intentions were as criminal as tho it had contain'd treason your object must have been to have made use of it to my injury and that in an ungentlemanlike manner, but sir as you have step'd forward to injure me in the publick mind, you will pardon me for also stepping forward, & pronouncing to the World the act you have been guilty of & then the world may judge between you & me, you will also pardon me for retracting, that good opinion that I publicly expressed of your publick conduct when I now am convinced, that all your publick acts that I heretofore thought were bottom'd on publick good, were founded on the broad basis of private Interest & *popularity* & I am supported in this opinion by *your* late conduct, *by your stepping forward to raise your own popularity, by sacrificing your private confidence,* by which means you thought to destroy mine

Sir your conduct in shewing my letter to your greatest Enemy, a man whom you view'd with contempt & calumniated in the bitterness of your Soul—when with me in Philadelphia last in order to reconcile him to you & bring him over to your party adds still to your disgrace & he must deprecate the act

You now are at liberty to shew this letter if you please with the others when I return you & myself will have an ecclaircisement of the business & let me assure you, that if the publick can repose confidence in you I never can

I am Sr. yr. mo. ob Servt.

Andrew Jackson

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 40–41. Addressed: "Coll. Willm. Cocke Hawkins County State of Tennessee pr. Via Post." Location on dateline is from endorsement.

1. Montgomery County, Va.
2. Not found.
3. The controversy probably resulted from Jackson's election to Cocke's U. S. Senate seat in September. In part Jackson's election was a response to the Cumberland area's need for representation in the Senate, both Cocke and Anderson being from East Tennessee, but to a larger degree it was a reflection of William Blount's continued power in the state. When Cocke voted for Blount's expulsion from the Senate in July, he forfeited future support from the Blount faction, whereas Jackson's unwavering loyalty earned him the Senate seat. Cocke responded by circulating Jackson's letter, content unknown, and Jackson challenged him to a duel. Apparently a meeting was avoided through arbitration of the dispute. Other letters in this exchange appear under dates of June 24 and 25, 1798.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 19 November 1797.

Sir

Since you left Tennessee two indians was inhumanly murdered, near the mouth of Stones river; the circumstances are reported; that the indians at

Hays's station was a little intoxicated, and boasted of their war exploits, said they had killed Hays,[1] the former owner of the station, and a young man of the name of McCown[2] near the same place, in the course of a day or two afterwards the two indians were found near their camp, both dead, and shot through their bodies. Notwithstanding the murder being thus committed, the indians on the Cumberland road, and every where else, seem friendly disposed, and say no damage shall be done on their side as a retaliation for their people killed.

Several persons suspected have been apprehended, but no proof of the overt act could be had.

The people on what is called the indian lands, appear to be in great distress, some have removed, and others have not, and say they will not, and again others that did remove, have returned, what will be the consequence I am not able to foretel, but I realy fear the event; I need not request you to use your utmost exertions in behalf of those distressed people, for I am well assured you will, and if any thing can be done in their favour, it will lay both the people and myself under very great obligations.

I am with great and sincere respect Your most Obedient servant

(signed) John Sevier

The Honorable Andrew Jackson, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne. } separately

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Samuel Hays (Hayes), a signer of the Cumberland Compact, established a trading station on Stones River in 1783 and was killed by Indians in 1793. Jackson became guardian of his five children (Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents,* 20; Haywood, *Tennessee,* 143, 380; T-Davidson County Wills and Inventories, 1794–1805, II, 20).

2. James McCown, who was killed in 1794 (Putnam, *Middle Tennessee,* 502).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 26 November 1797

Sir

I did myself the honor of communicating to you in my last of the [19th] Instant,[1] in which I mentioned the distressed situation of the people over the line; their apprehensions are still increasing, and a general clamour throughout the state prevails against the regid, and exorbitant measures about to be carried into execution, under a pretext, that the indian lands are encroached upon,[2] altho they are fully acquainted and sensible their claim, has been extinguished upwards of twenty years ago, for which Henderson and company have received from the state of North Carolina, a very large compensation; also the same company was largely compensated, by the

state of Virginia, for an extinguishment of the same kind, in consequence of which the state of Kentucky, has not been deprived of one acre of the lands included within her limits; and the settlements of that government are daily increasing without any molestation from the General Government, notwithstanding the extinguishment of the indian claims stands on the very same ground with that of Tennessee.[3] It is painful to hear the cries of the people of this state, against a partial conduct in favour of a Savage tribe, that can only be noticed, or favoured for their atrocious murders, roberies, and a desolute wantonness to commit every diabolical crime, that could possibly suggest itself to savage invention.

A great number of people are determined to descend the Mississippi, and if the measures are pursued, that now so impertinently stare us in the face, I fear one half our citizens will flock over into another government,[4] indeed they are now doing it daily. Instead of our state in its infancy being encouraged fostered, and matured, it appears that measures are calculating to check and destroy the happiness, if not its existence.

Suppose our deligation, on proviso no other mode could be effected, would propose to extinguish the indian claim a second time, at our own expence; certainly if the General Government had any intention of doing any thing to benefit us, they will not object to a measure purely right in itself, and without cost to the Union.

The prevention of a settlement, at or near the muscle shoals is a manifest injury done the whole western country, and as long as it is the case, we shall be debared from the navigation which lead by the way of Moabile, perhaps an outlet to commerce equal if not superior to any in the United States. Permit me to remark to you, that the American line will cross low down on the bay of Moabile, which will include a number of inhabitants there within our line, there is also now settled high up on Tom Bigby river a considerable number of families, supposed to be about the distance of one hundred miles from the Muscel Shoals,[5] directly in the way to Moabile; the distance from the shoals, to the town of Moabile does not exceed two hundred miles, the portage a cross from the Tennessee, to the Bigby, is about thirty, and to where the tide ebbs and flows not more than one hundred. I state these circumstances to you Sir, to explain and evince, in what an advantageous manner our intercourse and commerce may be carried on with, I may say every quarter of the globe; the small string, or neck of land, lying between Tennessee and Bigby rivers, is all the difficulty, which is so trivial, that it is not worth a naming, in the great scale of western commerce, that must ere long be equal if not greatly superior to any in all America, may I not say in the whole world? Will the American Congress cramp and refuse to the Western Americans, the great natural advantages, providence has designed for, and placed before them? Will that body suffer the citizens to be drained out of their states, by other nations who will take the advantage of our discords and jealoucies, by granting to emigrants the privileges of promoting their natural and useful

advantages? God forbid I hope they will not; and I sincerely pray, they will maturely deliberate on the matters and things relative to the interest of the western country, while they have it in their power to keep us United, by granting and extending our just and equitable rights; a thing so just in itself, I am flattered with a belief cannot be denied.

I have the honor to be Sir With sincere and much esteem your mo. Obedient Servant

(signed) John Sevier

The Honorable Andrew Jackson, Joseph Anderson, and William C. C. Claiborne, Members in Congress } separately

LB,T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. John Sevier to AJ, November 19, 1797.

2. White settlers in the Powell Valley of East Tennessee, where the greatest number of encroachments occurred, found themselves threatened with removal as a result of the Trade and Intercourse Act of 1796, which prohibited white settlement outside the boundaries established by earlier treaties and authorized removal of squatters. For two years the intruders fought removal until the First Treaty of Tellico in 1798 gave them title to the land in question (Francis Paul Prucha, *American Indian Policy in the Formative Years,* Lincoln, Neb., 1962, pp. 144–55).

3. The Henderson Company was first organized for land speculation in 1773 by Richard Henderson (1735–85), a North Carolina judge (*DAB*). In 1774 the company was reorganized, first as the Louisa Company and then as the Transylvania Company, and large amounts of land between the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers were purchased from the Indians by the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals in 1775. Henderson's ownership of the land by this treaty was successfully contested by North Carolina. Virginia denied him full title to these lands but compensated him for his loss with a small portion of his purchase (Abernethy, *Frontier,* 24–27). The difference in treatment to which Sevier refers is probably explained by the fact that no Indian tribes remained in the Kentucky area, whereas even after the Holston Treaty the Cherokees and Chickasaws remained within the boundaries of Tennessee.

4. Sevier is referring to immigration into Spanish-held territories.

5. The settlement at Muscle Shoals was first an enterprise of a private land company and later of the State of Franklin. This area became a point of intrigue for John Sevier, the people of Franklin, and the Spanish government. The commercial advantages of a connection with the Tombigbee River and thereby with Mobile were obvious at this early time (Arthur P. Whitaker, "The Muscle Shoals Speculation, 1783–1789," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review,* XIII [June, 1926–March, 1927], 366–86).

From John Adams

Decr. 1. 1797

The President of the United States, presents his Compliments to The Honourable, Joseph Anderson Andrew Jackson and William Charles Cole Claiborne, and will be glad to receive them at his House tomorrow Saturday Morning ten o Clock, upon the Business mentioned in their Note[1]

MsC, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll. Addressed: "The Honourable Joseph Anderson, Andrew Jackson William Charles Cole Claiborne Members of Congress from Tennessee."

1. Not found. Their discussion probably focused upon resolution of white settler-Indian relations, which Sevier had been pressing in his correspondence.

Statement Regarding Land Frauds

Philadelphia 6th December 1797

In October last I received Information from Mr. John Love a respectable Citizen of Virginia, to the following effect: Viz—That he the said Love being in the Town of Nashville in September 1797—took his lodgings at the House of W. Tyrrell Lewis,[1] at which time and place, he heard William Tyrrell request Major John Nelson to sign a number of Certificates, to entitle certain officers & soldiers to receive from the Secretary of N. Carolina Military Warrants—That at that period, Majr. Nelson was very much intoxicated, and William Tyrrell producing a long List with a County Certificate annexed, and much persuaded by William Tyrrell and William Tyrrel Lewis, Nelson in this State of Intoxication, signed nearly five hundred; This being done, William Tyrrell Lewis sent out of Nashville for a Captain Phillips who soon attended, when Mr. Lewis furnishing the Table with old Peach Brandy & Loaf Sugar, (which Mr. Love had never before seen in that House), a large Bowl of Apple Toddy was made, and Phillips pressed to drink, which he did very freely. At length Phillips was informed by W. Tyrrell & W. T. Lewis, that they had sent for him to sign certain Certificates which Major Nellson had just signed, to enable a number of Soldiers to obtain their just Rights, which would be lost, unless some Captain could be got to countersign the papers; Phillips declared his wish to do the Soldiers justice, but that he would sign a Certificate in favor of no one, who was not entitled to it. The List produced by Tyrrell contained a few Names that Phillips recollectd. which was immediately signed; the Brandy further press'd., & Phillips becoming very much intoxicated, he was induced by the persuasions of the men above mentioned to sign nearly five hundred, He at length refused to sign any more, when W. Tyrrell damned him & left him. Mr. Love astonished at these proceedings, made some enquiries of a man (I think of the Name Turner) whom he knew to be in Wm. Tyrrell's employ, & Turner jocosely informed him *that he had drawn nearly all of them:* Meaning the certificates.

This is a concise Statement[2] of the information I received from Mr. John Love.

Andrew Jackson

DS, Nc-AJ Papers, P. C. 628.

1. William Terrell Lewis, Jr. (1757–1815), born in Virginia, moved to North Carolina, where he served in the General Assembly in 1785 and 1788. He immigrated to Nashville in 1793 with his father and two brothers, Joel and James, and became a land trader and

innkeeper (William Terrell Lewis, *Genealogy of the Lewis Family in America, From the Middle of the Seventeenth Century Down to the Present Time,* Louisville, Ky., 1893, pp. 66, 80–81; Cheney, *North Carolina Government,* 217, 221).

2. This statement was enclosed in the following letter from North Carolina Congressman Alexander Martin to Governor Samuel Ashe, December 7, 1797 (Nc-Legislative Papers, Box 149):

> Sir, Andrew Jackson Esqr. a Senator from the State of Tennassee in Conversation respecting the Affairs of that State, a few Days ago told me he was doubtful there wer great Frauds about to be practised on the military Lands reserved in that State by the State of North Carolina for her late continental Line; that forged Certificates from drunken Officers had been obtained for officers and supposed Soldiers in order to procure military Warrants to a considerable Amount, and that this Business was in the Habit of daily going on with Impunity—similar to the Rascality and Villany late practised with regard to the Warrenton Certificates. I requested Colo. Jackson to reduce to writing what he knew respecting these nefarious Transactions that I might transmit his Account of the same to your Excellency. he was so obliging as to comply with my Request, and your Excellency hath his Statement of the above enclosed—he has his information from a Mr. John Love of Virginia who was present at some of the aforesaid Transactions, and will be ready to swear to the Truth of his Assertions whenever required. He is expected in a few Days in the City and then I propose to take him before one of the federal Judges and have him sworn to the truth of the above and transmit his Affidavit. In the mean while your Excellency may cause the military Returns in the Secretarys Office to be examined and perhaps the returning person or Surveyor on Examination may discover the above Fraud, or the Returns themselves may carry on their Face marks of the same, by which your Excellency may be enabled to suspend all such Returns as may appear suspicious: at all Events permit me to suggest the propriety of your Excellency suspending all such Warrants and Grants that appear as above till Mr. Love's Deposition can be forwarded. Your Excellency will please to pardon the Liberty I have taken in the above Hints your Wisdom and Prudence will do that which will be right & proper to detect and prevent such shameful Abuses about to be made of the public Lands. I have the Honour to be with great Repect
>
> Your Excellency's most humble servant

Acting on Jackson's statement, Governor Ashe referred the matter to the North Carolina legislature, and a committee was appointed to investigate. Its report was made June 28, 1799, and the incident became known as the Glasgow Land Frauds from the name of James Glasgow, secretary of state of North Carolina, in whose office the frauds originated. Glasgow resigned his office, and the following men were named as participants in the frauds: John McNees, Nathan Lassiter, Moses Shelby, Wynn Dixon, Mann Phillips, Benjamin Sheppard, Samuel Samford, Thomas Butcher, John Price, John Sheppard, Joshua Davis, William Faircloth, Joseph Terrebee, John Bonds, Arthur Pearce, Willoughby Williams, Joshua Hadley, Stockley Donelson, and William Terrell ("Report . . . Glasgow Land Frauds").

To Willie Blount

December 15, 1797, Philadelphia. ALS, DLC-Blount Coll. The mutilated condition of the letter precludes exact transcription, but enough remains to give the basic content.

States that he has received a letter dated November 19 (not found) from William Blount inquiring about the Senate's action on Blount's impeachment. Asks Willie to inform William that he will reply by next mail. On the impeachment, only the special committee report has been received without any resolution offered. Jackson's opinion is that the matter will die in the House of Representatives. Some testimony before the committee appeared to implicate British Minister Robert

Liston and Secretary of State Timothy Pickering; the Senate will investigate these charges fairly.

To David Campbell[1]

Philadelphia Decbr. 29th 1797

Sir

The Tennessee remonstrance[2] is now before the house of representatives, on a report of aselect committee to whom it was committed, and by next post I hope to have it in my power to forward you and my fellow Citizens in Tennessee the result of congress on that remonstrance.

It will be violently opposed, but I trust it will have a majority in its support

I have no news but what you will find contained in the enclosed paper.

I am sir with respect yr mo, ob, serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NcD-David Campbell Manuscripts. Addressed: "Major David Campbell Knoxville Tennessee." Enclosure not found.

1. David Campbell (1753–1832) was born in Virginia, served in the American Revolution, and fought at King's Mountain in 1780. He moved to Washington County about 1782, served in the legislature of the State of Franklin, and in 1787 founded Campbell's Station, an important stopping point for travelers, traders, hunters, and explorers, located fifteen miles west of White's Fort, the site of Knoxville. Campbell attained the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant in the Knox County militia and was a member of the state legislature, 1801–1805. He moved to Wilson County in the Cumberland area in 1823. He is not to be confused with David Campbell, the judge, or with David Campbell, the "Elder," both of whom lived in Knox County (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 391–92; *BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 113–15).

2. The remonstrance was made by the Tennessee legislature against enforcement of the boundary line between the Cherokees and white settlers fixed by the Treaty of Holston. The legislature requested that Tennessee, like the original states, be granted the right to dispose of public lands within its boundaries and that provision be made by law for extinguishing Indian claims to those lands (Tennessee General Assembly to Congress, n.d., *ASP, Indian Affairs*, I, 625–26).

1798

From Benjamin Rawlings[1]

Sunday Morning [*c*1798]

Sir

Mr. Overton told me yesterday Evening that your Negro George had got Snake Bitten And Requested if I was acquainted with any Salutary medicine to forward it, The Plantain is a favorit Remedy of mine Given inwardly and Externally apply'd. If it the [words missing] Part had been Cut out [words missing] would have been Proper. [Words missing] was not I have Sent Some [words missing] ointment to be Rubed on the Part His taking a table Spoonfull of the Oil three times a Day with Continuing the Plantain as Mr. Overton told me you had been in the use of it. If the leg and foot is Much Sweld Bleeding wuld not be Amiss

I am Sir With Respect &c.

Ben Rawlings

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 74). Addressed: "The Honble A Jackson." Date is based on inclusive dates of Jackson's congressional and judicial careers, 1796–1804, during which time he was most often addressed as "the Honorable." Rawlings's presence in the vicinity of Nashville at this time is suggested by a letter he wrote to John Overton from Sumner County, December 23, 1798 (THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers).

1. Benjamin Rawlings, a physician, was appointed justice of the peace for Davidson County in 1797 and for Sumner County in 1799 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 13, 42).

From Stockley Donelson

Fort Blount[1] [1798–1805]

Dear Sir

By Mr. Dillon[2] I drop you a line. I have Blunderd up this far Set out Back to your house this Evening. Sister Jackson and all were well when I left there am anxious to get Back. I woud thank you to write Me, by the first oppertunity your friendly advise, I now and Continually want Some New occurrences, Seem to be awaiting me of a Singular Nature. I forbear to Mention. I have no doubt but Some other Judgements will be this Court Obtaind againt me, and Perhaps the Securities follow me hear.

So that the first plan must in the end be Pursued, I wish to See you Return. Mr. Dillon goes on to North Carolinia undertakes Some Business. Pray if you hear any thing from Colo Glasgow and Mrs. Donelson[3]—acquaint me therewith I Shall endeavour to See my Sister to morrow eveneng—yours and hers unbounded friendship, will knever be forgotten, whilst hear on earth I live I have No News to write you all friends are well.

I am with all Esteem your Mo. Obt. Sert

Stockley Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 60); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 38. Date is placed between the year after Stockley and Elizabeth Donelson married and the year of Stockley's death.

1. Located on the Cumberland River some fifty miles northeast of Nashville.
2. Probably Thomas Dillon, a lawyer engaged in land transactions in Maryland and Tennessee (see Thomas Dillon to Richard Chandler, April 13, 1801, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers).
3. Elizabeth, daughter of James Glasgow and widow of John Martin, married Stockley Donelson in 1797. After Donelson died in 1805, she married John Anderson.

Account with Alexander Donelson

1798–May 30, 1805

1798 Genl. A. Jackson[1] in acct. with A. Donelson

		£	s	d
	To an order from Genl. Winchester on you for 128 dollars & 16 cents which is	38	9	—
Octr. 25 1800	To 2 bushels of old corn 3s./	0	6	
apl. 13 1802	To 1½ bushel of Seed potatoes @ 3s./	0	4	6
	To 4 Do. of oats @ 2s./	0	8	0
march 2d 1803	To one gallon of brandy pr. Charles @ 8/		8	0
	To 274½ lb. of gined cotton			
	To 892 Do. of seed cotton which is Equal to 231 pound of gind cotton			
July 2d	To 113 lb. of baccon pr. Winchester @ /9	4	4	9
10th	To 2 qts. of brandy p. Charles @ 3/	0	6	—
Octr. 19	To 41½ lb. of baccon @ 9p	1	10	9
Novr. 22d	To 374 lb of stold [stall] feed beef @ 2½ pr. pound	3	18	
		49	15	0

	amount brought over			
march 9 1804	To 2245 lb of seed cotton @ 3			
May 17th	To 132½ lb of baccon @ /9	4	19	4½
19th	To 4¾ lb of gined cotton		4	9
20	To one bushel of I. potatoes	0	3	0
Sept 17	To 14 gallons & a pint of brandy @ 6/0	4	4	
	To a large young Sow & Seven pigs	1	10	
	To 3 young sows @ 9s./	1	7	
Octr. 19	To assumt. for N. Hays for 4 dollars	1	4	
Novr. 25	To 17 gallons & a qt. of brandy @ 6/	5	6	
	To 17 Do. of winnegar @ 2/	1	14	
	To 596 lb of stold fed beef @ 20/	5	18	
Decr. 20	To 220 lb of stold fed beef @ 20/	2	3	
Jany. 20	To 1¼ bushl. of dried apples	0	18	
March 22d 1805	To 2 bailes of cotton weighing 564 lbs			
may 30	To a Shoat pr. Olston	0	2	
	To 3 bushels of oats @ 2/	0	6	
	Er. Exd. Pr. AD			

D, ICHi-AJ Coll.

1. Jackson was commissioned major general of the Tennessee militia in 1802.

A Bill Relating to the Importation of Foreign Goods

January 4, 1798

An act To extend to the District of Tennessee, the exception contained in the Seventieth Section, of the act intituled, "an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law, on goods wares and merchandize imported into the united States, and on the tonnage of Ships and vessels."[1]

Be it enacted by the Senate and the house of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the exception contained in the Seventieth Section of the act intituled "an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States and on the tonnage of Ships and vessels," relative to the District of Louisville, Shall be, and is hereby extended to the District of Tennessee.

AD, DNA-RG 46, U. S. Senate, Original Senate Bills. Endorsement states that the bill received its first and second readings and assignment to committee on January 5, 1798.

1. Jackson sponsored this bill in the Senate. He was probably influenced by John Overton's desire to increase his salary as collector of revenue for the Tennessee District. The original statute provided that no "goods, wares or merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture, shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place in any other manner than by sea." The bill was not enacted into law during Jackson's service in the Senate (see John Overton to AJ, February 3, 1798; *U. S. Statutes at Large*, I, 177).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 8 January 1798

Sir

Yours of the 7 of December Ultimo[1] came duly to hand, and for the information therein contained I am very much oblidged. It is realy laughable to discover how matters have been contrived in regard to the testimony of Ripley and Odeon,[2] and the paultry cunning manner of Eatons[3] contradicting the part, that implicated T. Pickering. How vain are such paltroons, that Suppose their sneaking cunning with all their usual double faced duplicity, can arrogate to themselves, the fulsome opinion of imposing upon the Understanding of a whole nation. Our new consul has made a sad balk in his first start, and it is doubtful whether or not his sudden transition, from democratical to aristocratical principles, has not occasioned such a virtigo in his brain, that his whole race will be, a very crooked one.

I am extremely well pleased to be informed, of the Presidents promise to afford relief to our distressed frontier Citizens,[4] for I assure you they stand in great need, for we may truly call their sufferings, a real calamity. I have nothing very particular; this is my fourth With every Sentiment of esteem and respect. Your most Obedient and Humble Servant

(signed) John Sevier

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Not found.

2. John Phillips Ripley and Thomas Odiorne testified against Blount before the investigating committee, July 24 and 25, 1797 (*AC*, 5 Cong., 2 Sess., VII, 678; Fenno, *Report of Committee on William Blount's Impeachment*, 14–15).

3. William Eaton (1764–1811) gave testimony that exonerated Timothy Pickering, suspected of participation in the conspiracy, and was rewarded with appointment as consul at Tunis in 1798. A native of Connecticut, Eaton graduated from Dartmouth in 1790 and taught briefly in Vermont before entering military service in March 1792 (*DAB*; Fenno, *Report of Committee on William Blount's Impeachment*, 4–5).

4. This refers to Adams's promise to hold a new treaty with the Cherokees that would afford relief to frontier citizens expelled from Indian lands (John Adams to U. S. Senate, January 8, 1798, *ASP, Indian Affairs*, I, 631).

To David Campbell

Philadelphia January 11th 1798

Sir

I hasten to comply with my promise made to you to Transmit by the Earliest opportunity, any information that might occur, respecting the prospect of the Indian boundery being Extended by purchase, I do this with more pleasure knowing that Such information will be verry gratefull not only to you but the citizens who have been so much oppressed by the military order.

The attention of the delegation from Tennessee has been directed chiefly to this grand object, since we have been here, Namely relief to our frontier citizens, by a treaty with the Cherokees, for an Extension of boundery; The opposition was powerfull a large majority in the Senate, and we found it necessary, to adopt some policy that would lessen the opposition, nothing suggested itself to our mind so well calculated to insure that object as a nomination from the president, of commissioners to hold a treaty, this was obtained, and I believe it will have the desired effect, and tho they commissioners nominated, have not been consented to, yet there seems but one oppinion in the Senate on the propriety of the measure, and the only differrence is in the number of commissioners, this has, and may occasion some delay, but I think I can Say to you with Safety that a treaty will be ordered, the object of the president I am convinced will be to secure by purchase as much land as the Indians will Sell, being at length convinced that it is the best policy that can be persued by the General Government, both as to oeconomy and the peace and happiness of the union

I Shall Say nothing to you on the subject of foreign news. I enclose you a paper that will give you some Ideas on that subject

This is post day and I have a number of letters to write otherwise I Should have given you the news of the place in detail

I am Sir with respect yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NcD-David Campbell Manuscripts. Addressed: "Major David Campbell Knoxville Tennessee." Enclosure not found.

To James Robertson

Philadelphia January 11th 1798

Sir

Congressional business progresses Slowly, all important questions posponed untill we are informed of the result of our negociation with France.

The Tennessee mememorial[1] has attracted the attention of the two houses for Some time, Many dificulties, presented themselves, and many delays thrown in the way, Policy dictated to us that, the only thing that could Strike at the root of opposition and Secure success, was a nomination of commissioners[2] by the President, for the purpose of holding a treaty with the cherokees This was fortunately, brought about, and I believe will ha[ve the desired effect. Opposition] is on the declin[e, and I have no doubt but a treaty] will be ordered. [The Senate agree in the expediency] of the measur[e, but differ with the President] in the number [of commissioners necessary.] This has occupi[ed the Senate to delay in agree]ing to the nomin[ation of the President; and as] those in nomi[nation may be withdrawn, and] others appointed. [I am not at liberty to give] you their na[mes.]

It appe[ars to be the wish of the President,] by the treaty [contemplated, to purchase] all the land f[rom the Indians that they] will Sell, and [I do hope that Tennessee river will] become the l[ine. When this is completely] acted upon by [both Houses, I will write you] more in detail, an[d should it be carried into] effect, of which I have no doubt, I trust it will be acknowledged that the delegation have done their duty so far as related to that object.

France has finally concluded a treaty with the emperor and the King of Sardinia and is now turning her force towards Great Britain. Boneparte with 150,000 troops anured to conquer is ordered on the coast and called the army of England. do not then be surprised If my next letter Should announce a revolution in England. Should Boneparte make a landing on the English shore, Tyranny will be Humbled, a throne crushed and a republick will spring from the wreck—and millions of distressed people restored to [the rights of man by the] conquering arm [of Bonaparte. I am sir with] sincere respect [Your most obedient] Serv

[An]drew Jackson

ALS, fragment, T-James Robertson Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 41–42. Bracketed portions were taken from Parton, *Jackson*, I, 218–19, which was completed before the original manuscript was mutilated. Bassett cites Parton as his source for the document.

1. See AJ to David Campbell, December 29, 1797, n.2.

2. The First Treaty of Tellico, signed October 2, 1798, carried signatures of different commissioners from those first nominated (John Adams to U. S. Senate, January 8, 1798, and January 15, 1799, *ASP, Indian Affairs*, I, 631, 637).

To Robert Hays

January 12th 1798

Dear Sir,

On monday last, the president, by a message made a nomination to the Senate of three commissioners for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Cherokees.

This message has not been consented to by the Senate. a differrence of oppinion, have arisen, respecting the propriety of appointing three commissioners, a number of the Senators being of oppinion that one would be more likely to insure success and less Expensive, there appears to be verry little differrence of oppinion relative to the propriety of the measure, only as to the number, I believe therefore, that I may Safely say from the present appearrences of things, that a treaty will be ordered

I enclose you a paper that encloses all foreign Inteligence, that I am at present in possession of Congress have posponed, the question relative to arming our vessels untill the first monday of next month with a hope to hear from our commissioners, the result of their present mission. I would be happy to hear from you, not having recd. one letter from home or any of my friends, Since I left home the only information was contained in a letter from my friend W. P. Anderson Dated the 4th ultimo.[1] I have made no arangements as yet respecting Merchantile business. I have long wished to hear from you on that head.

My respects to your Lady and family and believe me to be with Esteem yr. friend Sincerely

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). The addressee is believed to be Robert Hays since in an earlier letter to Hays, November 2, 1797, Jackson refers to the same mercantile business interests mentioned here and complains in this letter that he has not had a reply from Hays. Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 12 January 1798

Sir

Your esteemable letter of the 15 December ultimo[1] is now before me, and it is with great pleasure; I observe there is a prospect of something likely to be done in favour of the unfortunate people, who have been compelled to remove from their plantations and improvements. Those distressed inhabitants have, and are suffering very great injuries, both in their persons and properties, and except some speedy relief is afforded, I am not able to foresee the consequences: I am constantly recommending to them patience and fortitude, notwithstanding they are becoming very restless and clamorous. In case a treaty should be set on foot, I beg leave to submit to your consideration an extinguishment of the indian claim on the north side of Clinch as low down as the mouth of Emery's river or the Cumberland road, up to the top of that mountain, and along the extreme height up to the Kentucky road—from the mouth of Clinch up the Tennessee to the Chilhowa mountain, along the extreme height thereof to the late line run by the commissioners. I mean this as a partial acquisition, in case no more could

be obtained, of which you will be most capable of judging as to the propriety.

I am &c.

John Sevier.

Honorable
Andrew Jackson, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne—Members of Congress. } Seperately

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Not found.

To John Donelson

PHILADELPHIA, January 18th, 1798.

Capt. John Donelson:

SIR: I have it not in my power to give you any certain account relative to the business you entrusted to my care. Shortly after I reached this place I waited upon———[1] on the subject of conveying to you the——due from him and———. At that time, I had every thing favorable to hope from that interview with———but, sir, I am sorry I have too much reason to doubt that delay is intended. He promised me to write to his brother to forward the conveyances that he might here sign them and deliver them to me for your use. I applied to him yesterday on the subject, but without satisfaction—he says his brother as yet has not answered his letter. Rest assured that I will attend strictly to this business, and if possible bring it to a favorable issue before I leave this place.

The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, has appointed commisssioners to treat with the Cherokees, and I believe the object of the treaty is to purchase them out if they will sell—at any rate, to extend the line to the Tennessee river. I hope this may be effected. No news that can be relied on from our commissioners at Paris; but it is reported, and I believe on good authority, that they are returning without being admitted. What may be the consequence, I am not prepared to say; but I am certain that France will not declare war against us: but there are a number in Congress, and to their strength I may add the Heads of Departments, that have a wish to declare war against that nation; or, in other words, do such acts, as would in their consequences be similar to a declaration of war. I expect the return of our commissioners (if the report is true) will bring before us questions of the last importance to our Government—questions that will involve in themselves war or peace—and from the spirit that has this day displayed itself on the floor of the House of Representatives, I can assure you, that I do not expect much moderation in the discussion of these important questions. There are one side that blame the Administration for our present disagreeable situation with France. The partiality for Britain has too evidently appeared from

Mr. Monroe's publication—that partiality has lately appeared still stronger, but in different colors. In order to carry into effect the measures of the Administration, they have fallen on a plan to remove from office every man who professes republican principles, and fill those offices with men who will bend to the nod of the Executive. This is not mere conjecture, but it is openly avowed by some of the Heads of Departments, to be the rule lately established by the Executive, and this day openly avowed on the floor of Congress and attempted to be justified; therefore, the talents, virtues, or abilities of men, are no recommendation to bring them into office, if they do not think exactly with the Executive. This is sweet reward for seven years servitude to obtain freedom; and if a man cannot be led to believe as the President believes in politics, (and God forbid a majority should,) he is not to fill an office in the United States. This, sir, I view as more dangerous than the establishment of religion; for it is truly an attempt to establish politics, and to take away the right of thinking. This, sir, will open the eyes of the Americans, and I hope hereafter they will be careful how they repose too much confidence in an individual. But the parties now are at issue, and it will shortly be determined.

My respects to your lady and family, and believe me to be, with respect, Your friend sincerely,

ANDREW JACKSON.

PC, *Politician and Weekly Nashville Whig*, October 6, 1847.

1. The names and words omitted in this letter have not been determined.

To John Overton

Philadelphia January 22nd 1798

Sir

your letter dated at Raleigh the 7th ultimo,[1] reached me this morning, and am happy to find, that you have so far regained your health, as to be capable of performing such a Journey as you have done, I hope Sir you will be benefitted by Travelling.

I have wrote you several letters some directed to Nashville others to Fayettville, it does not appear to me from your letter that you have recd. any of them therefore it will be proper for me again to repeat that I have not been able to obtain from any of the offices here any information relative to your Brothers[2] tittles to his land north west of the ohio, I have applied at the war and state offices, and can obtain from thence no information on that subject, one of the Clerks suggested to me the probability of the papers being at the falls of the ohio, but he assures me that no patent in his opinion has been Issued for the lands in the name of your brother.

I find from your letter, that an Examination has been made, into the practices, of some charectors in the Secrataries office.[3] I am sorry that my

friend Stockely or the Secratary of State are implicated, but I hope that they may finally acquit themselves and more particularly, as I was the cause of the Enquiry I was informed on my way to this place by Mr. Charles J. Love[4] of the rascality carried on at Nashville by William T. Lewis and William Tyrell, being thus possessed of the information the duty I owed to my Country, was a sufficient inducement to me, to make it known to the Governor of North Carolina, that the fraudulent plans of those two villains might be arested, reguardless of who might be implicated, with them, not having the most distant Idea that such practices was countenanced by Either Donelson or Glassco, but sir Even had I suspected this, my duty would have impelled me to have made the communication that I have done, Mr. Lewis I have no doubt, is at the head of the business, and when Mr. Loves deposition can be obtained it will be found, that a Mr. Turner drew almost all the Certificates signed by Nelson and Phillips, this Turner confessed to Love at Nashville as Mr. Love has informed me, and as soon as the business can be well matured, and Leisure admit Mr. Lewis, will be attended to.

I am sorry such an idea should be Entertained that this business, being discovered would induce congress to do an act which in my oppinion the have no power to do; that is to pass a law on the subject invalidating titles compleated under the State of north carolina. I have not any idea that a Legislative power can effect the rights of individuals who holds under patents, it is a Judicial question, Solely belonging to a chancery Jurisdiction, competent to the vacating of grants on the ground of fraud being made appeare Therefore Sir I assure you that no Legislative procedings Shall be had on the subject If I can avoid it, and I have not heard it suggested that Congress contemplates any thing of the Kind, before congress takes upon itself to Legislate on this subject, It must first shew that it has a right so to do, and I am informed that A. Hamilton has given it as his oppinion, that the vacant soil belongs indubitably to the sovereignity of the State and Congress has no right thereto. this question must therefore be desidded before congress have any power to Legislate on that subject however sir I will keep you well advised on this subject.

I have not had it in my power to have a personal interview with the Secratary of the Treasurer on the necessity of a more ample provision being made for your Services. This has been owing to two causes, the first is, that I meant to do that business through Mr. Cox,[5] but unfortunately, he is removed from office the Second is that I have been twice at the Secratary of the treasury office, neither which times was he to be seen, I have seen the comptroller on that Subject, and will certainly attend to it attentively and I have a hope of success.

We have been much engaged, with the subject of relief, to our frontier Citizens a treaty is ordered, and I hope a purchase under this treaty[6] will be Effected to the Tennessee river. It will be held Early in the spring.

I have not time to write you on politicks there is a question before the

house of representatives that has arrested the attention of the publick mind verry much, it arose from an amendment proposed by Mr. Nicholas[7] to the intercourse bill I have not time to give it you in detail, but in the argument the policy of the Executive has been taken into view, relative to his removing all those from office who differ with him in politicks and filling those offices with men who subscribe trully to all his acts, this is not an Ideal thing, it appears, to be a system lately introduced and latterly oppenly avowed by some of the heads of Departments and in the debate in the house attempted to be Justified.

This is too insolent attact to pass unnoticed by those who fought the battles, and yet retain fresh in their recollection, the part many of those have taken, who are now the favourites of Executive patronage; it is time that the american mind should be awakened from its Lethargy; and view the true interest of this country, and I hope the present debate will rouse them to reflect, who are the true friends to Liberty and their country, whether those, that wish to Extend Executive influence by discarding from office every man who does not compell himself to think as the Executive does or those that oppose that Execrable system—a system that is bottomed upon A basis, that has for its object a change of Government, which never can be brought about unless by some such stratagem. those that patronise this system, open Every door, to new and multifarious offices by which they strengthen the Executive patronage those who sees the true Interest of their country, wish to curtail the Expence of Government, by doing away Every useless office. here then the parties are at Issue and the publick must descide, which are in the right. I have recd. A letter from Mr. Antony Foster dated the 18th ultimo,[8] that states that, on that morning, our worthy friend John Deaderick, was interred, having died on the night of the 17th. Nashville may weep for the Loss of two invaluable citizens in John & Henry which time cannot repair. It appears that it was the sight of Henry Wiggins *corps* that occassioned a return of his former desseas, he lingered 17th days and died.

I thank you for your friendly hint, with respect to Cocke—but sir it is a heavy tax you may depend writing letters. he cannot injure me, the frowns of fortune may cause me to continue in a political life one more Session—perhaps more—but not my wishes. I have Experienced more disquietude in a political life than all the advantages derived from it, can compensate for and I assure you that my political life will be a short one.

Nothing done in the Nicajack or Gallaspies certificates[9] yet, the are before the Secratary at war, and we will try to have them acted upon shortly.

I will be happy to hear from you, frequently and in return you shall be answered by me.

I write this in a hurry, having a number of letters to answer, which I recd. from cumberland this morning Should I have ommitted giving you any

information on any point you will be kind anough to name it in your next
I am sir with Esteem yr. mo ob serv

Andrew Jackson

P. S. make my compliments to my friend Colo. Thos. Overton. I will thank you to pay him for me the amount of the Stroud[10] I got from him. I left home [wi]thout thinking of it. I will [pa]y you on sight.

AJ.

ALS, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 42–44. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. Fayetteville North Carolina To the care of Colo. overton Fayetteville."

1. Not found.
2. Thomas Overton.
3. The reference is to investigation into the Glasgow land frauds.
4. In his earlier statement, enclosed in Alexander Martin's letter to Governor Samuel Ashe, December 7, 1797, Jackson named his informant as John Love, and Martin repeated the name in his letter to Ashe. In this letter to Overton, however, Jackson identifies his informant as Charles J. Love, as does the extract of a letter written by Love from Alexandria, Va., that is enclosed with Jackson's letter to Ashe, February 10, 1798. The will of Samuel Love, probated in Fairfax County, Va., December 15, 1800, names this son as executor but also mentions another son, John Court Love (Fairfax County Will Book H–1, 1799–1801, Reel 29, pp. 173–77; Fairfax Deeds, M–2, p. 341; S–2, p. 37).
5. Adams removed Tench Coxe from his position as commissioner of revenue in December 1797.
6. The first Treaty of Tellico, October 1798.
7. John Nicholas, a Virginia congressman, 1793–1801.
8. Not found.
9. This refers to compensation of militiamen for campaigns against the lower Cherokee and Chickamauga towns.
10. A coarse woolen cloth used in the Indian trade.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 22 January 1798.

Sir

I discover in the Secretary's report, that he effects to have apprehended great danger, from a party being about to settle at or near the Muscle shoals, intimating, that the executive was possessed of information on that head, which menaced the United States in an extensive Indian war. I make no doubt you are fully apprized that the executive early after the arrival of Zachariah Cox in this state, applied to him to be informed where he intended making a stand, and by what authority he conceived himself authorized to take such measures as he was then about to pursue; his answer was laid before the Assembly which appeared to be satisfactory, and that he did not intend violating the laws of his country, and was ready to give sufficient security for a regular conduct, should it be required. I presume whatever may be reported, it is well known to all those who have had any

knowledge of Mr. Cox'es conduct, that it has been his uniform declaration that he had no wish or desire, to transgress the laws of the Union, nor of any particular state, and that he should not proceed until authorized by the laws of his country. Another great discovery has been made, or pretended, that is, Chisolm[1] had enlisted one thousand men to rendezvous at Knoxville in order to attack the Florida's; As you are acquainted and satisfied how little credit the report deserves, I shall not trouble you farther than to observe that if the British had not more friends in Philadelphia, than they have in Tennessee our commerce, and tranquility as a nation would not be menaced in the daring and insulting manner, that is daily experianced.

The act for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and for preserving peace on the frontiers, will expire some time in May, excepting Congress adjourn before that period, if so, not until the end of the next Session. I hope this infamous act will not be revived, it has given more umbrage to the people of this State than any act ever passed since the independency of America, and there has went more hunters over the line this year, I believe ten to one, than at any former period, and should the act continue in force another year, the poor indians, in my opinion, will scarcely have a bear or a deer left. It is my opinion the peltry received the present year at Tellico factory, woud scarcely defray the expences of five waggons from this to Philadelphia.

The frontier people except a very few, patiently wait, with daily expectation of hearing some favourable news.

I have the honor to be with very great esteem Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) John Sevier

Honble. Andrew Jackson, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne. } Separately

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. John Chisholm was involved in the "Blount Conspiracy" and had been used by both Blount and Sevier in negotiations with the Indians. Born in Scotland, Chisholm became a soldier and tavern keeper after he came to America. He was a justice of the peace for the Washington District in 1777 and helped to establish the State of Franklin in 1784. Chisholm married a half-Cherokee woman, served in various Indian campaigns, and witnessed the signing of the Holston Treaty. In 1799 he went to live with the Indians at Muscle Shoals and in 1809 moved to Arkansas with about three hundred Cherokees (see William Charles Cole Claiborne to AJ, July 20, 1797, n.1; Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 396–98).

To Robert Hays

Philadelphia January 25th 1798

Dear Colo.

This is a letter in part of Enquiry, I have wrote you many letters since I left home, and am as yet without an answer—and as you will not write I hope

you will answer this civil question, and when you are answering this, be so good as to tell me how it Happens, that none of my friends write me.

I have not recd. one single letter from any of my friends (capt Cafferry Excepted)[1] since I left home. I have no news from our commissioners at Paris, that can be relied on, the only account certain is that they were Politely recd. by the ministers of foreign affairs, and furnished with Cards of hospitality but whether acknowledged by the directory is not known, differrent accounts say not, but these are verry contradictory and flow from sources I believe that wish it so to be.

France having Peace within are preparing to make a descent upon Ireland and England Should this take place it will be a happy circumstance for america—and I have no doubt but what it is intended and will take place unless a sudden Peace Should be made with England. Should that Happen, Perhaps France may give america a sweap with her tail.

I enclose you a paper which contains part of a verry important debate, that has taken Place in the representative branch, I have and will sent on papers to Gentlemen in Nashville where you can see the debate at length. I have made no arangements in the mercantile business waiting to hear from you, and whether it will be in my power to go into that line I cannot say untill Genl Winchester comes forward,

I would be happy to hear, whether, and how the Landed dispute between Sandy and the heirs of Bledsoee, has been determined whether in favour of Donelson[2] or otherwise.

A Treaty with the Cherokees is ordered, and I believe the object will be to purchase from them all the land the will sell, The treaty will be held in the Spring say the month of april therefore lands on Duck river, should the Tennessee become the line will be valluable. This is as much as to say to you keep all you have ang get what you can.

Make my respects to your Lady and believe me to be with Esteem yr. mo, ob, Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 44–45. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Nashville State of Tennessee." Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.

2. Jackson refers to a bill to establish title among disputing claims filed by Alexander "Sandy" Donelson. Donelson had purchased 640 acres from Evan Evans but had lost his deed from Evans before recording it. When the heirs of Anthony Bledsoe disputed Donelson's title to the property, Donelson filed the bill to establish title. Jackson, on Donelson's behalf, wrote to David Shelby, attorney for Bledsoe's heirs, and attempted to submit the controversy to arbitration. Shelby refused. After hearing the deposition of the locator of the Evans property, however, Shelby reconsidered the request, and the dispute was submitted to two arbitrators (see David Shelby to AJ, August 4, 1797; Answer of Alexander Donelson, March 8, 1823, in *Winchester* v. *Donelson*, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 31).

To Rachel Jackson

Philadelphia January 26th 1798

My Love

When I wrote you last, I mentioned in my letter a severe attact of the Rheumatic in my left Knee, I have the pleasure to say to you that, I am at present intirely, free from that complaint.

On the 22nd Instant recd. a letter from Capt. Caffery in which he wrote me that on the 18th ultimo[1] you were well, I was revived on the receipt of his letter and gratified with the pleasing news of your health. I hold myself much indebted, to him for his letter he is the only friend that has wrote me. Mr. Foster and Genl. Robertson, was good anough to mention to me in their letters of the same date[2] that you were well, through these differrent channels I hope still to be advised of your state of health, without being dependant on and disappointed by my friends. It is such a neglect that I feel it sensibly, and will not Easily be forgotten, altho instantly forgiven. was there not weekly convayences, I would not think so strange of this treatment, but the Post coming weekly from Nashville on to this Place affords no other Excuse but wilful neglect. When Congress will rise no Person can forsee, I will endeavour to leave here in March, If Possible; Nothing [portion of letter missing]

P. S. I hope Mr. Hammonds[3] does Every thing to make you comfortable; It was my only and Last Charge, and If he does this I will amply reward him, I wish you to attend to the Receipt I sent, you, If I live to return I will bring you some medicine that I have Not a distant doubt but It will Effectually cure you.

A. J.

AL, fragment, MH-Autograph File. Addressed: "Mrs. Rachel Jackson."

1. Not found.
2. Letters not found.
3. Eli Hammond was appointed in 1800 a federal tax collector under John Overton's supervision and became a justice of the peace for Davidson County in 1804 (T-Overton Letterbook, 1800–1804, pp. 228, 337–38; Clayton, *Davidson County*, 89).

To John Overton

Philadelphia February 3rd 1798

Sir

Since I wrote you last, I have made Particular Enquiry relative to the Prospect of raising your Salary, upon which I find there remains no hope of obtaining that object.

It appears that the President has passed rules regulating the Salaries and Perquisites of the differrent Supervisors, and inspectors, it appears, from the

arangement, that it is not Possible for him to raise the Salary of one without altering those rules throughout, it appearing, that he has appropriated in this Erangement, the whole amount, that he was authorised by law. It will be recollected, that there is a proviso in the law limitting the President, on this head.

But Sir, you can by a Strict construction of the law make your Salary, much better, than it is at Present—*agreable to the construction, of the comptroller*. I Expect you are furnished with a coopy of the Executive rules, or law on this Subject—and when I have the pleasure of Seeing you will give you this, constructions.

Believe me Sir, however Painfull to my feelings to vissit the heads of department, for certain reasons—nevertheless I have persued this business, as far as there is any hopes of Success; unless the Legislature Should interfere you will not, be relieved, and of that there are no hopes.

On the Subject of Mr. Allison, I can assure you there are no hopes of Payment, I believe he is in funds If he was only Possessed of honesty, but this is wanting. I happened to be Security for his appearance, at Jonesborough; in 88, Judgt. last court has passed against me as his Bail for upwards of Two hundred Dollars, and D——B——the Rascal, he will not Evan convay me land to the amount. This Shews the Principle of the man.

I have nothing new but what you will see in the news papers. Party runs high in the house of representatives. I enclose you a letter from Mr. Fisk. My respects to your brother and believe me to be with Esteem yr. mo, ob, Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Murdock Coll., Overton Papers; partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 45. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. Fayettville North Carolina." Enclosure not found.

To Samuel Allyne Otis[1]

Monday morning [February 5, 1798]

Mr. Otis, we have not yet recd. any of the acts of Congress which we Often want. we will therefore thank you, to Send them, to our Lodgings[2] this afternoon.

We also want, the State papers, which we may be entitled—particularly the one, Containing the report of the Atty. General, upon the Subject of [the] Georgia claim to Lands on the missisipi.

with respect

Jos: Anderson
Andrew Jackson

ALS, DNA-RG 46, U. S. Senate, Letters Concerning Publications Required and Distributed. Addressed: "Samuel A Otis Esqr." Date is from endorsement. This letter is in Anderson's hand.

1. Samuel Allyne Otis of Massachusetts was secretary of the U. S. Senate, 1789–1814.

2. Jackson and Joseph Anderson both lived at 100 North Third Street in Philadelphia while serving in the U. S. Senate during the Fifth Congress (*The Philadelphia Directory, for 1798*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1798, p. 11).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 5 February 1798

Sir

Your favour of the Ultimo,[1] I had the pleasure of receiving a few days since. It is with sincere satisfaction I receive your information, that there is a prospect of relief being obtained, for the suffering frontier citizens, I hope it may be in time, for the people to return to make their crops, and also enable them to take care of their stocks, which is in a very perishing condition, by reason of being compelled to leave their farms, and of course their provisions. I hope Speedy and effectual provision will be made, which I trust will do away the clamours, not only of the people of this state, but several others, which I am sorry to inform you has become general; surely there never was an instance of such mistaken policy, in any other government, since governments had an existence. It would be arrogance in me, to point out further to you the situation of this state; your integrity, address, and abilities is competent to the task, more so than I am able to point out, and I have full confidence, that you and your colleagues will be sufficiently attentive, to the great interests of the state.

I have forwarded to you and your colleagues a copy of Judge Campbell's letter to me, and of mine to the President; the conduct exercised towards the Judge is unaccountable, and alarming, and if persisted in, such as will bring abount very serious events.[2]

Permit me to offer you my thanks, for the interesting information contained in your favour, and beg to be honored with your communications, as often as may be convenient.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) John Sevier

Honorable

Andrew Jackson, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne—Members in Congress. } separately.

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

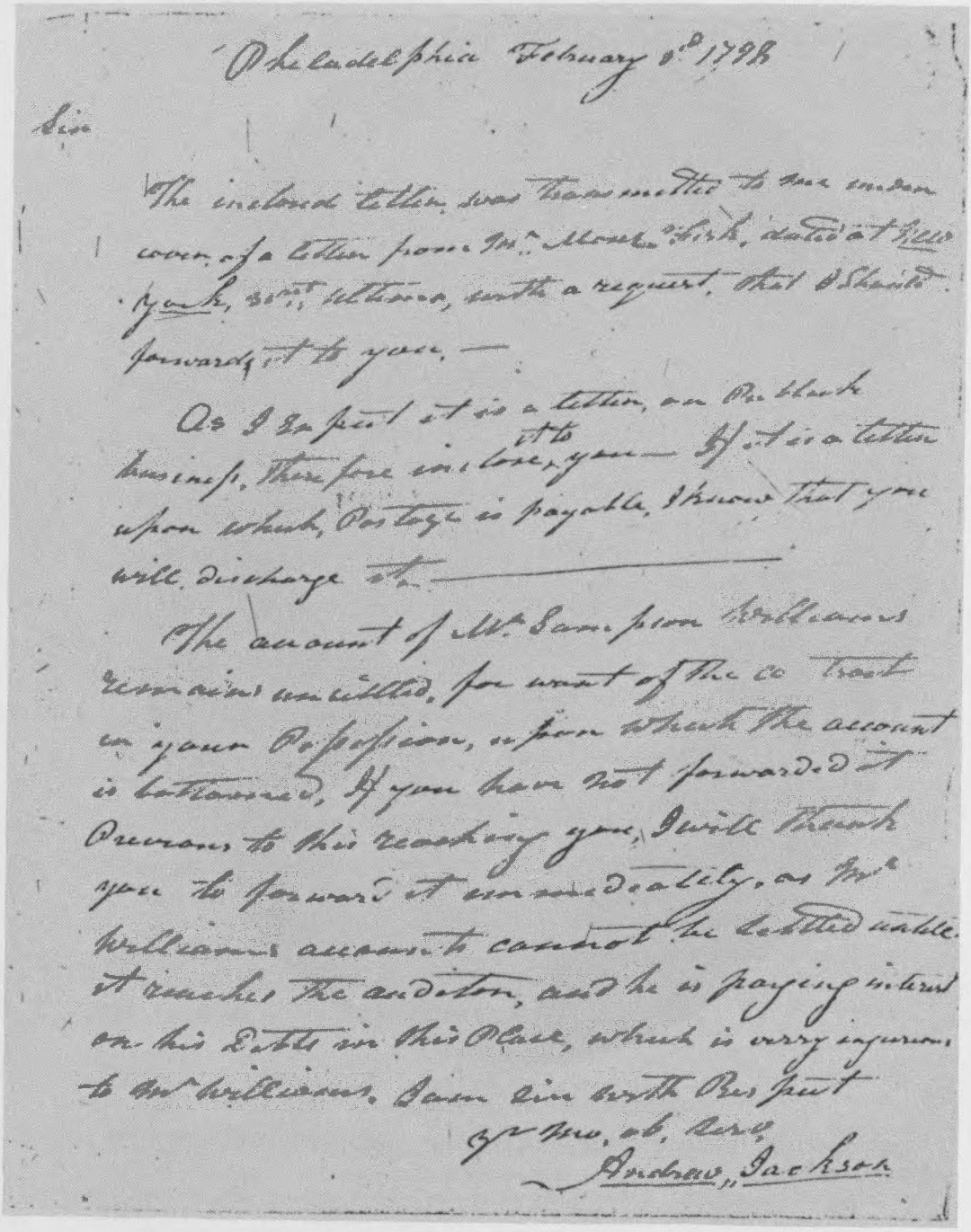
1. No letters to Sevier dated January, 1798, have been found.

2. On the night of February 3, 1798, Judge David Campbell was arrested for intrusion by two of Thomas Butler's officers near the boundary of the Indian lands adjoining his extensive holdings in present-day Loudon and Knox counties. Campbell once boasted of having lived ten years as an intruder on Indian lands. Sevier and the state's congressional delegation used this incident to dramatize their opposition to the expulsion policy and to hasten the treaty-purchase of more Cherokee lands (Banker, "Southwest Point," 57n, 75–78; John Sevier to Thomas Butler, February 15, 1798, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll.).



JOSEPH ANDERSON

Joseph Anderson, longtime senator from Tennessee, was Jackson's colleague in the fifth congress.



Philadelphia February 3d 1798

Sir

The inclosed Letter was transmitted to me under cover of a Letter from Mr. Monk of York, dated at York, 30th. ultimo, with a request that I should forward it to you. —

As I suspect it is a Letter on Business, therefore am loth to open it — If it is a Letter upon which Postage is payable, I know that you will discharge it. ———————

The account of Mr. Sam. Jno. Williamson remains unsettled, for want of the certificate in your Possession, upon which the account is to be allowed. If you have not forwarded it Previous to this receiving you, I will thank you to forward it immediately, as Mr. Williamson's account cannot be settled until it reaches the auditor, and he is paying interest on his Debt in this Place, which is very injurious to Mr. Williamson. I am with Respect

Yr. Hble. Servt.

Andrew Jackson

LETTER FROM ANDREW JACKSON TO JOHN OVERTON, FEBRUARY 3, 1798

From John Sevier

Knoxville 7 February 1798

Gentlemen.

This day our mail arrived, without meeting with that of Abingdon, this is either the third or fourth time it has failed Since you left here for Congress; I am not able to account for Such neglect, but it is essentially necessary that it should be enquired into, and remedied, and I make no doubt you will take such measures as may be necessary.

The disappointments occasioned by such neglect is often attended with very great difficulties, and at times not easily surmounted; both public and private suffer on this occasion, and the public faith in the office entirely destroyed. I wrote last Summer to the Post master General, who then promised to have the neglect rectified, but it has become much more irregular of late than heretofore.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen, With much respect and esteem Your most obedient Servant

(Signed) John Sevier

The Honorable Joseph Anderson, Andrew Jackson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne.

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

To Samuel Ashe

Philadelphia February 10th 1798

Sir,

Your verry polite letter dated at Raleigh, the 17th Ultimo[1] is now before me, in which you are pleased to express, that your State is under an obligation to me for the information I gave to Mr. Martin.

Suffer me here to remark, that in making that communication, I was only performing a duty I owed to the well being of the Society in which I live, a duty imposed on Every good Citizens, by the ties of morallity, to suppress, vilany wheresoever it appears. Permit me now to assure you, that I conceive it Still to be my duty to lend Every aid in my power to probe that business to the bottom, and it will be Satisfactory to me in hearing that those who have Violated the laws of their country and the principles of honesty, have been brought to condign punishment.

I would have replied to your letter, at a more Early period than the present, but my answer was delayed untill I could hear from Mr. Charles J. Love,[2] his answer to my letters I recd. yesterday, an extract from which I inclose you, that it may be laid before the committee, from w [several words

missing] [im]portance of his Testimony [several words missing] tter, that I have not understood him accurately, as it respected his being present when Major Nelson signed the certificates. from the manner in which Mr. Love related to me, the fact of Major Nelson being in a State of intoxication at the time he signed the certificates, I took up the Idea that he spoke from his knowledge, from his letter, it appears he did not. It may be proper that he Should be interrogated, on that Subject, that he may relate who was present (from information) when Nelson Signed those certificates.

I am of opinion, when Mr. Loves deposition is taken it will Shew a great degree of criminallity, in Terrell, Lewis & Brewer, I hope therefore, that the committee will have his deposition taken.

I have it not in my power at present to name any person (other than Mr. Love) whose testimony would throw light upon this Subject. Should any come to my knowledge, I will without delay communicate the same to you. I have wrote to a friend of mine in Nashville on this Subject, Should his answer to my letter, disclose any new matter a coopy shall be forwarded to you.

I am Sir with Every Sentiment of Respect yr. mo ob Serv

A Jackson

ENCLOSURE: FROM CHARLES J. LOVE

Salisbury 31 Jany 1798

Sir

"Some few days Since, I recd. your two letters, one adressed to Mr. John Love, and the other to myself,[3] on the subject of Wm Terrell and William T. Lewis, having obtained a number of Certificates, unjustly, I mentioned to you while I was in Tennessee that I had detected Wm. Tyrrell in that business. the certificates were Signed in the house of Wm. T. Lewis, and he was in the room and during the time Phillips was signing and appeared to be anxious he Should Sign but they all appeared to belong to Wm. Tyrrell, for he took them out of his Portmanteau, and when Phillips was so drunk that he could sign no more he took them away himself."

"It will always give me pleasure to detect Villains and will at any time ride to Alexandria to give it" (*Meaning his Deposition*).[4]

Signed Charles J. Love

a True coopy of the Extracts
Test. Jos: Anderson

ALS, Nc-Governors' Papers, Samuel Ashe Coll. Addressed: "His Excellency Samuel Ash Esqr. Raleigh North Carolina." Enclosure is in Jackson's hand.

1. Not found.
2. See AJ to John Overton, January 22, 1798, n.4.
3. Letters not found.
4. Jackson's interpolation.

To James McHenry

Philadelphia 12th February 1798

Sir,

The last conference we had with the President of the United States, upon the Subject of the affair of Tennessee he Suggested to us, the propriety of communicateing to you, Our opinion of the time at which it wou'd be most adviseable, to hold the Treaty, with the Cherokee Indians. From our knowledge of Indian pursuits, we are inclin'd to think, that between the twentyeth of March, and the first of May, wou'd be a proper time, to commence the Treaty, as the Indians generally all return from their Winter hunts, from the first to the twentyeth of March, and commence their Spring hunts, about the first of May. Between those two periods therefore, we conceive, that a more numerous delegation of the Chiefs and warriors may be had, than at almost any Other Season of the year. Your knowledge of the distresses of the Frontier Citizens of Tennessee; must impress you, with the propriety and necessity of holding the Treaty, as soon, as a full representation of the head men and warriors, can be Obtaind. we therefore propose, the twenty fifth day of March as a proper time, to commence the Treaty. Least however an application, which we have made to the President (by letter) for a Speedy return of the Citizens, to their houses, Shou'd fail of Success, or Some unforeseen event Shou'd render it impracticable to commence the Treaty, as early as we wish, we hold it our duty to request, that the Executive, will take measures, to Obtain the Consent of the Chiefs, to the return of the Citizens, to their farms (if not immediately) in due time to Cultivate crops the ensueing Spring. Those distress'd Citizens derive their Support, from the pursuits of agriculture alone, and Shou'd they not be enabled to return to their farms, in time to make their Summer crops; they will be reduced to the most deploreable State—(as the cleared land in that new Country is not Sufficient to Supply the numerous Emigrants) their Situation therefore, invokes the humane interposition of the Executive in their favor; whose fostering hand, we trust will be extended to their relief—and in full confidence, that you will take pleasure, in advocating the Cause of these unfortunate, and Suffering people

We have the honor to be, with Sentiments of great respect—your most Obedt. Servants

Jos: Anderson
Andrew Jackson
Wm. C: C. Claiborne

ALS, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll. Addressed: "to The Secretary of War"; endorsed: "original Draught"; "Copy of a letter." This letter is in Anderson's hand.

From James McHenry

War Office 13 February 1798.

Gentlemen.

I received yesterday your letter dated the 12th,[1] containing your opinion of the time when it may be adviseable to hold the proposed treaty with the Cherokee Nation of Indians, for the purchase of a tract of Country from them, and also, relative to an application made to the President, requesting that he would take measures to obtain the consent of the said Indians or their Chiefs, to the return of certain Citizens to the land they have been removed from, if not immediately, yet in Season to cultivate Crops the ensuing spring and summer.

In answer, the President desires me to inform you, that the Commissioners appointed to hold the treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians, have been duly notified of their appointment, and that as soon as their acceptance of the Commission is made known to him, measures will be taken to hold the same at as early a period as possible.

I am also directed to inform you, that the Commissioners will be instructed to use their earliest endeavours in the negotiation, to obtain as a first stipulation from the Indians, their consent to the immediate return of such settlers as have been removed from the land they occupied, on the ground of its being a decisive proof on the part of the said Indians, of their willingness to treat for the sale thereof or any other parcel of their land.

I have the honor to be with great respect Gentlemen Your obedient Servant

James McHenry

LS, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll. Endorsed: ". . . To Joseph Anderson Andrew Jackson & William C: C: Claiborne Esqrs."

1. AJ, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne to James McHenry, February 12, 1798.

To Willie Blount

[Philadelphia, Feby 21, 1798]

Sir

Your letter of the 8th of January[1] came safe to hand, and is now before me, in answer to which I am sorry I cannot say to you, that my legs are sound, and with truth I can say that I am in greater danger from the Ice, than from the Ball of a Northern Pistol, from Experience I find they are not ice proof, notwithstanding you Judged right, when you said [you did not cr]edit the report of my being shot in the leg, fo[r] I do believe myself they are Pistol proof.

Sticks and Spittle, are substituted by the Eastern representatives, in Place of Pistols Two engagements of this kind has lately take[n] Place on the floor of the representative branch the first with Spittle or tobaccho Juice the [second with a club] and Tongues, a challenge passed [a refusal to fight] [several words missing] [and the] [several words missing] [with the expense of sixteen days spent in debating the subject in the House of Representatives.[2] In their disgrace and expense of the Union twelve thousand dollars. This will serve for a specimen of Eastern quarrels. I will send you a newspaper as soon as published that will throw more light on this brilliant subject] [several lines missing] whether, the have the constitutional to make their own rules, to regulate trials of impeachment or whether it is a legislative object, but a majority in their wisdom have said that the senate have the right to make and adopt their own rules in this respect, and Issue p[rocess] under them and Seize persons papers [and] inforce the attendance of witnesses, thus the Solomons of the age have spoken, and I like an [word missing] [have] not faith to believe them. I think [words missing] prophets, for in that Holy [word missing] constitution, I cannot read such power, granted—but I read that no person shall be deprived of life, Liberty or property but agreable to Law—and I nev[er] knew before I was told by these Solomons, that [the] Senate without the aide of the other branches co[uld] Pass a law—but Sedgwick[3] spoke unto the aris[to] saying, that is the power we Possess, it would be dangerous to part with it, therefore as Sedgwick is a [several lines missing] [Make my respects to your brother. Tell him there is no rule taken in the impeachment since I wrote to him. A resolution is laid upon the table to determine the abstract principle. "Is a Senator impeachable?" This is not taken up yet. My respects to all friends, & believe me to be sincerely your Friend

(signed) Andrew Jackson]

AL, fragment, DLC-Blount Coll. Addressed: "[Willie] Blount Esqr. Knoxville State of Tennessee." Bracketed portions are from a copy of the original document made in 1901 by Albert M. Stephens, owner of the letter at that time.

1. Not found.
2. Jackson refers to an altercation between Roger Griswold of Connecticut, a Federalist, and Matthew Lyon, a Vermont Republican, which occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives.
3. Theodore Sedgwick, U. S. senator from Massachusetts, 1796–99.

To John Overton

Philadelphia February 23rd 1798

Dr. Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledged the receipt of your Letters Dated the 4th and 8th Instant,[1] to which I hasten to reply.

Since I was favoured with your Letter Dated at Raleigh, I have been making enquiry into the Situation of Mr. David Allisons Landed property in

Tennessee, and find, that Every foot is Either Sold or morgaged, that Lies within that State, and attachments taken out to be Levied Subject to the morgages, I therefore view it most to your Interest to Transmit a coopy of your Judgt. to your Brother at Fyattville,[2] to be proceeded on agreable to your Instructions.

Being unable to See Mr. Meeker, to make the necessary Enquiry, relative to Allison Situation under your Judgt. by an accidental fall on the ice by which I hurt my left Knee, that has confined me for Some days, on the receipt of your letter I adressed a note to him on the Subject, to which he replied,[3] that by his instructions, Allison had never been arested by virtue of an Execution, under your Judgt. therefore It is my opinion taken the Statement of Mr. Meeker to be Just that a suit may be prosecuted, against him in any other place, the Judgt. remaining unsatisfyed.

I Expect to be furnished with a coopy of the Judgt. this day; and Tomorrow will Send it on inclosed to your brother as I conceive dispatch is necessary—as I am on this Subject, I would recommend Expedition, vs King, he is possessed on half the Iron works, and I would recommend that you would risque your Execution, on them as soon as you can obtain Judgt.

I have not time to Enter into a detail of Politicks, I have to thank you for your observations on that head, and I know the flow from the breast of a friend and their, force I See. but Sir where [were] you where I am and See all constitutional Principles, violated and mataphorphist [metamorphosed] to Suit Party Purpose it would try, your Philosophy—Particularly, when they carry objects with a silent vote. The conduct of the house of representatives in the *fracas*, that Took place, between, Lyon & Grisswold was disgracefull indeed, and the spirit of party and the high hand of power, was openly displayed to the disgrace of that body. believe sir, that I will attend to the Post road from the Moravian Town to Wyth,[4] If the bill comes up. (It is now before the other House) this session. your business as it respects, the case of Allison I will attend to and have carefully forwarded to your Brother. I am sir with respect yr mo, ob, serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Murdock Coll., Overton Papers. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. Tennessee to be left at Moffets Store"; endorsed: "Knoxville 19th March 98 forwarded."

1. Letters not found.
2. Thomas Overton of Fayetteville, N. C.
3. Note and reply not found.
4. Salem, N. C., to Wytheville, Va.

To Robert Hays

Philadelphia March 2nd 1798

Dear Col

I am favoured with your letter of the 29th of January enclosing a grant and power of attorney.[1]

your letter coming to hand the day the mail leaves this, puts it out of My power to Say to you with Certainty, whether I can Sell to advantage or not, however I think I can, but If I cannot I will not Sell at all.

your information respecting the health of my family and friends, was gratefully recd. The conduct of Capt Hammond is truly pleasing for which he Shall be rewarded. I have a hope to obtain an appointment in the army for him, If I do not, I will persue Some plan, for his benefit

My Dear Sir, Pardon me for not Entering into a detail of Political information to you—letter writing has become Irksome, and I have no news worth communicating. We have obtained a treaty to be held with the Indians, and a grant of money to discharge the Expence. This the only news in which our State is immediately concerned, that I am able to communicate. Accounts this day recd. from urope, as late as the last of December, state our commissioners at paris on that date not recd. and that the French were makeing Every Exertion to attact England. I have not a doubt but The French will make the attempt, and from the Divisions in England & Ireland I have but little doubt, but they will be successfull

I will Endeavour to have some arangement made in the compensations of Marshals and attornies, an annual salary annexed If Possible, this will give Satisfaction to the Marshals and be a convenience to the accountant officers in ajusting their accounts.

Make my compliments to your Lady Little Rachel and all friends and believe me to be with Esteem yr. mo, ob, Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 45–46. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Nashville State of Tennessee."

1. Neither letter nor enclosures found.

To John Adams

Philadelphia 5th March 1798

Sir

Impress'd with the highest Veneration and Respect for your Charectr, and knowing it to be a duty injoin'd on your high and dignify'd appointment, to Support the Constitution and the Laws; It is with great pain, that we now adress you, on the Subject of an infringement of them; in an *instance, Momentous* and *alarming*.

By last post, we receiv'd letters[1] from the Governor of the State of Tennessee, informing us, that Colonel Butler,[2] the Commanding Officer of the Federal Troops, in that State, had caused the Honoble David Campbell (Who is one of the Judges of the State of Tennessee) to be taken from his bed, about ten O Clock at night by a Military force, and in that ignonimous manner, Conducted a prisoner to the Camp—where the Judge was detaind, until Some time the next day, before he was liberated.

The Governor also informs us, that he hath adress'd you upon the Subject, and inclosed you a Copy of the letter from Judge Campbell to him; Stateing particularly the Circumstances of the Case.

Representing as we do, the Sovereignty of the State of Tennessee, and Considering that Sovereignty as haveing been Outrag'd, by the Conduct of Colonel Butler, on the person of one of the Supreme Judges of the State, as also the rights of Civil liberty, most unwarrantably Violated. To you Sir, as the Guardian of the Constitution, and the Supporter of the Laws, we appeal for redress—and trust, that you will take Such measures, as will not only hereafter, protect the Citizens of our State, from Such wanton Violence; but will cause, the most ample attonement to be made; for the indignity offered to the State—Which we conceive, can only be done, by removing from his Command, the auther of Such Military Tyranny.

In a former letter,[3] we intimated to you, that the Conduct of Some of the Military, was rather calculated to irritate than Conciliate, the minds of our Suffering fellow Citizens. Instances of an unwarrantable exercise of Military power, had at that time, been Communicated to us, but little did we then expect, that any of the Officers, wou'd have proceeded to the Commission of so dareing an Outrage against the Dignity of the State, and the rights of Civil liberty. We request that you will please to give us, an answer to this adress; in order that we may be enabled, to Communicate to our State and its Citizens, your determination upon this Subject

we are with every Sentiment of great respect, Your most Obedt. Servts.

Jos: Anderson
Andrew Jackson
William Charles Cole Claiborne

ALS draft, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll. This letter is in Anderson's hand.

1. John Sevier to AJ, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne, February 5, 1798.

2. Thomas Butler (1754–1805) was commandant of U. S. forces in Tennessee from 1797 to 1803 with headquarters at Southwest Point. Butler was a law student in Philadelphia when he joined the army at the outbreak of the Revolution. He commanded troops throughout the war and, after a brief retirement, rejoined the army in 1791. Despite this initially difficult relationship, Butler and Jackson became close friends, and Butler moved his family to a farm in nearby Robertson County before taking up his assignment as commander of the 2nd regiment of infantry at Fort Adams and later at New Orleans (Banker, "Southwest Point," 47, 61–63; *Impartial Review or Cumberland Repository*, December 13, 1805).

3. Not found.

To Thomas Overton

Philadelphia March 6th 1798

Dear Sir,

I lately received a letter,[1] from Mr. John Overton requesting, that I would forward you a coopy of a Judgt. he has obtained vs David Allison, to Enable

you to take out an attachment, thereon; and to have it Levied on his lands in the county of Robertson.[2] Inclosed is the record authenticated agreable to Law, from which you will discover how Loosely business is transacted in the courts in this State.

I find upon Enquiry, that, Mr. Meeker Merchant of this city, holds in his Possession convayences from David Allison to the amount of one hundred and odd thousand acres of land in Robertson County, Situated in the large Swamp near Mr. Wm. B. Groves.[3] I give you this information, least it might be, that was the Property Mr. Overton had his Eye upon. If property cannot be Secured there; I think you had better Transmit the record herewith enclosed, to your brother in Nashville. I will be happy to hear from you on this subject—and in case no property can be found in Robertson County will take the Earliest oppertunity, to notify your Brother thereof, that Search may be made in other quarters.

I inclose you an Extra paper of last Evening to Shew you, the prospect in paris. happy growth, from the British treaty, the Merchant who supplicated the Executive to Ratify the *banefull instrument*, will now reap the reward of their Labour, and what is to be deplored the innocent, Merchant, will be involved in ruin with the guilty. I now hope that those that, have plunged their country, in its present dificulty, will find out ways and means to Extricate, the Mercantile part of the community, from the destruction that threatens them.

I am Sir with sentiments of Esteem yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Murdock Coll., Overton Papers. The recipient is identified by Jackson's letter to John Overton, February 23, 1798, mentioning a judgment on Allison's lands. Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.
2. Robeson County, N. C.
3. William Barry Grove, a North Carolina congressman, 1791–1803. He lived in Cumberland County.

From James McHenry

War Office 7th March 1798

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States has received your letter of the 5th instant[1] addressed to him, stating an aggression to have been committed on Judge Campbell, in violation of the laws, by Lieut Col. Butler, commanding the Troops of the United States in the State of Tenessee

The President had previously received a letter of the date of the 6 February ultimo from Governor Sevier[2] on the same subject; in consequence whereof, a letter, of which the enclosed is a Copy, was immediately written to Lieut

Col. Butler. You will perceive that this letter is the commencement of an investigation, which this business seems to require.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen with great respect Your obed Servant

James McHenry

LS, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll. Endorsed in unidentified hand: ". . . to Joseph Anderson Andrew Jackson and Wm. C. C. Claiborne Esqrs." Enclosure not found.

1. AJ, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne to John Adams, March 5, 1798.
2. John Sevier to John Adams, February 6, 1798 (MHi-Adams Family Papers, Reel 387).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 20 March [1798]

Gentlemen

Your joint letter of the 16th of February Ultimo[1] is now before me, in which I find inclosed copies of a letter from the Tennessee delegation to the President of the United States,[2] and one to the Secretary of War,[3] and his answer;[4] the measures you have pursued, the communications you have transmitted for my own and your fellow Citizens satisfaction, demonstrates and evinces to every impartial mind, the great and patriotic part, and the feeling and sympathetic interest you have uniformly discovered and taken in favor of our distressed frontier sufferers, for which gentlemen, permit me to offer you my earnest thanks. I further beg you, to believe that I have full confidence, that no exertions of yours will be lacking in whatever may tend to promote the interest and welfare of the state, which you have the honor to represent. The regular mode you have taken for the relief of the sufferers, promises them ultimately a permanent success; their sufferings are extremly great and distressing, and I have no doubt but your solicitations to relieve them will be constant and unremitted.

The interest of our state being materially concerned in the event of the intended treaty, I flatter myself you will avil it of every advantage and privilege that is necessary on the occasion; I hope the President will not be contracted, but on the other hand extend to us all the reasonable advantages which we have a right to expect and enjoy.

Your letter and the other papers being of much public information, I conceive it very proper to have the same published.

I have the honor to be with great public esteem, and personal regard Your most obedient servante

(signed) John Sevier

The Honorable Joseph Anderson, Andrew Jackson and William C. C. Claiborne, Members in Congress.

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807. Date is derived from the fact that Jackson, Anderson, and Claiborne served together only in this session of Congress.

1. Not found.
2. Not found.
3. AJ, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne to James McHenry, February 12, 1798.
4. James McHenry to AJ, Joseph Anderson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne, February 13, 1798.

To John Adams

Philadelphia 22nd March 1798

Sir,

Amidst the great national business, with which we know you are Continually Surrounded—we feel unwilling to Obtrude, one moment upon your time; But the Continued, verry interesting Situation of our fellow Citizens impells us again to adress you.

The last personal conference, we had the honor of holding with you when we Solicited the return of our destressr'd fellow Citizens to their lands from which they had been removed—you Suggested that this cou'd not be affected, without a Conference with the Indians—and that the Commissioners, who wou'd hold the Treaty, cou'd be at the place, destind for that purpose, nearly as soon as an Agent, But haveing been some time Since, inform'd, that two of the Commissioners, had declined accepting their appointment—We beg leave to Suggest, that the Season being now far advanced, Unless other Commissioners are immedately appointed—they will not be able to arrive in time, to answer fully, the expectations we had formed—and the Objects we feel Confident you had in View.[1]

We therefore request that other Commissioners may be appointed—in place of those who have declin'd—And that the holding of the Treaty, may be forwarded, with all possible expedition.

We are Sir, with Sentiments of Verry great Respect your most obed Servts.

Jos: Anderson
Andrew Jackson

ALS, MHi-Adams Family Papers (Reel 387); ALS draft, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll. The letter and the draft are in Anderson's hand. The draft also carries Claiborne's name.

1. At this point the following sentence, absent from the recipient's copy, appears in the draft: "In adition to the evil, resulting to the Citizens individually—we have Solid reason to believe the State and of consequence the United States, will Suffer a Considerable loss of inhabitants—as we are assured by late letters, that Some of those people have moved—and many more will remove to the Spanish Dominions, unless they can be enabled to return to their Farms in time to Make their Summer crops."

From John Sevier

Knoxville 28th March 1798

Sir

Yours of the 15th of February Ultimo[1] I am duly honored with, and for the information therein, am much obliged. I am sorry to hear the spirit of party runs so high, and the fracas between Lyon and Griswold seems to fix an indeliable stain. pitty indeed such an event ever took place within the walls of a house of legislature. I hope the pratling about disorganisers will cease after this, and Mr. Speaker will certainly decline calling to order.

Aristocracy appears to have become desperate and delirious, and as you have wisely observed phlebotomy will be a well administered remedy.

Colonel Watts is here on a visit, and seems to be well disposed towards the intended treaty, and the indians generally appear very pacific indeed.

I have nothing worth relating or troubleing your attention with. I am extremely sorry to observe, that America appear so much menaced by the French nation, so much for a feeble debilitated conduct.

I have the honor to be &c.

(signed) John Sevier

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Not found.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 5 April 1798.

Sir

Yours of the 2d Ultimo[1] came to hand on the 28th of same month, I am much pleased with the address of yourself and colleagues to the President on the subject of Judge Campbells arrest, it meets my entire approbation, and I think it very suitable on such an occasion. I am extremely sorry for our critical situation with France, and fear it will become much more serious. I have not had any late accounts of the Commissioners,[2] I hope they will shortly arrive, the people are becoming very uneasy, and anxious to return in time to make crops. I am sensible our delegation is doing every thing on that score that is within their power. I thank you sir, for the various information you have been pleased to favour me with, and beg you will do me the honor to continue your communications, on all suitable oppertunities.

The indians continue extremely friendly, and am of opinion a good treaty may be had, if our Commissioners will act well their part.

I have the honor to be &c

(signed) John Sevier.

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Not found.

2. Federal commissioners appointed to treat with the Cherokees at Tellico (James McHenry to Alfred Moore, George Walton, and John Steele, March 30, 1798, *ASP, Indian Affairs*, I, 638–39).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 5 April 1798

Gentlemen

Your letter of the 9 Ultimo[1] I had the honor to receive, with a copy of your address to the President, and the Secretary of War's answer, and an extract of his letter to Colonel Butler, which was enclosed.

Permit me to observe, that your attention and prompt application to the President on the subject of Judge Campbells arrest, was highly characterestic of the representatives of a free people, and meets my entire approbation; I am induced to believe that there has been no mistake on the side of Judge Campbell, as to the line; having an oppertunity of a more minute investigation, am inclined to think, that the two officers were mistaken in supposing the Judge to be within the indian boundary.

I suppose that on an investigation it will be made appear, that the officers have acted contrary to their instructions, and if so Colonel Butler will be exculpated. I shall duly deliberate on the propriety of a publication of your communication to the President and the answer, observing to you at the same time, that I find it highly expedient to avoid every kind of irritation. The people removed are becoming very restless, their distresses has been and still are very great. Some disorderly persons in Powels valley have lately killed several of the public horses, and wounded one of the soldiers, and I assure you, I fear it will require considerable address, to keep some of the sufferers within proper bounds.

I am sorry to discover that our situation with France is becoming so critical, but still hope an open rupture may be avoided.

We have had no late accounts of the Commissioners I hope they are on the road.

I have the honor to be &c

(signed) John Sevier

Honorable Joseph Anderson, Andrew Jackson, and William Charles Cole Claiborne.

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. Letter and enclosures not found.

Power of Attorney from Pierce Butler

April 12, 1798

Know all men by these presants, that I Pierce Butler[1] of the City of Philadelphia, for divers good causes and considerations, and thereunto moving Do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my trusty friend, Andrew Jackson Esquire, of the District of Mero, in the State of Tennessee—to be my true and lawful attorney and for me and in my name, to ask demand wherefor receive and secure of and from William Blount and David Allison, all such sums of money as are now due, and owing to me from the Said William Blount and David Allison or either of them—and on his my said attorney receiving from them, or either of them, any sum or sums of money, I do hereby impower my said attorney to give receipts and acquitances for the same—And in Case my said attorney shall deem it necessary, to cause an attachment or attachments to issue against the property of the said William Blount, and David Allison, or against the property of either—and it shall be necessary to give bond, for the prosecuting such attachment, or attachments, I do hereby empower my attorney Andrew Jackson Esquire, to sign my name to such bond or bonds, for the purpose aforesaid—and I do further empower my said attorney, to do all such acts and things, Deed and Deeds, as may in his opinion be necessary, to carry the said attachments into compleat effect, should he cause one, or more to be issued—and I do hereby ratify and confirm, whatever my said attorney shall or may lawfully do, in and about the premises, pursuant to the powers herein given.

In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and my seal, the twelfth day of April one thousand seven hundred & ninety eight 1798.

Signed P: Butler

Sealed and delivered in presence of
Signed Jos: Anderson

MsC, Enclosure in Deposition of John Sommerville, February 23–March 1, 1821, in *Jackson* v. *Erwin*, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25.

1. Pierce Butler (1744–1822), U. S. senator from South Carolina, 1789–96, 1802–1806, had sold to David Allison an estate in South Carolina for about $170,000, payable in three equal installments (DAB; Sommerville deposition cited above).

From Joseph Anderson

Philadelphia 26th April 1798

Dear Sir

Your favor[1] dated Frederick Town, came safe to hand. Am happy to learn you met with no disaster though frequently in danger. Adresses from

different parts of the Union, have been presented to The President and Congress, Some requesting, that means may be devis'd, to prevent a war—Others approbating, the Conduct and past measures of Congress—and others approbateing the instructions given by the President to our Envoys near the French Republick. A Bill pass'd the Senate a few days ago—13 to 8, Authorising the President to raise a provisional Army—of 20,000 men, whenever he may Judge, the Situation of our affairs requires it. That Bill, is now before the House of Representatives. We are inform'd by a letter from New York, that Alexander Hamilton is appointed (by Govr. Jay) to Succeed Mr. Hobart[2] in the Senate. Things go on in a progressive ratio; according to the manner, in which they had began before you left us. Another Bill was yesterday reported by the *Standing Committee*, to Authorise the President, to build ten Vessels, to be fited as Gallies or otherwise at his discretion. A Bill raiseing a Regiment of Artilery and enginers has passed both Houses—Since you left us. This Bill met no opposition, as it Seem'd necessary to Protect as far as possible, our ports and harbours by internal force. The Provisional Army Bill, Contains the most *unpleasant features*, of any Bill, which in my Opinion—has yet appear'd.

The Saddle you mention, I have Seen. It is the one I rode from Tennessee and the Same I took with me, when I first went to that Country—am Sorry you did not get your own. I will try to bring yours with me. I inclose you a paragraph from Fenno's paper[3]—of yesterday—By this you will See, how you as one of our body, are Considered by Mr. Fenno as the Author of the piece—there being but Six Senators absent at this time.[4]

We have not any thing new from Our Commissioners. prospects are much the Same. We however daily expect Something Upon which we can depend—when I will with pleasure, Communicate it you. Present my most respectful Compliments to your Lady—and remember me kindly to friends in Cumberlan[d].

yours Verry Sincerely

Jos: Anderson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Rural felicity Cumberland." Enclosure missing (see n.4).

1. Not found.
2. John Sloss Hobart, U. S. senator from New York, January 11–April 16, 1798. William North, not Alexander Hamilton, was appointed to serve out the rest of Hobart's term.
3. The *Gazette of the United States*, a Philadelphia Federalist paper, was published by John Fenno at this time.
4. Anderson refers to an article signed "Patriotism," stating that fully a quarter of the members of the House and six senators, "all from the federal side," had left the session (*Gazette of the United States*, April 25, 1798).

From Joseph McDowell[1]

Philadelphia Aprill the 26th 1798

Dr. Sir

Since you left Congress, the Bill for raising an aditional coar of artilerists and Ingeniers and to authorise the President to purchas or establish founderies, have passed and the Bill authorising the President to purchas & aquip twelve Ships or vessels to carry 22 guns each for the purpose of Convoys and a Bill to establish an executive of the Navey-Department, each of those meet with considerable opposition but without Success and the Bill of all others that is most objectionable is now before us, which is that authorising the President to rais a provissional army of twenty thousand men at any time he may think it expedient and to receive any Companies of Voleteers that may offer and Commission the Officers—this bill was attacted on its first appearance and shall on every statge, and I hope we shall be able to reject it or so amend as to defeat the Design—but this is mear Opinion but Should it pass in its present form, a Due [adieu] to the Liberties & happiness of this Country.

The inclosed papers will give you the News of the Day.

and I am Dr. Sir yours with every Sentiment of esteem & respect

Jo. McDowell

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honorable Andrew Jackson State of Tennessee, Nashvill." Enclosures not found.

1. Joseph McDowell (1756–1801), North Carolina congressman, 1797–99, was a leader of the Republican party in the western part of the state. As a general in the American Revolution, he participated in numerous engagements including the Battle of King's Mountain and the Battle of Stono in which Jackson's brother Hugh was killed (*DAB*; Draper, *King's Mountain*, 472).

From Stevens Thomson Mason[1]

Phila April 27th 1798

Dear Sir

Since you left us an Act authorising the Prest. to procure 12 vessels from 16 to 22 guns and an act establishing a new Executive department to be denominated Dept of the Navy have passed Goodhue[2] who introduced this last Bill is talked of as Secretary of the Navy (in direct violation of the constitution as I humbly conceive) a Bill authorising the Prest. to provide ten Gallies and another to raise at any time he pleases within three years an army of 20,000 men with a numerous train of officers at their head a Commander with pay and emoluments equivalent to what was formerly allowed to Genl. Washington. the Soldiers to be enlisted for three years

also to accept of an unlimitted Number of Volunteers subject to be called on at any time within 2 years after they shall offer their services and be accepted. thus under the pretext that it *may* be necessary to raise a standing force before the next meeting of Congress. a power is given to the Prest. for three years, (tho' Congress will be at least three times in Session during that period) to raise an army to any amount or for any purpose he thinkes proper, and that however averse a future Congress may be to pursuing this measure they cannot prevent or controul it so long as more than one third of either House shall support him in it. this appears to me one of the most dangerous attempts to transfer the Legislative powers of the Constitution to the President and to establish a military Government that can be conceived and I really fear it will pass the other House. so ready do our Countrymen seem "to court the Yoke and bow the neck to Caesar."

A Committee of the Senate are appointed to bring in an Allien Bill by which I understand it is intended to give the Prest. an absolute power according to his discretion, his caprice or his resentment, any Foreigner he pleases.

A Sedition Bill is also intended to authorise the same omnipotent person to muzzle or silence such presses he pleases. probably to controul and regulate meetings of the people, and perhaps to banish such political Infidels as you and myself. for such is the intollerance of J A[3] and his Party, and so favorable to their views do they consider the present state of things. that there is no calculating how far they will go to attain their favorite object of crushing in this Country the Spirit and principles of Republicanism.

late dispatches have been recd. from our Envoys at Paris but men in the confidence of the Cabinet say they are only duplicates of those formerly communicated. I own that I at least doubt this statement, various private accounts lead to a belief that our Commissioners are at this time received and proceeding in their negotiation it is greatly to be wished that they may accomodate our differences and conclude a treaty, before their puerile correspondence gets back to France. I shall be happy to hear from you respecting the politics of your State. And to be informed of your idividual prosperity and happiness will always give pleasure to

Stes. Thom. Mason

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 46–47.

1. Stevens Thomson Mason, U. S. senator from Virginia, 1794–1803.
2. Benjamin Goodhue, U. S. senator from Massachusetts, 1796–1800.
3. John Adams.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Philadelphia April 30th 1798

Dear Jackson

A Bill providing for the payment of the Nickajac Expedition, has passed

the House of Representatives, and Mr. Anderson is of opinion it will also succeed in the Senate.

The provisional Army Bill has not yet been finally acted upon in our House. It is committed to a select committee to report, but the general opinion is, that this Bill will be adopted. The House sent us yesterday a Bill, making provision for the purchase of 10 Galleys, that lies as yet upon the Table.

The subject of direct Taxes has been before the Committee of Ways & Means, and their opinion is, that 2 million of Dollars should be raised from a Tax on Houses, Lands, and slaves.

An Alien Bill & a Sedition Bill is talked of, the object of the first to drive from our Country certain Foreigners, & the object of the latter to check any opposition which [may] arise to the [ad]ministra[tion.] You will observe this is only the Talk, & that no such Bills are yet reported.

Your old friend Tazewell[1] is very well, and laments very much your absence. he proposed in the Senate, the other Day a Resolution prohibiting the members of that Body, from paying, or receiving any visits from Foreign Ministers. But his Resolution was rejected by a large majority.

The Executive it is said, has received late dispatches from our Envoys, but their contents have not yet transpired.

Mr. Anderson is about to take new Lodgings. The sun shines in his Room with great warmth, & the weather being very hot, he wishes to reside in a more airy situation. For my own part, I am so pleased with Mr. Standford & his family that I would submit to great inconvenience rather [than m]ove [since Congress will] probably rise in 5 or 6 weeks.

Accept yourself and communicate also to your Lady the best wishes of your friend

William Charles C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "The Hon'ble Andrew Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. Henry Tazewell, U. S. senator from Virginia, 1794–99. He was the only senator to vote against Blount's expulsion.

From Stevens Thomson Mason

Phila. May 25th 1798

Dear Sir

On Friday last we recd. intellingence through different channels that our commissioners [were] recd. and negotiating. it seemed generally beleived and produced great chagrin and open declarations of dissatisfaction among the Tory Party, who seemed fearful that we should be obliged to have peace. however to do all they could to guard against such an evil and to secure us the b[l]essings of War our War committee in about four hours after s[ub]mitted a Bill to authorise the Presdt. to send out our armed force

to take and bring for condemnation all French Cruizers. The [bill] has passed the Senate and will I beleive go through the H of Representatives I have all along considered it as a declaration of war some of the most candid of its advocates admit [tha]t it is tantamount to it. we often wish [you] back.

Yours Sincerely

Stes. Thom. Mason

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 47. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr Nashville Tennessee."

From Mark Mitchell

Holston June 4th 1798

Dear Sir,

There has no Man that has Represented in Congress (I dont Mean to flatter you for that I dispise) had my Approbation more then you had for I thought it would not make aney Alturation in you, but I find to the contrarey before you went to Congress I had the sight of you but since that I have not seen you since. Camp under my fence, Dont let Honour, you forgot let us see you when you pass through this part of the World.

What shall I do a bout the land that Elijah Robertson was in due me I have no Bond his talck to you may be of Servis to Me in recovering the land, wright me what you think of the Business. I have a letter that he wrote me Respecteing the land, My Brother Thos. Mitchell has the letter with him The land was not to be On Duck River as he wrote me, But I shall be glad to get it aney where I must make the Best of a Bad Bargain but Bad is the Best I fear.

We are all well hope you and familey are the same My Comps. to Mrs. Jackson and Beleave me to be your friend and H. Servt.

Mark Mitchell

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esquire Cumberland [by] Mr. Mitchell."

To John Overton

Mr. John Walkers June 9th 1798

Sir

Being indebted to Mr. Daniel James the sum of Forty three Dollars, he has called upon me for that sum, I am now from home and have it not in my power to Discharge the Debt to Mr. James If you have that sum by

you and will advance it to Mr. James I will repay the sum to you in the latter End of next week. In advancing the above you will oblige yr. mo ob Serv

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers. Addressed: "Mr. John Overton Nashville [by] Mr. James"; endorsed: "June 9th 1798. Then recd. of John Overton Forty three dollars and acct. within order Danl. James."

From John Sevier

Knoxville 14th June 1798

Sir

I have just time to inform you, that the Indians are requested to meet the Commissioners at Chota near Tellico, on the 25th Instant, and is supposed the treaty will be held at the latter. Mr. Moore is in the neighborhood and will be here to day. The bearer hereof Mr. James Irvin[1] is a particular friend and acquaintance of mine, permit me, to introduce him to your notice & attention I have the honor to be Sir, Your mo. obedt. Servt.

John Sevier

ALS, THi-Hurja Coll. Addressed: "Honorable Andrew Jackson Mero [by] James Erwin Esqr."

1. James Irwin operated the Gallatin store of Jackson and Hutchings, 1803–1804, and for a few months, beginning November 1804, operated Jackson's store at the military cantonment on the Tennessee River (see Gallatin Store Accounts, 1803–1804, notarized by James Irwin, December 20, 1805; James Irwin to AJ, January 25, February 9, October 14, 1805, DLC-AJ Papers, Reels [illegible] and 71).

To William Blount

[June 24, 1798]

I forgot when I answered your letter[1] to observe to you that it would not be agreeable to me to receive the appointment in the Judiciary if any of my friends had it in view and could obtain it. It is a Principle with me never to be departed from if I can avoid it not to stand between a Friend and a Benefit. And I am informed by Maj. Tatom, still, that my Friend Seth Lewis[2] will be recommended. He is a man of Worth. and perhaps others of my friends of whom I am uninformed may be recommended and if so I would not wish my name to stand in opposition to theirs.[3]

[Andrew Jackson]

MsC, extract, THi-Misc. Files.

1. Neither Blount's letter nor Jackson's reply has been found.

2. Seth Lewis (1764–1848) represented Davidson County in the Tennessee General Assembly, 1796–97, and was chief justice of the Mississippi Territory, resigning in 1803

under threat of impeachment (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 447–48; McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 199).

3. This extract is taken from the following letter of William Blount to John Sevier:

Sir Knoxville July 6th 1798

Your excellency will recollect that some days past I suggested to you that I had reason to believe Mr. Andrew Jackson would accept the office of Judge in the place of Mr. Tatom resigned. A Letter from him which I had receved in answer to one I had written him in which I had informed him it was the wish of many people in this quarter of the State that he should do so if by you appointed has authorized me to make to you the suggestion above alluded to to wit that he would accept if appointed.

I have now to inform you that by General Robertson I receved a second letter from Mr. Jackson of the 24th Ult. to the following Effect

[Extract as given above]

I have also receved another Letter from a friend of mine in the Mero District stating that there are several Decisions in the Courts of law now which the Parties upon one side or the other will pray for Relief in equity and that if a Judge is not shortly appointed in the place of Mr. Tatom who shall reside in that District that the Parties injured will be compelled to pass the Wilderness to Judge Roane or Judge Campbell to obtain Injunctions.

Having stated to you that Mr. Jackson would accept if appointed I conceve it is a duty I owe both to you & to him to lay before you the before quoted Extract from his letter of the 24th Ult. and have the Honor to be with great Respect

Your Excellncy's Obedent Servent

Wm. Blount

To William Cocke

Letter 1st Nashville June 24th 1798

Sir

Your making publick my private and confidential letter[1] and making use of it to impress on the publick mind that I had wrote that letter in order to deceive you, & further publishing to the world that I had acted the double part with you in your election for Senator,[2] are such injuries as require satisfaction, the information which you have attempted to justify those charges & ground the publicity of my letter upon having upon investigation proved to be false, Justice calls aloud for redress

Knowing the falsity of the charges you have utter'd against me and sensibly feeling the injury you intended me by making publick my letter, I call upon you as a gentleman to make such a reparation of the injury you have done me as the nature of the case requires, or to meet and give me such satisfaction as is due from one Gentleman to another for such injuries, the Gentleman who will hand you this is authorised to transact the business on my part I am Sr. Yr. Huml. St.

Andw. Jackson

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 48.

1. Not found.

2. For an explanation of the difficulty with Cocke, see AJ to William Cocke, November 9, 1797, n.3.

To William Cocke

Letter 2nd Nashville June 24th 1798

Sir

Your letter[1] in answer to mine of this date[2] is now before me to which I beg leave to reply; understanding from my friends Genl. Roberson & Colo. Hayes, that you had a consultation with them after my last to you relative to fixing on a mode of making me reparation for the injury I have sustain'd from you in the exposition of my private correspondence and your having reported publicly that I had acted a double part in writing you friendly letters meaning to deceive you.

I must inform you those Gentlemen have been mistaken if they stated to you that, I had consented (at their request) to leave all matters of differences between us to be by three Brothers[3] decided; my feelings no gentlemen however nice their Judgement, can determine

Here then Sir is your mistake, I observed to those two Gentlemen that I had been injured by charges publickly made against me by you, upon information which you have since said you grounded your declarations upon (which information has on investigation appear'd to be false, having thus stated to those Gentlemen, I observed to them that I was willing if preferred by you to leave the mode of reparation for the injury you had done to me to any three or more Brothers to determine.

I have now to say that you have held me up to publick odium upon falacious information, and that this odium must be wiped away by some act of as publick notoriety, if its your choice that this reparation should be referred to the three Brothers or four including Brother Foster it will be acceeded to by me, on your agreeing to have said before them the aforesaid statement of the injury I have received.

I am Sr. Your Huml. Servt.

A. J.

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 48–49.

1. Not found.
2. AJ to William Cocke, June 24, 1798, "Letter 1st."
3. Brothers of the Masonic Order.

To John Sevier

Nashville June 24th 1798

Dr. Sir

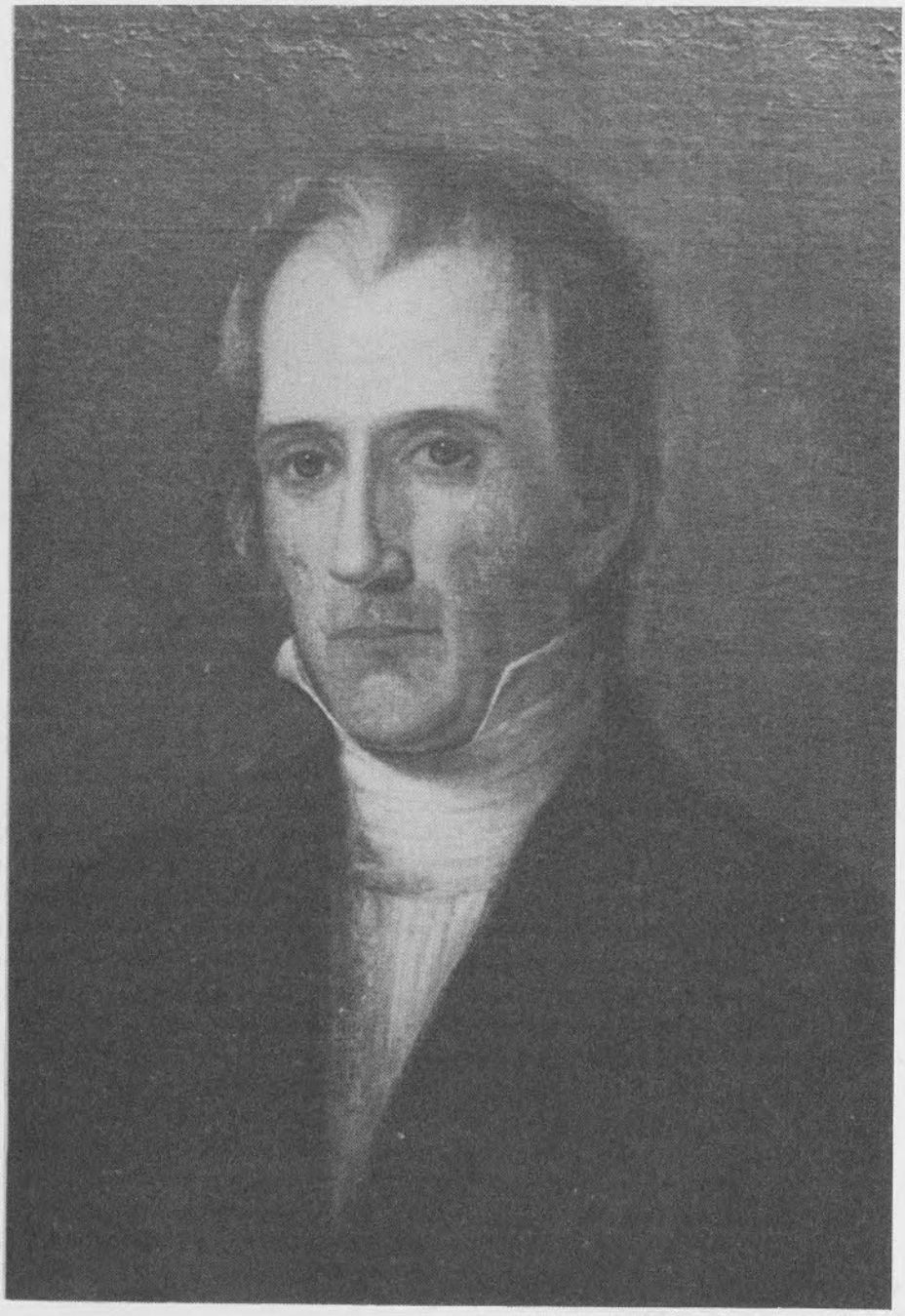
your letter[1] by Mr. Irwin I have Just recd.; for which I thank you.

I have also to thank you for making me acquainted with Mr. Irwin. I think



WILLIAM COCKE

William Cocke and Jackson's friendship was shattered when Jackson won Cocke's U.S. Senate seat in 1797.



HUGH LAWSON WHITE

Hugh Lawson White and Jackson were colleagues on the superior court bench.

him an amiable young man—and nothing could give me more pleasure than to have it in my power to render him civilities.

I am Sorry that circumstances puts it out of my Power to have the pleasure of Seeing you at the treaty. my letters should be longer but time & a disagreeable business in which I am Engaged prevents it.

Present my greatest repects to your Lady. her politeness to me is gratefully remembered.

Accept Sir of my warmest respects & believe me to be with sintiments of Esteem yr. mo. ob Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 47–48. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Esqr. Knoxville [by] Genl. Robertson."

1. John Sevier to AJ, June 14, 1798.

From William Cocke

June the 25th 1798

Sir,

Situated as I am at this time any Concessions to you from me might be considered as an act of timidity for which reason I deem it improper for me to make any, My honour and your feelings Should both be preserved and Justice Should be rendered to each of us the Contents of the Letter to which you Allude being denyed by you I gave up the Auther and furnished you with A copy[1] the Auther Acknowledged the letter and gave Mr. Maclins[2] name to you as the person on whose Information he had written if I have been deceavd. in Crediting false information against you you have been also deceavd. in giveing Credit to false information against me, why then Sir Should you wish me to be Considered the only Culprit in this business I wish not to be the Judge in my own Case and am perfectly willing to add the Gentleman you have named to those mentioned by Colo. Hays and Genl Robertson, if Sir after the Circumstances above mentioned you refuse to leave Our differances to men of reputation Such as you nor no Other person Can Object to I Shall Consider, it as intended to wound my honour which I shall never part with but with my life but if you are enclined that all Our differances Should be Ended on fair Just and honorable terms to both it is my wish but while I express this wish it is not to be understood that the bounds of honour Can be exceeded by me your H Servt.

Wm. Cocke

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 50. Addressed: "The Honorable Andrew Jackson Favd. by Mr. Mitchel."

1. Not found.

2. William Maclin (*c*1761–*c*1807) was Sevier's political ally and frequently acted as his messenger. Maclin was secretary of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 and

secretary of state, 1796–1804 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 1, 7; John H. DeWitt, ed., "Journal of John Sevier," *THM*, VI [1920], 39; Octavia Zollicoffer Bond, *The Family Chronicle and Kinship Book of Maclin, Clack, Cocke, Carter, Taylor, Cross, Gordon and Other Related American Lineages*, Nashville, 1928, pp. 40, 480).

To William Cocke

a Copy of Letter 3rd June 25th 1798

Your letter of this date[1] is now before me, & as you deem it improper to make such reparations as justice demands, my feelings & honor say Justice must be done me, Coll. Cocke well knows how & in what point of view I have been publickly held up in by him on Holston & upon what evidence that odium was founded Coll. Cocke can judge for himself, with what propriety & how consistent it is with the feelings & character of a Gentleman to repair an injury when done & committed, he has *determined*, my feelings & justice demand that the opprobrium that has been attached to my character upon false evidence must be publickly washed away by an open declaration that I did not merit the stigma, this is what justice demands, and which I will obtain at the risque of my blood. can Coll. Cocke Seriously request me to leave my feelings to men of honor or can he expect that I wou'd do an act that wou'd be a stain to my feelings, my last contains my sentiments on this subject, with respect to me being deseivd. with false evidence—with respect to you I have not seen the evidence against you it was your publick charges agt. me and the publicity of my private letter, which you have acknowledg'd, Coll. Cocke will further observe that the injury I complain of was committed by him, & that a reparation can alone be made by him by an open & publick declaration that those charges were unfounded & inapplicable to me upon investigation, I cannot help rebutting the idea, that I could either do, or wish another to do a dishonorable act, I wish not the blood of Coll. Cocke but my reputation is dearer to me than life & as you have determined that you will not place me on the ground I ought to stand upon & which you know in justice & honor I am entitled to the Gods of fate must decide between you & me. I must be placed with respect to my character & feelings where they stood previous to the opprobrium utterd agt. me on the testimony which you now know to be false if Col Cockes feelings cannot dictate to him the propriety of doing this my friend Mr. Sweetman is authorised to name the time & place to meet me to give me that satisfaction that the wounded feelings of a Gentleman requires.[2]

I am Sr. yr. mo ob St

A J

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 49.

1. William Cocke to AJ, June 25, 1798.

2. The whole matter was probably arbitrated to the satisfaction of both parties, and Cocke was elected to a full term in the Senate in December 1798 (see "[William Blount to John Gray Blount], November 7, 1797," Keith and Masterson, *Blount Papers*, III, 174–76).

From Henry Tazewell

Philadelphia 20 July 1798

Dear Sir

I have to beg your pardon for not acknowledging the receipt of your Letter[1] sooner, but the result of this Session was so uncertain, and the intelligence from Europe so various that I hoped by the time of our adjournment I should be able to give you an account that would at once be full, and satisfactory. In this expectation I have been in part disappointed. still I will not longer delay to gratify an anxiety, which I had promised to allay.

Congress adjourned on Monday last the 16th previous to the adjournmt. the President summoned the Senate to meet on the 17th for executive purposes. I need not recite to you what had been done before you left us. Those things are within your recollection. The most material Acts after you left us—were Acts for increasing the regular military establishment about 12,000 men. The provisional army Bill had passed before you went away, of 10 000 men—so that between the two we may have an army of between 22 & 25 000 men, over and above the present establishment. Besides this, Volunteer Corps from the militia to any amount may be accepted by the President upon the footing of the provisional army. The naval force ordered when you left us amounted to about 12 ships in addition to those formerly provided. we have increased the President's power to accept & to build or purchase other Vessels until the whole naval force may now amount to about 60 sail of Vessels large and small. This is the amount of the force provided by the present Session. The expense of it, to speak only from the legal appr[opr]iations is—1,500,000 to be drawn from the surplus of former revenues—2,000,000, to be raised by a direct tax on Lands and Houses & Slaves—and the amount of the stamp tax which is uncertain, but which may amount to 2,000 000 more—and to make up the deficiency the President is authorized to borrow 5,000,000 dollars without any limitation of interest—so that our whole appropriations will be between 10, and 12,000,000 dollars. This is by no means calculated as sufficient to meet the expenditures. It was thought better by the rulers, to trust the next Congress to provide for deficiencies than to create an alarm by present appropriations. In this view of things the proposed war with France in the outset will cost the U States, almost as much as their trade is worth. It is a war intirely for the defence and protection of Commerce. The whole export trade of the U States for the year 1797 amounted to about 51,000,000 dollars. Of this Massachusets, New York Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia exported 46,500,000 dollars—leaving the export trade of the residue of the States to amount only to 4 500,000 dollars. Take their proportion of the direct tax necessary to raise this money, in the outset and it will be greater than the whole amount of the trade—and if the war continues two years, than the

whole amount of the whole trade for which it was entered into. Thus the aggricultural and manufacturing interests are made tributary to the mercantile interest, which at best is but transitory and fleeting.

You know the state of party spirit which existed here before you left us. The negotiation with France was always calculated on by the Republicans—never calculated on by the opposite party. Whether any secret determinations to defeat it, had been entered into by the latter, or whether it had not been sincerely begun in the first instance are questions which some must solve. You have seen the various communications madeby our Envoys and finally the result so far as we know it is, that Gerry remains accredited in France as the Minister of the U States—and Marshall and Pinkney have been discharged. The last advices we have induced a belief that Gerry will make a Treaty—but the conduct of the President in his answers to addresses, and the Conduct of Congress pending the negotiation, leave no hope that even an advantageous Treaty made by Gerry, will have the effect of preventing the calamities of a War. Congress in their rage for War, have cut off all commercial intercourse with the ports of France, and have formally annulled our subsisting Treaties with that nation. They have authorized captures of the armed ships of France, both by our public and private Vessels, and already this authority has been executed—so that if Gerry makes a Treaty, it will not probably be here confirmed, or if confirmed our subsequent Conduct when known in France must prevent its ratification there. Under any event, war appears to be unavoidable, and a dreadful war it will be. Our example is now in the annals of the world—pending a negotiation, and whilst every reason existed to induce a belief that one of our Envoys at least would make an accomodation we have hurried ourselves into a War, which is now inevitable. Step by step Congress have been led on to warlike measures, when a majority were in truth agt. a Declaration of War, for it would at last have been declared if a majority could have been found to favour it. Two measures only have been omitted to consummate the plan which was formed. The one an open declaration of War—the other—a british allyance. A majority could not be procured for the first, and it was believed by the minority that enough had been done to produce a War without an open Decln on our part, and hence they became less anxious for an open Declaration, A british allyance was earnestly desired by some, but the more considerate of that party considered it as a thing which must necessarily result from a war with France, and that in proportion as we were threatened with danger from France, the desired allyance would become more apparently necessary, and of course more popular, and that it was better to leave it thus to be brought on than by openly beginning with it. With these views we have for the present escaped these two acts. But I still consider both as impending over us, and as scarcely possible to be avoided. The war party dreading that the expences created, the expected calamities of a war, and the general unpopularity of their views might turn the tide agt. them, deemed it necessary to banish all foreigners who were here under

republican principles, and to suppress the liberty of the press. Accordingly they passed an Alien Bill and a sedition Bill. By the former, they authorized the President to banish any suspected alien. By the latter—they created heavy penalties for traducing the President and the acts of the Government—so that the freedom of censuring their measures was silenced whilst Porcupine[2] and Fenno were permitted to utter every species of abuse agt. those who defended the Constitution, or clamoured at the measures of the Government. The papers and public acts will show you these Bills, in which you will read the Death blow to State authority over the migration of foreigners, and to the freedom of the press. In vain was the Constitutional restraints on power urged agt. these measures. Our politic situation therefore at the close of the present Session of Congress stands thus. An army and navy under the unbridled will of the President—Money to support both—The freedom of political discussion abolished, or placed in a situation to be suppressed by this very force.

Having voted these measures Genl. Washington was appointed to the Command of the army—Alexander Hamilton Inspector Genl—Chs. C. Pinkney and Genl. Knox Major Generals of the regular forces—Genl. Brooks, Colo. Wasshington, Jonath Dayton, Brigadier Genls., in the regular army—H. Lee & Genl. Hand Majr. Genls. of the provisional army—Ebenezer Huntington, Anthy. W. White, Genl. Davy, & Gov Severe Brigadier Generals in the provisional army. Genl. Wasshington accepted his appointment by a Letter which I now send you. His approbation of the Adams's administration and of the measures which have been persued agt. France, puts every hope of an amicable adjustment of our differences at an end—and leaves us nothing to expect but a dreadful war. Thus equipped internally we have only to turn our attention to the situation of Europe, in order to form some tollerable conjecture of our fate.

France is triumphant over all Europe except G Britain. Every appearance of internal disquiet in that nation is at an end—and all the continental powers of Europe seem to hold their existence at the pleasure of France. Her whole forces and resources are engaged agt. England. The Contest between them is a Contest of political principles. One or the other must be annihilated—both cannot survive the Storm. Either monarchy or Republicanism must be rooted out of Europe, or the war will not cease. If England succeeds, monarchy will become more formidable than ever in the liberties of mankind—for having conquered its Enemy, there will be nothing left but to secure itself agt. future opposition of the same kind by tyrannizing over mankind. If France succeeds liberty will at least for a time be emancipated from the despotism of Kings. What turn the Revolution will take, cannot be exactly foreseen. Some suppose that the object of France is universal domination and plunder—and that if she triumphs, the world will be no more free than before. This is but a speculative opinion, and I confess I cannot bring myself to believe that men who have begun so great a Revolution in favour of human rights will end it by becoming the great Tyrants in the World. At

best it is but attributing to France, what would certainly be the effect of the success of Royalty—and as it is doubtful to say the least whether the French Revolution would take this turn—its success will certainly abolish an indubitable evil, when it may possibly turn to the universal benifit of the human race. It is not difficult to foresee that when we take a part in this War, ours must also become a War of political principles. If by uniting with G B we should assist the triumph of Kings over France—we enable them to triumph over republicanism everywhere—for this is her Enemy, and it is immaterial where she finds it. Her object must and will be to suppress it. Whilst then we are complaining of injuries to our Commerce, we are feeding a power whose interest it is to devour our political Tenets, we are waring with a power whose interest it is to support them. But what is to be done? Here is the awful question. If in America we had no men desirous to subdue the spirit of Republicanism I should not fear a War for Commerce or any other national injury from any foreign power. But if commerce is to lead us into a Contest which may subvert our best rights, I had rather see that Commerce totally annihilated. By uniting with England we do not better our Commerce and we endanger our political principles. We provoke France to a situation—in which if she subdues England exposes us to the double horrors of War—and we loose the reputation of a friendship which ought to be cemented by a reciprocity of interests. I could dilate much more largely on this subject—but my time will not permit it, and it is a subject perfectly familiar to you.

I see one desireable remedy for us—and that is by a republican Congress of the choice of the people. We have so many instances of defections by means of the Executive patronage, by means of private views—and personal considerations that the people cannot be too cautious whom they elect. I pray you to exert yourself in the attainment of this object. A Hint is sufficient with the knowledge you possess of our real interests. I find by Letters to this place that your return home from Congress is used for the purpose of destroying your influence in Tenessee. I do not know if you are apprized of it. Had you been here you could not have altered the state of things—and I hope you will do more good where you are. But pray attend in time at the next Session, & let us have men equally disposed with yourself to work in the cause of Republicanism. I write to you in the fullest confidence. I hope you will not expose my remarks nor suffer an improper use to be made of them. I shall be proud to hear from you whilst I am at home—and if I meet with an oppy. I will write you again from thence. Until I see you I beg you to be assured that you have no more sincere friend than Yours,

Henry Tazewell

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 50–54. Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson Esq Senator for Tenesee Nashville State of Tenesee."

1. Not found.

2. *Porcupine's Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, a Federalist newspaper, consistently attacked the developing Republican party. This paper was founded in 1797 by William

Cobbett (1763–1835), a British subject who lived in political exile in America, 1792–1800. During his stay he actively promoted an alliance with Great Britain and war with France (*DAB*).

From John Sevier

Knoxville 29 August 1798

Sir

It has been communicated to me by several respectable Characters, that was you Appointed by the Executive one of the judges of the Superior Courts of Law & equity, They had reasons to believe you would accept the said Appointment. This information is truly satisfactory to the Executive, and have the pleasure of adding, that your Acceptance of the office, I have reasons to believe will give general satisfaction.

I now do myself the honour of informing you, that in case the office of a judge of the Superior Courts of Law and equity meets your Approbation, you will please Consider yourself as Already appointed: I hope the pleasure of Seeing you at the Next Superior Court to be held at this place, where I intend myself the honor of presenting you with the Commission.[1] your Answer is requested.

I have the honor to be Sir, With much respect & Esteem Your Most obedt. Hbl Servt.

John Sevier

ALS, PHi-Dreer Coll.

1. See Interim Appointment as Superior Court Judge, September 20, 1798.

From Hugh Campbell

Rogersville Septr. 17th 1798

Sir

Please to accept of my Compts., after which give me liberty to inform you, that the Books (Smollett's Continuation of Humes History[1] of England of which you are a Subscriber for one sett) are now in my Possession, the price to Subscribers is 12½ Dollars, the carriage to this place cost me 9/ each, I paid the Book Seller; now sir as the distance is far, if you Send an order for them or inform me how I Shall convey them I shall be hapy to comply.

Messrs. Anderson & Hamilton[2] Esqrs. of Jefferson Co has each got a sett of which they are very fond, they are Six vols. Octavo, Elegantly Bound & gilt, with Plates.

These will be handed you by Mr. Sanders, by whom I hope you will please to write me; and believe me to be with all Due regard & Esteem yr. Very Humbl. Servt.

Hugh Campbell

PS. Mr. Jas. Rogers wishes to be remembered to you

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Cumberland Hond. by Mr. Sanders."

1. Tobias George Smollett, *The history of England from the revolution to the death of George the Second. (Designed as a continuation of Mr. Hume's history)* New ed., with the author's last corrections and improvements, 5 vols. (London, 1793).

2. Joseph Hamilton, a lawyer, was appointed clerk of the Jefferson County court in 1792 (Blount, *Journal,* 63).

Interim Appointment as Superior Court Judge

September 20, 1798, Knoxville; DS, T-AJ Papers. Endorsed with certification by F. A. Ramsey, clerk of the Hamilton District superior court, that Jackson presented his commission and took the oaths of office on the first day of the September Term.

Commission authorizing Jackson to serve as a judge of the superior courts of law and equity until the end of the next session of the General Assembly; signed by John Sevier, governor, and William Maclin, secretary.

Memorandum from William L. Lovely[1]

[*c*October 1798]

Memo for the Hble Judge Jackson that he Sollicts the rank of a Lieutenant in the Army now raising by the U States for Mr. Will. King[2] who is a Son of a respectable Charracter in Pensylvania haveing Served as a representative in Assembly many years—his residence in this Country for a few Years will Justify a patronage from principle Charracters of this State for which Reason I have Ventured my Address to Governor Sevier for that purpose.

Also—Leyte Thorp—who is of a respectable familly in Virginia & to which I am Well Known yr. influence in his favor will confer an Obligation On yr. friend

W L Lovely

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 60). Date is derived from the knowledge that Jackson was commissioned superior court judge in September 1798 and that the U. S. was raising an army in the summer and fall of 1798 (see Henry Tazewell to AJ, July 20, 1798).

1. William L. Lovely, a native of Ireland and one of the founders of Kingston, was from 1801 to 1813 assistant to Cherokee agent Return J. Meigs (Ramsey, *Annals,* 708; DNA-RG 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Microcopy 208, Reel 1).

2. William King was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the Greene County militia in 1796 and 1797 (Sevier, *Commission Book,* 17).

Tax Assessment

October 1, 1798; MsC, T-Davidson County Tax Book, 1798.

Jackson, owner and occupant, is assessed for "60 by 20 Barn wood" valued at

$100.00; "30 by 20 Still House," valued at $12.00; "Hunters Hill," valued at $3190.00; 214 acres, valued at $214.00; one dwelling house with two-acre lot, valued at $310.50; two outhouses, valued at $60.00 each. In addition, ten of Jackson's fifteen slaves are subject to taxation, these ten being over twelve and under fifty years of age.

From Lachlan McIntosh[1]

Knoxville Novr. 6th 1798

Dear Sir,

I have said to you and others that I wd. State to the world the facts, in the case of the U S—vs Lackey and Trimble[2] and anxious as I am, that the Judge[3] and myself Should not differ on points of fact, I shall thro' you State them for his inspection and Comment.

Waiving the irregularities of the proceeding in the original, I propose to Confine myself wholy to those decisions which took place when the Cause was Called to Issue.

On the part of the Defendant, there was Tendered to the Court an original letter from H Knox Esquire then Secretary at War addressed to William Blount, then Governor of the Southwestern Territory Nameing to Him these men as Commissioners to run a line between the Indian and the White Correspondent to the Terms of the Holston Treaty, and praying Mr. Blount to make appointment of these names, "If he knew of no Solid Objection," which in amount I take to be a complete enactment of the right in Mr. Blount to make such appointment, whoever were the names he might Select to perform the Duty, or rather an entire delegation of all the persons of the Government, to its agent on the Spott, to Act in this transaction in the utmost latitude of his own discretion.

In addition to this there was Tendered to the Court as essential evidence in that case, the Original Talks held by the Secy at War, with the Delegation of Cherokees, Assembled at Philadelphia, for the express purpose of adjusting controversys that had grown out of this running, in which Conference Double Head[4] a Chief [of] the Cherokees and one of the Delegation Complains that the line run was Crooked not the line Intended. Surely this affords, the acknowledgement of the Indians that the powers, I have just stated to have been Commi[tted] were acted on and is Complete proof of the existence of the line we contended, take the reply of the Secretary at War, to this Complaint of the Indians, "I take it the Holston line is well run," it cannot be altered the Subject of Controversy is between two Nations conversing in the moral person of each, and both acknowledge the line to exist, the one contends that it was not the line, they had intended, the other that it is impossible to alter it, but If your Nation is injured by this running, I will pay the price of this injury, accept an annual Stipend of five instead of one thousand Dollars and here is Seven thousand more in Hand which you will accept as full Compensation for whatever

may be included beyond your original intention to have ceded, with this they are Satisfied, and change Ratifications—But a Booby of a Minister overlooks the past action, makes it a new question, *and lettres De Cachet* go forth to lay Hold of those, who do not yield to the Sacrifices of all their rights of propertys, at the Veto of this monkey, who distributes the Corn, the two pers[ons] in question, viz, Lackey and Tremble, Say they are placed in possession by the finger of the Government they Say further, that it is not among the Delegated powers to dismember the empire either expressed or by implication, except in extreme necessity, that no such necessity existed in the present case and this they pray may be enquired of, and show a line acknowledged, by the Government of the United States, within which they were included, our Rhodman thus However declares that this is no evidence because we ought to have known the powers delegated, acted on by Mr Blount, the Agent of the Government and their return—now I take it, the Legal acknowledgement a thing is done, is *prima facie* evidence that it is well done, will Sophistry Shew to what these additional premiums were directed, If they are not consi[der]ed as the price of purchase for lands included by the running of the line, over and above what was contemplated by the Cherokees, when they were assenting to abstract lines formed on Conjectural distances and unassertained courses, will the History of Tennessee in its various modifications of rule, shew another Holston line that could have come into view, at the Conference before Stated but the one, we then contended to establish. If none other exists, is not the acknowledgment of this line completely shewn, to what end were all the intermediate steps, but to enforce on the Government of the United States, the acknowledgement were they inclined to deny the fact, and the acknowledgement once had, operated in this question like the last payment on a Bond, the Bondor is discharged, and it is unimportant by what proportions the payment was effected.

Yet documents such as these, were prohibited as evidence to a Jury, the Judge giving for reason that they were incomplete, permit me but to glance at the principles of records offered in evidence when matter of record is plead in an action, and the Defendant replies, there is no such record, the Trial of this Issue can certainly be only by the Record itself—but the Record being produced altho it be mutilated yet enough remains, to Certify the Court, that this is the original on which the action was grounded, will not oral Testimony in this case be admitted to relieve the Document or will the Bench travill into the Regions of Fact and decide against the right of the individual. I offer the enquiry, not meaning to offend, your Common, or legal understanding, we were told the record was incomplete, wanting the appointment, and return of the Commissioners, without a doub[t]ing to the principle before stated that the intermediate Steps, was only intended to procure the end shewn, we Tendered oral and official Testimony to prove the appointment and return, but this was peremptorily refused.

Nor here did it Stop, the Record establishing the Boundary, we were charged with transgressing, it was not within the pale of the Court, oral Testimony was brought forward, to establish the transgression, and the memory of the Judge, the only Record, to prove Such line an entity—for the truth of this Statement I call on the whole Bar, nay on the Court, but for their propriety, I shall take the Decision of its Superior, the gre[at] Tribunal of the World, tis Difficult, perhaps impossible, to Convict a Judge of ignorance, but Surely all will believe that it is a crime, notwithstanding where knowledge is a Duty. I had once believed that a Rasscale on the Bench, was the greatest curse that could befall a Country but I stand corrected and beg pardon of villainy, for the Calumnies I have uttered against it, some modern decisions has shown me that folly is capable of being more misschievous, a Recent case that Has Happened in your State Courts, I will recite but have too High an esteem for you to offer a Comment.

A Doctor Hall[5] who was appointed Secy to the Commissioners of the United States had uttered many unfounded calumnies against William Blount Esq the latter Had instituted an acti[on] of Defamation as you will readily beleive with no moneyed view, but to obtain a Lifting of the Several Charges to the end their falsehood might be made publick, the Doctor being Somewhat embarrassed for Bail, repair[ed] to Judge Campbell who on the Statement received from Him, and of course *ex parte* Issues his fiat quackery the writ considering Doctor Hall in the profundity of his Skill the Domestick of a foreign embassy and therefore *priviledged* from arrest—has the madness of the moon Struck lie, produced a panatch.

With most Sincere esteem I am Dr. Sir Yr. Friend and Obt: Servt:

Lac McIntosh

be so good as to make my respects acceptable to your Lady

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). The collection also includes an extract of this letter in an unidentified hand addressed to "The Honorable John McNairy, Judge of the Federal Court for the District of Tennessee."

1. Lachlan McIntosh was counsel for the state in the impeachment trial of Judge David Campbell in December of this year. A Georgian with a background as attorney for the Yazoo land company and involvement with Blount in land speculation and western intrigue, McIntosh moved to the Mero District in early 1798, where he was licensed to practice law, and he served as an observer for the state at the Tellico negotiations (Robert H. White, ed., *Messages of the Governors of Tennessee*, 8 vols., Nashville, 1952–72, I, 59, 84; Masterson, *William Blount*, 308, 315, 335; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 6).

2. This was one of several federal ejectment suits arising after the Treaty of Holston of 1791 was ratified. Although the Cherokee boundary negotiated in the treaty was not surveyed and marked until 1797, settlers in the interval occupied land to which the federal commissioners insisted the Cherokees held title by virtue of the treaty. The Tennessee General Assembly, in response to reports that some two hundred families in Cherokee territory would be removed under provisions of the federal Trade and Intercourse Act of 1796, ordered a survey by its own commissioners, which showed that the federal commissioners had erred and that the settlers were within the bounds of Tennessee. The impending federal-state conflict was resolved when the Cherokees ceded most of the land in question by the First

Treaty of Tellico, October 1798 (White, *Messages*, I, 22–71; Masterson, *William Blount*, 329–30).

3. John McNairy, federal district judge for Tennessee.

4. Doublehead (d. 1807), militant chief of the Chickamaugas, was initially an opponent of Indian land cession to whites. War Department gifts of money and trading goods in the mid-1790s softened his attitude, however, and led to his sacrificing the interests of his people for personal gain. For his corruption and disloyalty he was assassinated by fellow chiefs after ceding land lying between the Duck and Tennessee rivers in 1806 without authority from the Cherokee National Council (Grace Steele Woodward, *The Cherokees*, Norman, Ok., 1963, pp. 115, 121, 129–30).

5. Elisha J. Hall was secretary of the U. S. commissioners at the First Treaty of Tellico. William Blount, who was at this time speaker of the state senate, sued Hall for slander for his statement that western leaders wanted the treaty to fail. Judge David Campbell of the superior court dismissed the case on November 4, 1798, on a claim of diplomatic immunity for Hall. The Blount forces retaliated and articles of impeachment against Campbell were voted in the state's lower house. The judge narrowly escaped conviction by the senate (White, *Messages*, I, 74–88).

Petition to the Tennessee General Assembly

[December 12, 1798]

To the honorable the general assembly of the State of Tennessee

The petition of the subscribers humbly sheweth that whereas a law was passed at Session of whereby it was enacted that no attorney should be admitted to practice in any of the courts of this commonwealth unless he shall have previously resided twelve months within the limits of this State. Your petitioner humbly concieve the above law to be impolitic as its tendency is to prevent the emigration of attornies from other States of the union to this State, and the only reasonable and generous reason for the above law can be answered by obliging the emigrants to bring with them sufficient Testimonials of their moral character, we concieve the above law to be inconsistent with the spirit of the federal constitution, which declares that citizens of the United States shall be entitled to all the priviledges of citizenship in the several states, so that it appears to accord with the laudable intention of the federal constitution, that no citizen of the United States should be subjected to greater difficulties in the prosecution of a lawful occupation in any of the United States, than the natural born citizens of that State; It casts a reflection on the gentlemen of the bar, of this State which we humbly concieve they by no means merit as tho' they ungenerously wished to monopolize the whole of the business, without allowing strangers to come in, for a share, or that they felt a consciousness of their inability to maintain their ground if attornies from other States should be admitted on an equal footing with them, neither of which we are confident is the case. We believe that no other State of the Union, has at present any such law in force, and wish that the State of Tennessee would not be singular in retaining such a one. The State of Kentucky at their last Session taking into consideration the abovementioned act and finding that the citizens of Tennessee were admitted to practice as attornies in the State of Kentucky but that the citizens

of Kentucky were not admitted to practice in the State of Tennessee, without a previous residence of twelve months, passed a law prohibiting attornies of this State from practicing as attornies in the state of Kentucky, unless they shall have previously resided one year in the state of Kentucky, which law shall be in force until the State of Tennessee shall repeal the above law, and no longer. For these and other reasons your petitioners pray that the said law may be repealed, or such alterations made in it as may be consistent with reciprocity and a generous spirited policy and Your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c[1]

J Whiteside
Andrew McNairy
Wm. P. Anderson
Geo Smith
Thos. Stuart
Andrew Jackson

Saml. Donelson
Jos. Herndon
Jno. C Hamilton
Isaac McNutt
J. Wharton
R. McGavock
J. A. Parker
John McNairy
Robt Searcy
Jno. Overton

DS, T-McNish Papers. Endorsement, signed by George Roulstone, clerk of the senate, states that on December 12, 1798, the petition was read and referred to the House with a bill to repeal the section respecting residence of attorneys.

1. The law requiring twelve-month residency for out-of-state and foreign lawyers was repealed on December 20, 1798. It had been enacted under the territorial government in 1794 (*Tenn. Acts,* 1798, Ch. II; *Acts of the First General Assembly of the Territory South of the River Ohio,* 1794, Ch. I).

Commission as Superior Court Judge

State of Tennessee — December 22, 1798

John Sevier Governor in and over the same.

To all who shall see these presents: Greeting. Know ye, that Andrew Jackson esquire of Davidson County Mero District, was on the twentieth Instant December, by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature, duly elected one of the Judges of the Superior courts of law and equity in and for the said State agreeably to the Constitution thereof; and that in pursuance of the said constitution I the said John Sevier Governor &c., do hereby commission the said Andrew Jackson one of the Judges of the Superior courts of law and equity aforesaid, to have and to hold the said office of one of the Judges of the Superior courts of law and equity, during good behaviour, with all the power and privilegs of right thereto appertaining.

Given under my hand and seal at Knoxville this 22nd day of December 1798.

By the Governor. — John Sevier

Wm. Maclin, Secretary.

DS, THLA. Endorsed: "State of Tennessee Washington District March Term 1799 I James Aiken Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for Washington District in the State aforesaid do Certify that the Honble. Andrew Jackson appeared in open Court and produced the within Commission, and took an Oath to Support the Constitution of the United States, State of Tennessee, and also the Oath of Office required by Law. Given under my hand this fourth Day of March A D 1799, and in the 23 Year of our Independence. Jas. Aiken."

1799

From Stevens Thomson Mason

Phila. Jany 18th 1799.

Dear Sir

Congress have yet passed no laws this Session on the discussion on the Bill for preventing interference with Executive authority a paper was brought forward by Harper[1] purporting to be a memorial from an individual to the French Government, it was without Signature nor would he ascribe it to any body but plainly insinuated that it was from Dr. Logan.[2] There has been evidently a preconcerted design in the Prest. and his party in Congress to foist it upon the public as such. and to use it as the means of existing prejudice agains the Republicans of this Country generally and Mr. Jefferson in particular. the true history of the paper is that a Mr. Codman[3] a staunch Boston Federalist wrote to his brother residing in or near Paris suggesting the Ideas contained in that paper, this brother threw those suggestions into the form of a memorial shewed it to Dr. Logan and requested him to sign and present it to Tallerrand Dr. Logan conceiving such a step improper and that the paper was in some respects exceptionable refused to do so Mr. Codman of Paris gave a copy of the paper to a Mr. Woodward then about to return to one of the N England States on his arrival he waited on Mr. Adams at Braintree and gave it to him. Mr. A forwarded it to Pickering who furnished Harper with a copy. there probably being no other member weak or wicked enough to become the instrume[nt of] such a low and dirty attempt.

Tho France is spoken of hear by our Executive men as in the inevitable road to ruin yet the Prest. through his Secty tell us, that, we must augment our Navy by the addition of 12 74s[4] make up our frigates 12 and build 12 sloops of 18 guns and that the Pt. [President] must be authorized to augment the army to 50.000 men. As a proof of the flourishing stat of our credit and finances and the ease with which we can embark in this trifling establishment the 5 million loan is opened at 8 PCt irredeamable for ten years the subscription to be paid in 8 monthly installments. The Prest. has not yet given us the papers relative to France which he prom[ised] so long ago as the 8th of Decr. why this delay and why the Legislature should be so trifeled with I know not these papers have been long since

published in the Paris news papers which have lately arrived here and are said not to comport very well with his speach at the opening of the Session.

This day the Presdt. sent us his long promised communication the reading of which is [not] finished in either House as far as we have gone in the Senate they appear very conciliatory on the part of France and I have no doubt we might have avoided war if it had not been predetermined in favor of it. Yours sincerely

Stes. Thom. Mason

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 54–55.

1. Robert Goodloe Harper, a Federalist congressman from South Carolina, 1795–1801.
2. George Logan (1753–1821), a Pennsylvania physician and Quaker, was attempting as a private citizen to negotiate a better understanding with France when American relations with that country became strained to the point of war. He succeeded in securing the release of some imprisoned American seamen. However, his success was not well received by Congress and brought about passage of the so-called Logan Act, which forbade private citizens to undertake diplomatic negotiations without official sanction (*DAB*; *AC*, 5 Cong., 3 Sess., IX, 2583–84).
3. Stephen and Richard Codman were prominent Boston merchants. Harper named Richard Codman as the brother living in Paris (L. H. Butterfield and Marc Friedlaender, eds., *Adams Family Correspondence*, Cambridge, Mass., 1963–, IV, 218n; *AC*, 5 Cong., 3 Sess., IX, 2703–704).
4. Ships of the line, which carried 74 guns.

From Joseph McDowell

Philadelphia Febry. the 3d 1799

Dr. Sir

I herewith inclose to you a letter from Mr. Geery, and the dispatches. he forwared which will prove that, their has not existed that Hostile disposition on the part of France toward this Country that have been heretofore Stated and with very great industerously thou[ght] to be impressed on the public mine to augur certain purposes.

And as to forreign Intelegenc accounts are so very controdictory that little credit can be given

And as for the briefness of Congress their has not been much of importance decided on, and that which Occupies our attention at present is two Bills One to increase the Navey 12 ships of the line and the other Bill to increase the Armey 24 Regiments of Infantry and a betalian of Riflemen & Ingeniers, & 3 Regiments of Cavelry Those will meet a very serious Opposition & as they Cant [be] wanting for the Defenc of the United States, as no man can be Serious in supposing that either war being de[c]lared or an invasion takeing place in aney reasonable, the increase of Army is to be left to the Opinion of the President but the increase of the Navey certain—but you will be able to draw Rite conclutions,

and I must request the favour of you to pay attention to my Lands untill I vissit your Country, which I purpose in the Month of May Next if heath permits

and your Complianc will much Oblidge your Sincear friend & Humb[le] Servant

Jo. McDowell

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Enclosures not found.

Account

Judge Jackson[1] March 4, 1799

Monday Morning	
To 2 Gallons Oats	1 . 0
To 1 half j Whis & Bitters	2 . 3
To 1 half j Rum	2 . 0
To ½ j Whis & Bitter	2 . 3
To Cask ℔ Rib	. 6
To ½ Pint Rum	2 . 0
To 2 Q Rum	1 . 6
To 1 jill[2] Rum	1 . 0
To Rum	1 . 0
To 1 gallon Oats	. 6
To Rum	. 9
To 1 Q Rum	. 9
To 1 jill Rum	1 . 0
To 1 jill Rum	1 . 0
To Rum	. 9
To deck of Cards	1 .10½
To Rum	1 . 0
Thursday House retur[n]s	
To Rum	. 9
To 2 glass Rum	1 . 6
To 1 glass Rum	. 9
To 2 glass Rum	1 . 0
To Washin	2 . 8
To 11 Day feed @ 4/6	2. 9 . 6
To 2½ Days feed & Horsefeed	13 . 6
	£ 4.10 . 9

AD, OClWHi-Otto Miller Coll.

1. Jackson was presiding at the superior court in Jonesboro at this time (T-Washington District Superior Court Equity Minute Book, 1799–1804, p. 148).

2. Gill, a unit of measure equaling one-fourth of a pint.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 27th March 1799

Sir

Yours of this day,[1] I am honored with, and Am extremely Sorry to hear of Mrs. Jacksons indisposition, I hope ere this, she is on the recovery.

I am Sorry that you have to depart from Knoxville on so early a day, And Also that the Occasion is so Urgent and Necessary.

I thank you Sir, for your very polite offer, to be the bearer of Any commands that I might have to Mero, provided, I can prepare a letter to Judge McNairy in time, I will take the liberty of troubleing you with the care of the same. Be Assured that I shall take the earliest opportunity in recommending Mr. Eli Hammonds to the Secretary at War, And shall Also Name him in a particular Manner to the Secretary of State, And the Commander in Chief; And Under these Considerations, I shall have no doubt of Success. I have a small piece of business to transact With one of the Judges, it is of a private Nature, and could your time affoard to Spare about 15 Minuets towards the evening, I should consider Myself Much oblidged, When I would communicate the Matter to your honor,

I have the honor to be sir, with Sentiments of respect And great esteem Your Mo. Ob. Sevt.

John Sevier

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 55. Addressed: "The Honble Judge Jackson present."

1. Not found.

From John Sevier

Knoxville 1 May 1799.

Sir

Yesterday I received from the Governor of North Carolina,[1] a letter requesting that I would cause the books and papers of the land office kept at Nashville by Martin Armstrong, to be delivered unto General J Willis, and Francis Locke esquire,[2] who are appointed to receive and convey the same to that State.

Not conceiving myself authorized to permit the books and documents to be removed out of this State, I have on duly considering the importancy of the matter, consented and directed that the Commissioners be at liberty to take a full and compleat transcript and copy of such books and records in the possession of Martin Armstrong touching the premises, as they may deem proper, for the purpose of detecting such frauds and forgeries as have been suggested to have been committed.[3]

I therefore pray you sir, to give them your assitance should it be found necessary in accomplishing the same.

I have the honor &c

(signed) John Sevier

The Honorable
Judge Jackson and
Howel Tatum esquire } each a Separate letter.

LB, T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807.

1. William Richardson Davie (1756–1820), governor of North Carolina, 1798–99, was raised in the Waxhaw settlement of South Carolina and was the colonel under whom Jackson served in the American Revolution (*DAB*).

2. John Willis and Francis Locke were North Carolina state senators (Cheney, *North Carolina Government*, 237).

3. The governor of North Carolina first requested the records of Martin Armstrong's office in January 1798, shortly after Jackson revealed the land frauds. Armstrong turned the records over to Superior Court Judge Howell Tatum, who wrote to Governor Ashe a closely reasoned argument for refusing to deliver up the records. After consulting several of Tennessee's attorneys general, Sevier concluded that, while he could not allow the records to leave the state, the North Carolina officials would be permitted to copy them (Howell Tatum to Samuel Ashe, February 8 and 9, 1798; John Sevier to James Holland *et al.*, Nc-Governors' Papers, XXI).

To John Overton

Hunters Hill June 23rd 1799

Dr. Sir

When I had the pleasure of seeing you last I forgot to enquire of you, the sum you paid for me to Col. Douglass,[1] I have the sum reserved for your use in the hands of Mr. Betts in Nashville—the amount yet coming to me out of the Judgmt. of Sproutzman vs. Robertson you said was Twenty Eight pounds. can that amount be retained out of the money in your hands. If it can apply it to your use and I will receipt to you for it on sight, the ballance I will pay you as soon as I am furnished with the amount and go to Nashville. take notice I only make the enquiry with respect to the 28 lb. that if it can with prop[riety] I wish it to remain in your hands. If not the money is in the hands of Mr. Betts, which I will give orders to be paid you. Mr. Hammonds calls upon you respecting the appointment as Collector &c with a line from Major Bradford to you. Which I believe is agreable to what you told me would be satisfactory as to his Security. it will be well to name to him what will be required, and at what time and place the bonds will be taken. I will thank you to State to him concisely what, duties the law requires of the collectors. I am Sir with reguard yr mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PVT-Benjamin H. Caldwell. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. [by] Mr. Hammonds."

1. Edward Douglass, Jr. (1745–1825) moved to Sumner County about 1794, was a

member of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796, and served in the Tennessee General Assembly, 1797–99. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel commandant of the Sumner County militia in 1796 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 211).

From George Michael Deaderick[1]

Bellview, August 16, 1799.

Dear Sir:

Your favor[2] was this evening handed me accompanied with Dick; who I was determin'd to chastise severely; your assurances that he will, in all probability conduct himself better in future has inducd me to forgive him; your attention in having him sent back has oblig'd me; for which accept my sincere acknowledgements; the little illnature which you observ'd on yesterday evening in my language I am sorry to bring to recollection I assure you it was not premeditated nor intended to insult you, it arose in a moment and I wish it may take its rest in oblivion in as short period the uninterrupted good understanding which has existed for many years between us I hope will not be impair'd by a momentary inturruption I am Sir with real sentiments of Respect yr. Hmble Servt.

[George Michael Deaderick]

PC, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 56. Although Bassett attributed authorship of this letter to Deaderick, Bellview was John McNairy's home, and it is possible that he was the author.

1. George Michael Deaderick (*c*1756–1816), longtime friend and occasional business associate of Jackson's, emigrated about 1790 from Virginia to Nashville where he became a prosperous merchant and banker. He served in the Tennessee General Assembly, 1799–1801 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 192–93).
2. Not found.

To Robert Hays

Septr. 1799

Dr. Sir

This morning your Pistols was handed me by Mr. Brawley together with your letter[1] for which I thank you. The whiskey you can have at any time in such quantities as you may think proper, or as you may require. The account of Winchester I can Say nothing to at present untill I See Sandy and Winchester, but on my return will try and settle it. I will thank you to tell Mr. Buckler that I wish him to go up to Colo. Manskers, and pick out five hundred feet of Walnutt plank, which I will pay Colo. Mansker for on my return I think that will keep him in work untill I can supply him myself Should he engage it, will thank you to let Mrs. Jackson know it, that She may dispatch the waggon for it at some leisure time. I am sir yr mo, ob, Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Cedar Hall [by] Mr. Brawley."

1. Not found.

From Samuel Jackson[1]

Knoxville 14 Sepr. [17]99

D. Sir

I am extreemly sorry that my business would not admit of my Stay at this place til you arrived with my Horse, but I presume it wont make any Diference your riding my Horse to Cumberland for you may rest assured I will take great of yours, Since I left you I have Concluded to take my residence up near the panter Springs[2] and shall begin to make improvements this Fall; I hope you have received the Trunk of Plate[3] of Majr. Sevier and if you Conclude to take it you may have Six Months Credit on it, but if you are not inclined to have it, please to leave it in the Care of Mr. Saml. Love and remain D Sir Yr. Friend

Saml. Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire."

1. Samuel Jackson (1755–1836) was for a time a partner in a Philadelphia mercantile firm with John B. Evans before moving to Tennessee where he finally settled in Washington County. He dealt with Andrew Jackson in land, slaves, and horses and shared his enthusiasm for racing (William Hereford to AJ, January 8, 1802; see AJ–Samuel Jackson correspondence, 1799–1807, DLC-AJ Papers; tombstone inscription, Plum Grove farm, Washington County).
2. Panther Springs, in present-day Hamblen County.
3. A lightweight horseshoe without calks, used especially for racing.

To Rachel Jackson

Knoxville September 17th 1799

My Love

I have this moment reached this place from Jonesborough, and Capt. Cain on my way thither, about an hour Since handed me your letter of the 5th Instant;[1] I am truly Sorry to read from that letter, that you are not well, but I sincerely hope that you are much better than when I left you. I am happy to hear that the carpenters are industrious, and that Jinning, &c is at length done, one thing I do request you, not to fatigue yourself, let business stop rather than you Should Either fatigue or fret yourself; recollect My love how precious health is, and how carefull we ought to be, to acquire it. Ease of body and mind are both necessary, with all the helping hand of a Phician, to restore you to perfect health, and both these, it ought to be your constant Study to acquire. I have been in good health Since I left Except, a touch of the Reumatick—and a head ach today which I Suppose proceded from a Cold I caught riding in the night, last night. Rest assured My love,

that Stay not a moment longer, than the business of Court requires. I hope to have the pleasure of Seeing you the 13th of next month; at Jonesborough. I lent Mr. Samuel Jackson my horse (his being lame) to ride to Knoxville, where he was to Stay untill I came down and was ready to proceed on to Cumberland, I am this day informed that he has proceeded on to Cumberland. If you See him tell him I wish him not to leave the Country untill I get there—as I wish to have his deposition before he leaves that State. Mr. John Davidson is here, verry sick, taken yesterday. I hope it will not be of a long duration he Says he will wait for me Should he recover and be well enough to Set out at an Earlier Period. My Dear be care full of your health untill I return—and let that be your only object. May heaven bless you untill I return which will be as Early as Possible. I am my Dear with Sincere Affection your Loving Husband

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 423–24. Addressed: "Mrs. Rachel Jackson Hunters Hill Cumberland [by] Mr. Jno. Childress."

1. Not found.

From Squire Grant

November 25th [1]799

Sir

The above is a Copy of the Recpt. I gave Robertson. I wish you to take the Draught or Letter to Colo William Cocke If he will pay the negroes agreeable to the Description of the Receipt you will please to give Colo Robertson a Receipt for the Seven Hundred Pound mentioned in the above Receipt If Cocke will not pay on Sight I do not think myself [able] to wait one houre for the negroes You will please to be perticular in the negroes as I want them for my own use and not to trade on. This Letter may be thought an order to authorize You to Demand the negroes agreeable to the Draught Given me by Elijah Robertson and William Cocke.

(I am with Esteem)

Sqr. Grant

ALS, ICHi-AJ Coll. The torn edge of the manuscript indicates that the receipt was removed.

To John Overton

Novbr. 30th 1799

anxious that you might be accomo[dated w]ith a negro fellow, I made it an enquiry thro [the co]untry, where you might be accomodated Carter has a negro fellow George and a wench [he] wishes to Sell but does not

wish to Sep[ar]ate [them.] you may perhaps recollect [the fe]llow he formerly kept Capt. Blackmore's[1] [farm] for him. I think he is 36 or 40 years old [If it] will suit you come up Early next [week] the fellow is an Excellent farmer—but has been Some time his own master—if these do not Suit you come up and see my family if they Please you, which they cannot otherwise do. I will let you have them and Take the two of carter. They will [serve] my Purpose to Sell again. I have [instruc]ted carter to keep them untill this [w]eek—and before that time I wish to [hear] from you. I am Sir with Esteem [yr.] mo ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, fragment, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers. Addressed: "Jno. Overton Esqr. Nashville."

1. George Dawson Blackmore moved to Sumner County in the late 1780s and settled on land granted to him for his service in the American Revolution (Jay Guy Cisco, *Historic Sumner County, Tennessee*, rpt., Nashville, 1971, pp. 33, 228).

1800

From George Michael Deaderick

Mouth of Stones River[1] 2nd Jany. 1800

Dear Sir,

Should you not have made the whole of the Whiskey you intend for me, would be very thankfull to have one Barrel of at least one third Rye and distill'd in the [word missing] [ma]nner for my own use [word or words missing] pay you the Value [words missing] quality Should be [words missing] you at my farm the first time [you] are on your way to Town. I am Sir with sincere regard your Humble Servt.

George, M, Deaderick

ALS, fragment, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 75). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Attention Mr. Caffery."

1. A river emptying into the Cumberland about three miles from Hunter's Hill.

From Nathaniel Macon

Philadelphia 14 Feby. 1800

Sir

I was last evening pleased with the reception of your very agreable favor of the 9 ultimo,[1] and will certainly give my aid towards establishing the post road you mention, as you *recollect* well, you know that it is a general rule with me to vote for every post road that may be deemed useful, and I have no doubt, but that from Jonesborough will be very much so

Believing that Mr. Claiborne gives you all the Congressional proceedings, you will excuse me from saying a word about them, especially when I tell you, that scarcely any thing has been done worth communicating; There is however one subject of the first importance, to which every true Republican ought early and seriously to turn his attention. I mean the election of President and Vice president, I am induced to mention this, because I have some reason to believe, that you acquaintance Parker[2] of Virginia has written to the Govr. of Tennessee on this subject and not in the most

favorable terms, of the man that is certainly best qualified to fill the office of President, in fact, He is not in favor of Mr. Jefferson, of whose character & talents it would be useless to praise, because they are known to all. I have mentioned this circumstance, to inform you of the industry of the men, who do not wish Mr. J. to be President; I have not heard of the sentiments of your Governor you will consider this letter as confidential, because I am not at liberty to tell you how I got the information of Parker's having written, but of the fact I have no doubt,

I enclosed you some time past a pamphlet,[3] have you received it. Believe me to be Sir Yrs. sincerely & truly

Nathl. Macon

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 56. Addressed: "Col. Andrew Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. Not found.
2. Josiah Parker, Virginia congressman, 1789–1801.
3. Not found.

To Robert Hays

Febry. 18th 1800

Dr. Colo.

By Jose I send Pio.[1] and wish you to send by Jose the horse I am to return to Mr. Miller[2] with any command you may wish to have Executed in the holston Country. I would have been over to have Seen you yesterday had I not been Sent for by Mr. Saml. Donelson Who has Just returned. This day I am engaged in Settling one of the most astonishing acpts. ever was presented Me. Mr. Donelson has brought a blossom,[3] I have no doubt but the Soil is fertile and can be procured with proper application—but I fear attempts will be made to Poison the Mind of watts.[4] This ought to be attended to I Set out on Thursday morning will be happy to see you if convenient to come over. present my respects to Mrs. Hays and the children and believe me to be Sincerely yr. friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Colonel R. Hays Cedar Grove."

1. Piomingo, Jackson's horse, named apparently after the Chickasaw chief of the 1790s (Memorandum, undated, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 60).
2. Pleasant Moorman Miller (1773–1849), born in Virginia, moved to Rogersville in 1796 and to Knoxville in 1800, where he established a legal practice. In 1801 he married William Blount's daughter Mary Louisa (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 519–20).
3. The weathered outcrop of coal or ore deposits.
4. John Watts, a Cherokee chief.

From Matthew Lyon[1]

Philadelphia Feby. 28th 1800

Dear Sir.

After my return to Vermont I collected some of the remains of my property such as I could with convenience at that time, I turned a part of my land[s into] property as would answer in the Western Country & loaded five Teams takeing with me one of my Daughters & her husband An Unmaried Daughter, a Neice & her husband with Several other Adventurers & set out for the Ohio on our Arrival at N. Geneva[2] [the mi]ddle of Novr the Water was too low to go down. there I left my people fixing their boats & makeing preparations, I sold my Teams for Iron, Mil Stones & Grind Stones the Property we brought along Consists in Saddles, men & Womens, bridles, Shoes upper Leather, boots Tin Ware, &c. I brought two Stills, printing Materials (which will be left a while on the Monongahala) black Smith Tools, Farming Tools of Iron, in all Worth near 4,000 Dollars. I have ordered my people to go down the Ohio—to the Mouth of Cumberland & then up that river until they are suited with regard to the Situation of the Country, & the price of Land & there set down. I have rather given a preferrence to Kentucky because land I believe may be had Cheaper there than in Tennessee, however, I have given them Latitude to go up as far as they chuse. I mean to follow them as soon as Congress Rises, to see them & make arrangements & then return to Vermont for more property, & more people I dont expect to move my Wife & young family under a year those Daughters gone on are of a first Marriage. We have had hitherto a more moderate session than the three past. Administration have a more decided majority than ever before, but they have about a dozen in that Majority who are not Willing to go all lenghts with them. this cools them. The Affair of Jonathn. Robbins[3] has nearly taken up this week & it is but just interd upon the Aristo. party are determined to Justifie Mr. Adams at any rate but it gives them Much trouble I can assure you. Mr. Claibourne is Unwell & has not attended the house this week but I understand not very sick, I inclose you two Resolutions of the Senate one concerns your State.[4] The other shews you that, that body are growing worse & worse. Knowing that you take the Aurora[5] I have but little News to communicate. Give my Respects to Mrs. Jackson to Genl. Smith, & to many others I had the pleasure of being made acquainted with in your neighbourhood I hope to see them again next summer. Your Country is far Superiour to any I have ever Seen & it has never been long out of my thoughts since I saw it

To enjoy the blessings of such A Country such a Soil and Such a Climate in a Good neighbourh[ood] is what is most wished for by your Devoted friend & Hmle. Servt.

M Lyon

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Enclosures missing (see n.4).

1. Matthew Lyon (1750–1822), an Irish immigrant, served in Congress as a Republican from Vermont, 1797–1801. He was a vehement opponent of the Federalists, and his resistance to their policies resulted in his prosecution and conviction in 1798 under the Sedition Act. In 1801 Lyon moved his family to Kentucky, where he again entered politics and served in Congress, 1803–11 (*DAB*).
2. New Geneva, on the Monongahela River, south of present-day Pittsburgh.
3. The reference is to the debate in the House relating to a proposed resolution that President Adams had acted hastily and improperly in approving the extradition of Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash, in September 1799. The British government contended that he was an Irish citizen who had committed murder and piracy on the British frigate *Hermione*. Robbins claimed that he was an American citizen and had been impressed on board the British ship. The matter was closed March 9, 1800, with the defeat of the proposed resolution (*ASP, Foreign Relations*, II, 284–85; *JHR*, 6 Cong., 1 Sess., 598–618).
4. The resolution concerning title to Indian lands lying in Tennessee (*AC*, 6 Cong., 1 Sess., X, 53–54). The other resolution has not been identified.
5. A Philadelphia newspaper, organ of the Republican party.

To Robert Hays

Jonesborough March 3rd 1800

Dr. Colonel

By Doctor May[1] I wrote you from Knoxville,[2] at which Period I had not seen Mr. P. Miller, This day at this place I have met him, with your horse, in good plight. Mr. Miller wishes me to Carry your horse to you which I have readily assented to, which forecloses the necessity of Sending on Pio, which will save some trouble. Mr. Miller Expects to visit that Country this Spring. he Expects to go with me, and unless his horse is in good plight to Send by the Post it may be well to keep him untill he goes out himself, this appears to be his wish. I have wrote Mrs. Jackson,[3] informing her that She need not send on Pio by Doctor May, which I hope will reach her before the Doctor leaves Nashville for Knoxville I am Dr. Col. with due respect and Esteem yr mo ob serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Cedar Grove near Nashville."

1. Francis May was a Knoxville physician whose widow married John Overton. May was a brother-in-law of Hugh Lawson White (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 505).
2. Probably AJ to Robert Hays, February 18, 1800.
3. Not found.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Philadelphia March 20th 1800

Dear Sir,

Your Letter of the 4th Instant,[1] reached me last Evening.

The causes which led, to the late Revolution in France are much to be

regretted, and from the present order of things, there is ground to fear, that the political Liberty of that Nation is greatly endangered.

A few days since I enclosed you a copy of the New French Constitution; it is highly Aristocratic; and to the Executive (at the head of which is Bonaparte) sufficient Power is given to enslave the People.

It is uncertain, at what period Congress will adjourn; there are very many Bills of Importance, yet undecided on.

The proceedings of the Senate relative to the Editor of the Aurora,[2] Seem to me, well calculated to reflect much disgrace on that Body; of these proceedings, the papers which I have enclosed you, give you a detail.

On Monday next Duane is summoned to appear at the Bar of the Senate; it is said he will not attend; what Step, will then be taken I know not; but one thing, I am sure of, (and really wish it) that the Senate will be stalled, some where in their Journey.

A Bill ameliorating the Government of the Mississippi Territory, has passed the House of Representatives, and I hope, will meet with no Difficulties in the Senate.

Doctor Hennen[3] who leaves this City in the morning, will deliver to Mrs. Jackson the Ring, which I promised to have repaired.

Knowing that Mrs. Jackson held in the highest estimation, the Characters of Heroes and Patriots, I procured a Likeness of America's departed friend, General Washington, [and] had it placed in the Ring.

Will you inform your Lady Sir, that I took much pleasure, in having her Ring repaired, and request her, to accept of it as a small but sincere token of my Respect and Esteem.

In a Letter which I lately received from Mrs. Claiborne, who is yet in Virginia, She requested me, to offer with mine, her best wishes to yourself and Lady.

I am Dr. Sir, Your friend & Servt.

Wm. C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Tennessee." Enclosures not found.

1. Not found.

2. William Duane (1760–1835) was editor of the Republican newspaper, the *Philadelphia Aurora*. At the time of this letter he was awaiting trial under the Sedition Act. Duane's unremitting attacks on the Federalists had caused his earlier trial and acquittal under the Alien Act, threats of deportation, and an assault by armed men. The charges under the Sedition Act were dismissed when Jefferson became president (*DAB*).

3. James Hennen moved to Nashville about 1795 and opened a medical practice in partnership with William Dickson (Clayton, *Davidson County*, 203, 282).

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Phila. April 26th 1800

My Dr. Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that a "Bill directing the payment of a detachment of Militia, for Services performed in the year 1794, under the Command of Majr. Thomas Johnson,"[1] has this moment passed the House of Representatives, and I flatter myself, that this Measure, will meet with no difficulty in the Senate.

Congress will certainly rise on the 2nd Monday in May, and immediately thereafter, I shall proceed to Tennessee.

Accept my best wishes. I am Dr. Sir, Your friend & Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. The bill was for compensation of a Robertson County militia detachment that Johnson led in the Nickajack campaign of 1794. Final approval of the appropriation was given May 13, 1800 (*AC*, 6 Cong., 1 Sess., X, 685, 1526–27).

Affidavit of Michel Gleave

State of Tennessee Davidson County June 15, 1800

Whereas a report has been in circulation that I Michael Glievs of the County and State aforesaid Should have, on the sixth Day of June in the Year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and at the House of John Bosley utter and speak the following words of his honour Judge Jackson (to wit) As honest a man as Andrew Jackson was called he had stolen his Bull and he could prove it. I do therefore certify that if I did Speak the above named words they wer groundless and unfounded, and further I do certify that I never did suspect Andrew Jackson of a dshonest act in my life

given under my hand this fifteenth Day of June 1800

Test Saml. Donelson Michel Gleave

I Josiah Payne and John Hays Junior do certify that we were at the House of John Bosley on the sixth Day of June in the Year of our Lord Eighteen hundred at which time reports say that the above named Michael Glieves said of Andrew Jackson Esqr. notwithstanding said Andrew Jackson Esqr. was called an honest man he had Stolen his Bull and he Could prove it These are therefore to certify that if said Glives did make use of any such

expressions we did not here him at the time aforesaid nor any time before or since

Given from under our hands this fourteenth Day of June 1800

Josiah Payne

Test Saml. Donelson John Hays

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 57.

To Robert Hays

South west Point July 13th 1800

Dr. Colo.

I take the Earliest opportunity by Capt. Emus Bird,[1] to inform you that this morning I reached this place, without the Smallest accident happening, all well and high in spirits, your Sweet little Daughter[2] (who has behaved more like a Woman of mature age, than anything Else) has been much delighted with the mountains and differrent Prospects and has passed the mountains without the least apparent fear. My horses behaved well, after I left you I never had the second Pull at any place—and with Columbus I was obliged to Pull the waggoner up Spencers hill I am now with the ladies in the garrison where we have been recd. with Every mark of Politeness and attention I Shall leave this on Tuesday morning and will write you at Every Stage where time will Permit. I had the Pleasure to meet Capt. Purdy[3] on the Top of Cumberland Mountain who was Polite anough to give orders to three of his Soldiers to help us down the mountain and accompanied us himself. I have forwarded to him a letter of Introduction to you[4] Should he deliver it before I return—Extend your usual Politeness to him and it Shall be gratefully remembered by me. to cut matters Short he is a d——nd. Clever fellow as you could meet with in a thousand.

I am Dr. Colo. as usual your Sincere friend.

Andrew Jackson

P. S. Mrs. Brownlee—is well and proceded on her Journey this day.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 57. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Davidson Cyt. Mero District [by] Capt. Bird."

1. Amos Byrd (Emus Bird), an early settler on the Holston River near Knoxville, moved to Montgomery County, where he was appointed justice of the peace in 1796 (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 391; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 33).

2. Rachel Hays accompanied the Jacksons on their trip to Warm Springs, Va. (AJ to Robert Hays, August 10, 1800).

3. Robert Purdy, a native of Pennsylvania, was a captain in the U. S. Army and commander of the guards on the wilderness road between Fort Southwest Point and the Cumberland settlements. He became a close friend of Jackson's (Heitman, *Register*, I, 809; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 57n; AJ to John Coffee, April 9, 1804, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers; AJ to Thomas Eastin, February 10, 1806, T-AJ Papers).

4. AJ to Robert Hays, July 13, 1800.

To Robert Hays

July 13th 1800

Sir

This will be handed you by Captain Purdie, who with his Company is ordered to Mero—and whom I beg leave to Introduce to your acquaintance and Polite attention. you will find him to be a gentleman of merit and the agreable Company. any Civilities that you may think proper to bestow on my friend Capt. Purdy will be gratefully remembered by your Sincere friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, OCHi-AJ Coll. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Near Nashvill Mero District [by] Capt. Purdy."

To Robert Hays

Warm Springs August 10th 1800

Dr. Colo.

From place to place If my letters have been regularly forwarded, I have advised you of our health and meneauvers, at this place we arived on the 26th day of last month, in perfect health and high Spirits, late in the Evening, where we were introduced into a new Cabbin without bed or furniture on the next day we got a Small oven, Six plates ½ dozzens spoons & ½ Dozzens knives and forks thus we Commence house keeping. we have plenty to Cook, good appetites and a genteel Society. but Sir the Springs are Situated between Two lofty mountains Where Providence has Scooped out a valley to Convay the water of the river and where the wind cannot blow—and where we have been blessed with refreshing Showers [word missing] Miss Rachel, enjoys a fine State of health, and [a] great flow of Spirits. Mrs. Jackson is well and Joins with Miss Rachel and myself in compliments to you and Mrs. Hays. we leave this for Jonesborough on the 26th Instant at which Place I Shall Expect to hear from you. will you be good anough to inform me how my workmen progress by the first opportunity, accept Sir of my warmest wishes for your welfare & happiness and believe my to be Sincerely your friend

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Cedar Grove near Nashville [by] Mr. Bell."

To Robert Hays

Jonesborough September 5th 1800

Dr. Colo.

I have the pleasure to inform you that your amiable little Daughter is in perfect health, altho I cannot Say So of Mrs. Jackson, the day we left the Springs we had tremendous mountain to cross She could not ride in the carriage it came on verry hard rain. we got verry wet and Just being from the warm Bath give her a violent Cold. She has got over it, but its Effects is as yet remains, tho She is Tolerable well, She leaves this place tomorrow to Spend a few days with Doctor Ward. I have nothing new of a Domestick nature—of a foreign nature, the war in urope appears to be near a close, Boneparte has reconquered Italy and offered Peace at the head of his Victorious army to the Emperor—in consequence of which an armistice has taken place, and Bonepart on his return to paris. I could Say Something about the republican Success in america, and the pleasing Prospect of Jeffersons Election, but Sir you have the papers and can read them. My best respects to your lady and believe me to be your friend, Sincerely. I am Dr. Sir your Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, NjP-Blair–Lee Papers. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Nashville [by] Capt. Baker."

From William Polk

Raleigh Sept. 18th 1800.

My dear friend,

Capt. Anderson has delivered to me your letter;[1] by whom I should have returned an answer; but that he went from this place so suddenly as to prevent me from having that pleasure. In Capt. Anderson I find portrayed the gentleman and agreeable companion, and one in whom I am well pleased—to him you will please present my respectfull compliments.

I must confess that I am doubtfull that I have troubled you so much with my private concerns in your Country that you by this time are & have just reason to be tired thereof; & that a further claim on your goodness might be very justly considered as imposing upon your friendship and time; but I nevertheless am embolden to do so, first because you have requested me by Capt. Anderson to call upon you & secondly because I know of no man whom I could with more freedom & propriety make the claim upon. The bussiness with Mr. Rice is of the greatest importance to me and his unwillingness to *adjust* the bussiness so long as he has done, is indicative that he

finally means not do so; & I therefore think that it would be proper to proceed against him in a more energetic way than what has been heretofore pursued & to that end I request you will please employ Mr. Overton to bring suit upon the Bond, promising him such a part of the recovery. I would prefer giving him his fee in this way, as it may be the means of his greater exertions to secure the value of the Lands & on the other side if nothing can be had, that I shall not be taxed with a large fee & costs. From your letters & from that of Mr. Rice I had reason to apprehend that a decision before now had taken place; but from your last letter I find no such thing has happened and being informed that Rice has & is wasting the estate fast & besides is himself an intemperate man too often intoxicated I feel apprehensive that unless very speedy measures are adopted that such is great reason to believe that I shall eventual suffer a loss of the whole Lands. I however trust to your friendship & exertions & hope your next letter will announce something favourable. I have never made any demand upon Mr. Willeby Williams for the money which he owes you—first because I had no instrument which could authorise me so to do from you & again because he I am informed is not worth 50 Cents let alone 50 $. I however will execute any commands you may have in regard to him upon your giving me legal power.

I should be very sincerely made glad by seeing you in your Country & more so if possible in having that pleasure at this place. I presume upon one or other taking place before we both take our leave of this world in a visit to where I know not. Accept dear Colo.[2] of my best wishes for yourself & family & believe me to be very sincerely yours.

Will: Polk

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Not found.

2. There is no evidence in the commission books of Jackson's colonelcy nor of any other militia office beyond judge advocate. In 1792 Blount had expressed his willingness to appoint Jackson second major of the Mero District militia, but there is no confirmation that the appointment was made. Nathaniel Macon, who knew Jackson well, twice addressed letters to him as "Col." and North Carolina Congressman Alexander Martin referred to him as "Colo." in a letter to the governor of North Carolina, December 7, 1797. But Jackson himself said that he attended the election of Mero District militia officers in August 1796 as a private citizen; had he held a commission he would have been a voting participant. In truth Jackson was exempt from militia duty. The law of 1798 exempted superior court judges and certain other categories of public servants, but it is not clear whether the exempted classes were prohibited from serving (William Blount to James Robertson, October 28, 1792, *AHM*, II [1897], 84; Nathaniel Macon to AJ, May 24, 1797, NjP-Blair–Lee Papers, and February 14, 1800; Statement Regarding Land Frauds, December 6, 1797, n.2; AJ to John Sevier, May 8, 1797; *Tenn. Acts*, 1798, Ch. I).

To Robert Hays

Knoxville, September 26, 1800.

Dear Colo.,

Your letter by Colo. Hardin came safe to hand, with the pleasing news of

the prospect of Mrs. Donelson surviving untill we can have the opportunity of seeing her. Mrs. Jackson is in a tolerable state of health, and your sweet little Daughter is in as high state of health as she can possibly enjoy; and altho I write this letter in open Court, and Pressed for time, I must take time to say that Miss Rachel is the finest child of her age I ever saw. She takes everything like a Philosopher—never complains and always in a good humor. Say to Mrs. Hays I will soon return to her arms her lovely daughter. With our love to you and your Lady and all friends I am as usual Your Sincere friend

[Andrew Jackson]

PC, Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 424.

From Stockley Donelson

Knoxville 2d Octo. 1800

Dear Jackson

with pleasure I Recd. your two Esteemd favours of letters[1] the first by Majr. Campbell the other at this place yesterday, the Contents I have read am in every degree pleasd with your friendly Sentiments, and advise and Shall at all times adhear to them. I was truly unhappy I coud not go on with you and my Sister it gave me pain indeed, also missd meeting her on my return from the Point. She had left Judge Campells before I Reachd the neighbourhood. I am rejoycd to hear of my Mothers recovery from her Illness and that all the family are well Inclosed you have the paper you Sent me I Signd it and had it wittnessd. it was very agreeable to me. Ever Since you left this I have been Continually Striving to Set out to Cumberland but Interferences Comeing every hour in the way. but rest assurd you will See me with you in less than two weeks. I am Sorry to think that you had an Idea that I was the least displeasd at any Expression that passd the evening when Tayler you and Myself were together I new not what the man intended I Shoud have Protested your going any Security of Mine, If I am involvd myself it is foreign from me to involve my nearest and most respected friends a thing I will knever do and request they will knever bind themselves in any Security that may injure them or their posterity in things of that kind. I acknowledge I have recd. all the Brotherly and friendly Treatement from—I will include you with. My mind is rackd and distress to a great degree Some things I forbear to mention. I would write you more, but as I am So determind to Come and See you all, and Spend Some friedly time If I can rest unmolested. My fears is that I might be arested in vexatious Suits [on]ce the party woud Conjecture My friends woud Step forward. I am glad to hear you have Mentiond to Cage the Impropriety of his Proceeding toward his Execution or attachment. I woud write to more of my friends, but So Shortly expect to be out. Please represent and give my mother my

warmest respects and affection, and love to her my Sister Jackson and all others.

am with all Esteem your Mo. Obt. & Huml. Sert

Stockley Donelson

Excuse this Scrall a Croud about me no Private rooms

ALS, T-AJ Papers. Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Davidson County Hond. by Mr. Campbell." Enclosure not found.

1. Letters not found.

From Thomas Johnson

Nashville Novr. 19th 1800

Sir,

Your Tract of 640 Acres of Land lying in Robertson County Joining William Johnson,[1] is about one half Barrens the greatest part of which is of as good a quality as common to be found in the Barrens The other part is Excellent. Timber, & I suppose a sufficient quantity to answer the Whole Tract, the quality is in general what is called Second rate in that quarter. The Spring where Mr. Trammel lives which is on your Land, is Large & equal to any in the State; You have one other good Spring about one quarter or half a mile from the one before mentioned. I Suppose Mr. Trammel has 3 or 4 Acres now in Cultivation on Your Tract.

I am Sir, Your Obedt. Huml. Sevt.

Thos. Johnson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andw. Jackson Esqr. Nashville."

1. William Johnson, a justice of the peace for Tennessee County in 1792, was a commissioner to lay off the county seat of Robertson County in 1796 (Blount, *Journal*, 65; Ramsey, *Annals*, 665).

1801

From Nathaniel Macon

Washington 12 Jany. 1801

Sir

I only write to let you know that I have not forgot you; Claiborne who continues to deserve well of his country I know gives you all the information which this new City affords. I have some times thought I would not write you again untill you answered my former letters or at least one of them; But on this point my friendship gets the better of your forgetfulness, you see I will not say neglect because I know you are incable of that.

Congress have passed one act this session which is to authorize the Delegate from the North Western Territory to receive pay & to frank letters, The house of Representatives have passed a bill, to erect a Mausoleum,[1] which is now with the Senate

A bill to Alter the Judiciary system of the U. S is now before the H. of R. it is nearly like the last that was before the H. at their last session. It is apprehended that the bill will pass. The treaty[2] drags heavily on, and will not I expect be ratified without annexing some conditions, The Senate it is said have voted against the 2 & 3 articles but what they will do, when they come to the final vote is considered doubtfull.

Jefferson & Burr have an equal number of votes, and I incline to think that J, will be easily elected by H. of R.

Remember me respectfully to all my old acquaintances, especially those who lately removed from the District which I represent. I am Sir yrs. truly & Sincerely

Nathl. Macon

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. The mausoleum was to have been for President Washington, who had died December 14, 1799. It was never constructed.

2. The Convention of 1800 with France.

To John Donelson

Fort Blount February 18th 1801

Sir

Inclosed is the warrant mentioned in my last letter to you,[1] I wish you without delay, to locate them, I named to you, the proposals of Mr. Watson[2] relative to your Shewing the land that he would give you Half a warrant and that I would pay him for the other half, If you want the warrant he will deliver it on his return, I have now Spoken to him since I began this letter and he Says he will deliver it as he goes down. I will be glad if convenience will Permit that you will, Survey the three tracts on the first creek East of Pan lick, before I return. I am anxious to know what kind of land and what prospects of water. If you Should be out before Colo. Hutchings I will thank you for a line. I would have purchased more warrants, but I have upon consideration thought the two were Sufficient to make an Experiment. If more can be laid advantage write me at Knoxville, and I will procure them. I am Sir with respect yr. Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PVT-Gilbert Merritt. Addressed: "Capt. John Donelson [by] Mr. Watson." Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.
2. James Watson, formerly of Knox County, was a resident of Virginia (see App. III for deed citations, James Watson to AJ, February 7 and May 6, 1801).

From Stockley Donelson

Hunters Hill 15th March 1801

Dear Sir,

My Sister Mrs. Jackson informs me of the Rect. of your letter[1] Just come to hand dated from Judge Roans happy to hear you are well so far on your way to Jonesbr. I discover in the last Knoxville Gazett a 5000 acre tract of Mine exposed for Sale the 9th of April Next. I wish you to Speak to Majr. McClung on the Subject him and myself had verbally agreed that it Shoud be Sold and that he Shoud be the purchaser to Save it from an Execution then out against me.[2] I have no writeings to Secure me Shoud he purchase, I only depend on the punctuallity of Majr. McClung. I have sold several tracts out of it to individuals. I want to make them Safe. I have further been informed by a letter from Patrick Sherkey[3] that an attempt was made to Lease or levy an attachment on a trunk of Papers of mine at and in Possession of Christian Rhodes[4] for the Sum of 20 Dollars and that he himself had executed them for Something I owed him. I acknowledge myself Something in debt to Sharkey, but I want my Papers. Sharkey will mention it

to you he wants me to come in at court. I do not think it Safe, your advise on that Score will be Sufficent to determine me. I have had no letters from North Carolina, Therefore Suppose the people have deserted their intentions of comeing (I cannot help it) I have Some thoughts of going as far as the S. W. Point to meet you there. Pray write me as Soon as possible your advise my good friend I will pursue I acknowledge your frendship to me have been unbounded, So has been my Sister Rachel. I Shall be anxious to hear from you with all Esteem your Mo. Obt. Humbl. Sevt.

Stockley Donelson

Nb I find J Smith Cannot let alone his Malicious raskallity by his publications in the last Knoxville Gazett. towards me.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Not found.

2. Jackson purchased the 5000 acre tract at the sheriff's sale on April 13, 1801, for $110. For several years thereafter for a nominal consideration Jackson sold portions of the tract to persons to whom Donelson had sold the land prior to the sheriff's sale (see AJ to Charles McClung [April 1801]; see also App. III for deed citations, Robert Houston to AJ, April 13, 1801; AJ, by Charles McClung to Robert Holt, July 11, 1801; AJ, by Charles McClung, to Thomas Chapman, July 15, 1801; AJ, by Charles McClung, to Patrick Campbell, July 21, 1801; AJ, by Charles McClung, to Amos Hardin, June 5, 1802).

3. Patrick Sharkey was commissioned justice of the peace for Knox County in 1799 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 31).

4. Christian Rhodes owned land on the Caney Fork River in 1787 and employed Stockley Donelson to survey it for him (see survey, September 24, 1791, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 1).

From Alexander Outlaw

March 22, 1801, Bent of Chuckey; ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Thanks Jackson for his generosity and presents to Mrs. Jackson "5½ yards Black Cassimere, One yard white Musulin" and a necklace; sends his respects to Mrs. Jackson and Miss Hays.

From George Cochran

Natchez March 26th 1801

Dear Sir,

The short time I have yet been enabled to spend with Mr. Kerr,[1] who this day arrived here, has permitted me, only, to assure him of the pleasure I shall feel in paying him these attentions which every friend of your's may claim from me. If I can render him service either in the line of his profession or otherwise it is due to him from your recommendation & Shall not be wanting.

The practice of the Law in this Country, altho the harvest is pretty considerable, is now nearly Overdone—not less than fifteen or sixteen have been admitted and received licence to plead; but the greater & more

lucrative part of the business is engrossed by a very small number of those who came early to this Country—amongst those Mr. Knox[2] might have held a first place had not his own folly dissipation & neglect deprived him of that confidence from the public which above all others is the mainstay of a professional Character. With his talents Education & disposition, so great derelection must be lamented by his friends, & with all his failings, he has few Enemies. Would not a Line from you on this Subject, to him, have some effect. Altho I doubt it; I cannot forego the persuasion altogether that he is reclaimable, & I'm well assured there is no person whose persuasions, to this End, would be more likely to Succeed. Mr. Duncan[3] holds a respectable standing at this Bar—his practice is extensive, his respectability considerable, & his worth Still more so: he has been long since married and must continue to do well.

Judge Lewis, a few days since, arrived with his family: he is deemed an acquisition highly important to our infant Country—except himself there is none of the Gentlemen; his associates, who have pretensions to professional knowledge. . . . high expectations are formed of his abilities & his legal knowledge from his Conduct in office hitherto. Such a person was much wanted amongst us, to fulfil all the duties which attach to this appointment in a Territorial Government—perhaps in *none* could such be more so than in ours, where a long Continuance under a Spanish Government had left us almost totally ignorant of the first Principles of a Government of Laws & these necessary restraints which cannot be dispensed with in a State of society & without Liberty must Soon degenerate into licentiousness, & anarchy with its Concomitant evils be the necessary result. Much dissension & party wish has hitherto prevailed amongst us. It would afford me great pleasure could I say that it was likely to subside; but true it is, that tho' the Demon of discord does not reign amongst us triumphant; the spirit of faction in a high degree prevails, and affords sufficient cause of irritation excitement & bickering to keep those (under its influence) in *hot* water. One party advocates advantages of the first Grade; another the Second[4]—and lately there has started up—a third (not numerous however) whose hopes & expectations Center in the pretensions to the State of Georgia to the Soil & Jurisdiction of this Country. Had we the formation of Our own Govt.—could we choose the mode that might for the moment be thought the perfection of human Wisdom; nay was a Form to descend to us from heaven, it would Soon cease to meet our acceptance; our efforts in a short time would be called forth to reform or change it, & the same game would be played over by a few discontented spirits to the disquiet of many who would however well meaning, become the dupes—the ready dupes of their designs. Such has been the Case hitherto, & Such will be the Case until the diffusion of knowledge which must be the work of time, has applied that Corrective to our follies, which we are at present blind to. If our Country owes any thing to the Honble. Gentleman from you State in Congress,[5] it must be on the score of intention. I doubt much if the benefits derived from

his endeavours to render us service, in the way he has employed them, will bear equal proportion to the attention he has manifested to our Interests on this Occasion.

It affords me very sincere satisfaction to learn that the misunderstanding which has so long prevailed between our Country & the nation of france is likely to cease. Long has America borne the wrongs & aggressions of the Republic. If a Treaty such as you inform has been Concluded by our Envoys, bottomed on the broad Basis of reciprocal Justice; it is an Event devoutly to be wished, by every One who wishes well to his Country. Whichever of the Candidates who have obtained the highest number of Votes for the Presidential chair, the choice of the House should fall upon, is in the present case a matter not very important. the man who unites the Confidence of so many of the Citizens of the U. S. must be (in all human probability) both a great & good man.

It is long since I dipped so much into politics. my passion reminds I ought to change it for a better. Say to Mrs. Jackson that I rejoice to be informed of her health; and am greatly pleased to be remembred by her. present my best respects to her & receive Dr. Sir for both the assurances of my esteem.

Geo. Cochran

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. The reference here is probably to David Ker, a North Carolina lawyer, who went to Natchez to establish a girls' school. In 1802 he was appointed Mississippi territorial judge (David Ker to Thomas Jefferson [October 3, 1801], Carter, *Territorial Papers*, V, 129n).

2. Robert Knox, whose problem with alcohol impaired his legal practice (see Jonathan Kearsley to AJ, February 28, 1802).

3. Abner L. Duncan, a Natchez lawyer (McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 238).

4. Under the first grade of territorial government, laws were adopted by the governor in conjunction with the judges. Second-grade status, granted by Congress upon petition claiming 5,000 free male inhabitants, allowed an elective assembly and a council appointed by Congress to make laws subject to the governor's absolute veto. Under both grades the governor, secretary, and judges were appointed by Congress (see "Ordinance of 1787 [July 13, 1787]," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, I, 41–42, 44–45).

5. Tennessee Congressman William Charles Cole Claiborne guided through Congress the bill granting second-grade territorial government to Mississippi and introduced several other measures desired by the West-Green coalition, the ruling Republican faction in the territory (McLemore, *Mississippi,* I, 193–94).

Receipt for Cotton

March 26th 1801

Recd. into my Ginn from Mrs. Cathrine Hutchings her crop in the Seed four thousand nine hundred and Twenty four pounds the toll deducted makes one thousand one hundred and Eight pounds of Gind Cotton which Shall be delivered to this receipt

Andrew Jackson

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Endorsed with calculation of 1108 pounds at 15¢ per pound.

To Charles McClung

[April 1801]

Sir

You will relinquish to the respective individuals within mentioned all my right to the within mentioned lands agreable to the bounds mentioned in the conveyances and bonds of Stockley Donelson and agreable to the quantity to each individual mentioned upon the individuals producing the conveyances and bonds of Stockley Donelson[1] taking care I shall not be bound in any manner for the Title for any that bonds are not produced it will be well to suspend relinquishment, untill I see Stockley Donelson with respect to the four hundred acres To Major Hackitt I leave you to be the judge with respect to giving a relinquishment I am sir your friend

Andrew Jackson

P. S. Where you know of your own knowledge just claims where bonds are not given relinquish to them

A. Jackson

MsC, T-Knox County Deed Book P–1, pp. 407–408. Date is derived from John Hackitt's memorandum of April 17, 1801, in support of a deed registration in 1817 (T-Knox County Deed Book P–1, pp. 407–408).

1. For an explanation of these conveyances, see Stockley Donelson to AJ, March 15, 1801, n.2.

To Pleasant Moorman Miller

Hunters Hill May 3rd 1801

Dr. Pleasant

yours by Mr. Parks of the 17th of april,[1] I have recd. and am happy to learn, that you, by your Military Meneuvre, gain Possession of the Citidal, by Surprise, and Boneparte like, occassioned the garrison to surrender at discretion, without the fire of a gun. I am truly happy to hear that Mrs. Blount[2] Behaved with so much Prudence on the Occassion. But I knew She was a Sensible discreet lady, and if Ever She would Seriously reflect upon the Subject, that she would act like herself, upon the occasson, and lay aside her opposition to a union (which She could have no doubt) upon which both your happiness depended. as to Mr. Willie B.[3] his philosiphy and disposition will always keep him within the Bounds of Propriety on any & Every occassion. you are now in Possession of the object of your happiness. upon you it depends, to make the path of matrimony Smoothe and pleasant, that, the anticipated pleasure will be fully & more than fully reallized, Louisa'[4] Sweetness of Temper and good understanding, will always yield to mild

perswasion and carry thro the matrimonial Sea without a boisterous Sea—that is to Say if you continue act with the Same good generalship, thro the voyage, as at the commencement of the Campaign

Mrs. Jackson unites her wishes with mine, for you and your Ladys happiness prosperity & welfare thro life, and Beg that you will accept of them & present theses our wishes to your Lady. I will certainly call & See you & Mrs. Miller when I come in. I am Just returned from the woods last Evening—having had to walk about 30 miles I am much fatigued, and my hand Swelled with the Rheumatic that I can Scarcely write that you can read. the Doctor is also a waiting—and I must close with observing that Mr. Watson says he wrote from the point,[5] in answer to your letter. the day before yesterday I was on your land lay there all night, but my horse leaving me cannot Say what kind of a tract it is, there is some of it verry good & perhaps the whole, but I rather Expect agood deal Cedar. I will be out after the Superior Court, and will Explore it, Claibourne waiting adieu.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THLA. Addressed: "Pleasant M. Miller Esqr. Knoxville Tennessee Rogersville [by] Doctor Claibourne."

1. Not found.
2. Mary Grainger Blount, wife of William Blount.
3. Willie Blount.
4. Mary Louisa Blount, who married Miller despite her family's disapproval (see *BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 520).
5. Fort Southwest Point.

From Thomas Johnson

3 Springs[1] May 10th 1801

Dr. Sir.

I recd. yours[2] by Colo. Hutchins, am Exceeding Sorry that I did not know the Tracts You had Purchased of Mr. Love[3] was Amongst the Number of Love's which were sold, I did not know it untill the Evening after the sale I found it out by Examining the register Books. Mr. Love in the first place had 22 tracts in this County Conveyed some to the Mr. Watsons & others so as to reduce his Number to Eleven Which the Sheriff reported Agreeable to a Memorandam given him by Mr. Love of the No. of his Grants, Eleven in all, the Lands not being Very specially Described in the Publications I had not the most Distant Idea that any of them Were yours, or I would paid the Tax & Costs with pleasure, without any Sale, On the Day of Sale the Sheriff produced the Eleven Nos. of Grants from which he sold: I purchased one Tract & Three of my brothers purchased each of them one, but after we found your Tracts were amongst the Number sold after examining found Neither of us was so fortunate as to have yours; That James Menees D. Shff. had Purchased Colo. Hutchins & Mr. Archd. Mahon Yours; I Immediately Wrote to the purchasers Who's Lands they had pur-

chased and that I did not know it or it should not have been exposed to Sale, & requested them not to Convey their Rights to any person untill I could see them; at Our County Court I saw both the Gentlemen, Conversed with them on the Subject, Offered them in Lieu of the Two Tracts, any Two of the Tracts Purchased by myself & Brothers, which they agreed to, Saying they did not Wish to be hard, they then Agreed as soon as their most Busy time of Planting was over to call on me & View the Tracts which the Johnsons Purchased, in order to make the exchange, they have not yet come, but as they are Men of Cleaverness I do not Doubt of having it Accommodated, I should Wrote to you from Court on the Subject only I wished to have the matter settled before you knew anything of it, for fear you Would be uneasy & Reflect on your friends here for Neglect & inattention to your Interest.

The Lands of Mr. Love was not returned for the Year 1798 (being the Tax for which it was sold) It was reported by the Collector sent on by Order of Court & published Twice (agreeable to Law) in the Knoxville Gazette; January Term Entered up Judgemt. & the Collector Advertised in the County 40 Days before sale.

Colo. Hutchins & myself have thought it best that the matter rest with me as I have (I hope) got it on a Train to have the Business Satisfactorily Settled, Agreeable to your Request in your Letter which I recd. by Mr. Henry. I have Complyed; Listed your Land & got Mr. McClungs Deed registered which I will bring with me to Court. I Expect to see you about the Middle of the Week. I am Dr. Sir. with Esteem Yours Sincerely

Thos. Johnson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Probably Johnson's home in Robertson County.
2. Not found.
3. This reference is probably to the land in Robertson and Montgomery counties that Jackson purchased from John Love in April 1800. This land had been granted in 1797 to Stockley Donelson (see App. III for deed citations, John Love to AJ, April 2 and 7, 1800).

From Cato West[1]

Natchez June 26th 1801

Dear Sir

I recd. your letters[2] by Messrs. Green & Ker, & thank you for this favor of them. I wrote to you in the Spring[3] by Colo. McCrory respecting Your horses which letter I have no doubt was recd. I then mentioned the Largest horse being sick, he has since recoverd, & they are both well, but much reduced by the flies & drought. A Mr. Johnson from your Country sometime ago informed me that you had requested him to take those Horses back. This I communicated to A Green,[4] under whose direction I considered them to be & he desired me not to deliver them without a written order from you, so that the Horses are still here at the request of A. Green but in no kind

of use, & Shoud they continue, I have advisd Abram to take them down the river in the fall where I expect they will readily bring the price you ask, but in this country matchd horses dont sell there being but few Carriages.

The News of Mr. Jeffersons Election was recd. here with acclamations of Joy by all the Republicans amongst us, & the drooping spirits of the people are refreshd, & elevated under present prospects. But those who were friends to the late Administration are quite long fac'd. they expect to loose their friend old Sergent,[5] his patronage will no longer be any support to their oppressive schemes.

So Sanguine were the Govr. & Judges in the Opposition made against the opperation of the Second Grade,[6] that they continued to Legislate long after the Supplemental act reached this country, & Several unsalutary & oppressive Laws are the result of their late legislative labors. This Feudal Administration recd. a great acquisition in the honble. Judge[7] from your State, who seems to assume a more Lordly deportmt. than any of those who came before him, Sargent has Gone to New England, we trust to return no more as Governor—who our Next Govr. may be I have no Idea, or whether one may be appointed until the matter is finally adjusted with Georgia, which may not be this two years to come. Upon the claim of Georgia[8] to this country I shoud be Glad to know your Opinion, which will be recd. as useful information for I can assure you that many of our best Citizens have intertaind Serious thoughts of addressing that Govt. on our Situation & praying to become members of the same, But from a doubt in the minds of some Of the validity of their claim; & from our present favorable prospects, I believe nothing in that respect will be immediately done.

The Genl. Assembly will be Convend on the third monday in Next Month But as Colo. Steel,[9] the person now exercising the powers of the Govr. is of the same political principles of Sargent, & a vindicator of his manners, his concurence in many cases will I expect be refused, so that no compleat relief will be afforded the people of this country, nor any Great advantage in the Opperation of the second Grade, as it now stands, without a change of Men in office; But from the humane & patriotic character of the New President, & the probability of a republican Congress, I trust that an amendment in the system of Govt., as well, as a New Set of Men may be effected.

We have experiened a most serious & alarming drought throughout this country—not one drop of rain in all the month of May, & very little in the present month, so that those who may bring corn to Natchez next Spring will meet with a Good market, it is now worth one dollar & a quarter pr. bushl. & extremely scarce I am Dr. Sr. with esteem your Friend &c.

Cato West

it is reported that Spain has ceded Louisiana to the French Republik, but to me this is doubtful.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esquire State of Tennessee."

1. Cato West, son-in-law of Thomas Green, was a leader of the West-Green political faction in the Mississippi Territory (McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 186, 198).
2. Letters not found.
3. Not found.
4. Abraham (Abram) Green, son of Thomas Marston Green, married Rachel's niece Eliza Caffery (see Jonathan Kearsley to AJ, February 28, 1802).
5. Winthrop Sargent (1753–1820), governor of the Mississippi Territory, 1798–1801, was born in Massachusetts. He had been secretary of the Northwest Territory, 1787–98 (*DAB*).
6. Cato West and fourteen others petitioned Congress on October 2, 1799, for the second grade of territorial status, which would give the territory an elective legislature and greater autonomy over land disposition. Despite substantial opposition within the territory, Congress granted second-grade status on May 10, 1800. Jackson maintained a special interest in Mississippi because of his early trade in the Natchez area and friendships he had developed there over the years ("Petition to Congress by Committee of Inhabitants [October 2, 1799]," and "An Act for the Government of the Mississippi Territory [May 10, 1800]," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, V, 78–82, 95–98).
7. Seth Lewis.
8. Georgia based her claim on the original grant of the king of England, with the Mississippi River as the western boundary of the state.
9. John Steele (1755–1817), a strong supporter of Sargent's and a leader of the Federalist faction, was secretary of the Mississippi Territory, 1798–1802 (Carter, *Territorial Papers*, V, 29n; McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 198).

To Elizabeth Glasgow Donelson

Hunter's Hill June 28, 1801

Dear Madam

On the 26th Instant in the evening we had the pleasure of hearing of your arival at Knoxville, thro the medium of a letter[1] from Captain Clark—On the 27th in the morning Col. Donelson left this place to go to you. about 4 o'clock on the same day Tony reached me, having missed of his Master I dispatched a boy after Col. Donelson, knowing that he had some business that would detain him with his Brother Billy. The boy overtook him and I have the pleasure of writing you this letter by him.

Believe me Madam, the news of your arrival in the State gave inexpressible joy to all your friends, and more particular to your Dr Col, which amongst all his misfortunes and distresses—your absence was the greatest of them all. The news of your arival appeared to give him new life and dispelled that Melancholy Gloom that has universally pervaded his countenance for this six months, and it was with dificulty I could prevail upon him to stay to the next morning, he goes to you with a hope never to part again. Let me join that hope with his, as I do know, that you alone make life desirable for him.

It would have given your friends the greatest pleasure to have rec'd a visit from you and we still hope that you and the Colo. will come on immediately. In the Holston Country, his prospects are dull I know. here his friends are disposed to serve him as far as is in their power, at least I speak for myself, and I have a hope that the Colo. well believes, that I have and am willing to

serve him to the utmost of my power. I have stated to the Colo. my wish that he would settle in this country. I have further stated that I will let him have a seat on part of the tract on which I live, untill he can better settled—on which there is as much cleared land under cultivation and ready for fencing as will be sufficient for your hands. This you shall have without money or price untill a better seat can be procured—there is no house on it fit for you to live in but a comfortable temporary building might be soon put up. This would give you and the Colo. time to reflect on the most eligable part of this country to make a permanent settlement in, and give myself time to extricate myself from some emberassments, at which period, it would be more in my power to aid him in the purchase of a valluable seat, and if I have any lands that are situated in a naborhood that you would be pleased with the society he can get a tract at any time—and I will freely wait untill his situation is such as he can with convenience pay for it. The first that I have named is situated in the midst of his friends, and for society, there is none more social than surrounds it. Knowing as much as I do of his situation on Holston and the perfidy of man I have a hope that he will not attempt to settle himself there—there he has not a friend that would render him the most trifling act of disinterested friendship. Farragutt excepted, that I know off. If he has friends, their acts have never been made known to me.

Col Donelson has shown me your letter and the information communicated to you, with respect to the sentiments of his friends relative to you, rest assured is not well founded. The respect they have for you and his happiness would always make you a welcome guest with them, and nothing would give them more pleasure than to see you. Calumny you know can reach the fairest and most innocent charactors and tales never lose by being carried. No doubt Madam that the respect they had for the most unfortune of men (Colo. Donelson) and seeing that you alone were the only earthly being under existing circumstances that would make him happy or contented, and looking anxiously forward when that period would arrive when you would meet to part no more—when representations were made (and I have no doubt falsely) that you did not intend returning or living with him—expressions, from a momentary heat might escapt the lips, that when magnified by the distance of 500 miles, might induce a belief in you that his friends did not wish to see you. Let me repeat again that as far as I am informed on the subject, I never heard one of his friends but what always mentioned you with esteem and respect, and that the happiness of you and the Colo. were both equally dear to them.

Accept of the best wishes of Mrs. Jackson and myself for your and the Colonel's welfare and happiness believe me to be with esteem Your mo ob serv

Andrew Jackson

TypC, DLC-Andrew Jackson Donelson Papers.
1. Not found.

To James Robertson

Huntershill July 4th, 1801.

Dear Sir,

Indisposition has prevented me the pleasure of celebrating this auspicious day[1] with you at Nashville; Be good enough to inform the company, the cause of my absence, and to add, that altho' I am not personally present, my heart and good wishes for the occasion are with them.

That the company individually and collectively may enjoy that pleasure and festivity, which every lover of Freedom, ought to experience on each revolving 4th of July, is the ardent wish of your sincere friend and the friend of the principles of Seventy-Six.

Andrew Jackson.

PC, *Tennessee Gazette*, July 8, 1801.

1. The article in the *Gazette* including this letter also describes the Independence Day celebration in Nashville.

To John Ryerson[1]

[Nashville] July 5th 1801

Sir,

Since I last had the pleasure of Seeing you; I have come to a conclusion to purchase your Merchandize If they are assorted in Such a manner as will Suit the markett of this Country, and they payments that I propose will be agreable and convenient for you to accept off, and provided further that you will let me have the goods at Such a percent as I [believe] can be Justifiable, from the assortment and quality of the goods to give. first I would give four or five tracts of land of 640 acres Each at their Vallue, making a general warrentee Title. you can See the land, as there is Settlements all round, and when Explored [we could Settle] upon the price. and If the warmth of the Season, on Your Stay in this country would not permit you to Explore the land yourself—If you could appoint an agent, to receve the Titles, and any Two gentlemen to fix the price And who would undertake to View the land; At their Valuation to receive it. The ballance of the Merchandize, payable in cotton in all the months of January and February to be delivered at, Such places as we might agree upon, at the price current for Cotton in Nashville. I take the liberty to make these proposals to you—as I understood, from your conversation (If recollect well) that you were Inclined to Sell your Merchandize by wholesale. I wish you, If you incline to Sell by wholesale, and these Terms Suit you, to come up, or write me a note, and I will go down, when is most convenient to yourself. I will be happy to See you at my house, and

have the pleasure of your company at any time that your business will permit. On Tuesday morning I go into the woods, and will return on Thursday morning perhaps on wednesday Evening next—and on friday or Saturday (Should I not have the pleasure of Seeing you at my house before) will see you in Nashville.

Mr. Thomas Watson[2] my neighbour, has returned from Kentuckey, I have Spoke to him on the Subject of your oppening your goods at his house, it is perfectly agreable to him. and if you Should View it an advantageous Stand, there you can be accomodated with a house in a short time. If my proposels, are not Such as you may think advisable to accept off, for one Stand for part of your goods I could recommend you to Mr. Watsons—at any time you come up. It will give me pleasure to go with you to Mr. Watsons and make you acquainted with him. I am Sir with due reguard and Respect your mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

P. S. I write in haste, the bearer Mr. John Irwin waits for the letter. you will pardon any incorrectness.

A. J.

ALS, MH-Autograph File.

1. John Ryerson was a Philadelphia merchant with whom Jackson and his various partners dealt in stocking their stores, 1802–1803 (see John Ryerson to AJ, October 11, 1803).

2. Thomas Watson was soon to become a partner in the mercantile firm of Jackson, Watson & Hutchings (see Agreement and Supplemental Agreement with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings, February 16, 1802).

To John Overton

Hunters Hill July 10th 1801

Dr. Sir

your letter of the 8th Instant[1] was handed me last Evening by Mr. John Anderson,[2] In which you State to me, your application to Mr. Sweetman, "to have the debt due from him to your brother Settled in my hands—upon which he informed you that he had Settled it with me". If Mr. Sweetman thinks that Signing his name to the enclosed Liquidated acpt. is a Settlement with me, Then is the acpt Settled but in no other manner. Neither has Mr. S. Even named the Subject of Settling that debt in my hands—nor has he Spoke to me on the Subject of that debt Since I last Saw you. you may (if you think proper) Shew this letter to Mr. Sweetman I Shall Speak to him on the subject of your letter the first time I See him.

I cannot furnish you at present with, the note of Allison that I Endorsed to J. B. Evans, it is in Major Tatums hands, and I have applied to him often for it but he will not deliver it, but has promised to furnish me with a coopy—and produce the orrigi[nal] on trial. I will See you Monday or Tuesday next

in Nashville. Be good anough to present my respects to Miss Sally C.[3] as I have no doubt but you have the pleasure of Seeing her frequently. with my best wishes for your health, believe me to be with due reguard yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

P. S. as I have not the note or a coopy to Send you when I See you I will give you a full Statement of the case.

A. J.

ALS, THi-Murdock Coll., Overton Papers. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. Nashville [by] Mr. J. Anderson." Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.
2. John Anderson, a signer of the Cumberland Compact, was a justice of the peace for Davidson County in 1802. He later married Stockley Donelson's widow (Quarles and White, *Three Pioneer Documents*, 19; Clayton, *Davidson County*, 89).
3. Overton's sister Sarah, who married John Claybrooke (see Sarah Overton Claybrooke to John Overton, August 14, 1798, THi-Murdock Coll., Overton Papers).

Statement Regarding the Allison Transaction

[*c*July 15, 1801]

In the year Ninety-six, I Endorsed D. Allison['s] bill for $1466.66/100 ⅔ —to John B. Evans. In the fall of the same year was notified by Evans, to prepare to Cover my endorsement, in the Ensuing winter, I sold to James Stuart of Jonesborough thirty M acres land, Mr. Blount in Philadelphia was appointed Stuarts agent, the terms of sale were that the first payment was to be made on my arival in Philada. and to the amount of my Endorsed paper in the hands of John B. Evans & Co. and in the hands of Meker, Cochran & Co, which [amt.] was about 5000$ and on the payment, of this sum I was directed to Convay to Allison. The money was not advanced, but upon Mr Blount assuming the amount to Evans & Cochran, I convayed—and Credit-ted Stuart by Deducting that from the amt. of the Sales—Since which time Blount has convayed to Evans 5000 acres of land, on Consequence of my Endorsement of Allison's note.

It can be proven that Evans & Allison were partners in trade at the time—that when the note was Endorsed to Evans, the house of Evans & Co was indebted to Allison's private acpt. about 15,000$ at the time it became due upwards of 12,000 or thereabout, at the time of his Death about 10,000$. It might be well here to observe before I passed the note to Evans or took out any goods I took Mr. Allison to Evans' Store, who Named the Subject to Evans to let me have goods to any amount I thought proper to take out. he readily agreed to it, and when the Invoice was made out I was to give him Allison's note to the amount. The note was accordingly drew from the amount of the Invoice payable to me—and when I offered it to Mr. Evans he requested me to put my name on the back of it, I did so, but at that

time, I did not conceive I stood as Security for the payment of the note—or that Mr. E., Expected me so to do, or then contemplated—such a thing. Mr. Evans never had the Note protested—but threatning to bring suit in case I did not pay and knowing as I did the law of Merchants would make me liable, I obtained Mr. B. as agent for Stuart as before Stated to pay for me the amount of the note. during this whole transaction I could not get Allison & Evans face to face. Allison still said that Evans was considerable in his Debt. Evans denied it.

A Jackson

ADS, THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 22. Endorsed in unidentified hand: "Tatum has the Note given by Jackson and will [words missing] by Jacksons directions"; "Jackson vs Evans." Jackson wrote John Overton on July 10, 1801, that he would give him a full statement when they met in a few days. This document is that statement and is dated accordingly.

To Robert Hays

Knoxville August 24th 1801

Dr. Sir

On Saturday I reached this place, all well you may say to Stockley Donelson, Mrs. Donelson is waiting for her father, and is as yet without advice from him. This morning I waited upon Mr. Joseph Green and Shew him your letter,[1] he States the receipt of $300 on your acpt, paid to your order $20 to Ashburn, that he hold Ashburns order upon the Marshal and Ashburns receipt for the amount of the ballance of his pay—that he has paid to James Wood Lackey the Sum of Eighty Dollars and has his receipt for his pay for taking the Enumeration for Blount & Sevier Counties,[2] and Expresses his wish to retain those sums out of the money in his hand, I told him I was not authorised, to do any such thing, but would let the money remain in his hand, untill I received an answer from you and would be guided by your instructions, write me, immediately on the receipt of this letter and direct it to Jonesborough and put it in the Post office, and if it is, your directions I will take the money immediately out of his hands or otherwise as you Shall direct. I am Solicited to offer for Congress as representative, will you be good anough to give me your advice as a friend upon that Subject, whether I ought or ought not. I have revolved the Subject over in my mind, and the objections, on one hand, and the Solicitations on the other, Poise the thing so neatly that I cannot determine the question whether it is better to offer or not. I wish therefore your advice upon this Subject, to reach me at Jonesborough as I have said to the people I will answer them at Knox Superior Court. I am in Possession of a verry independant office, but I Sink money—the Salary is too low—another thing I dread the Successor of Mr. Roane. it is well known I cannot Expect much beneficial aid from the Talents of Judge Campbell, altho an agreable companion—and Should one be

appointed whose Legal abilities were not Superior to ours the responsibility on me would be too great and perhaps frequent divisions make the office disagreable. My real wish would be, would my circumstances permit, to retire from the busy scenes of the world, and entirely domesticate myself, but I am got a little involved and untill I extricate myself must give out that Idea, and I fear that a seat in congress would not with my family [be] a profitable employment, and I am determined if I should offer and be elected to take them with me. the Judiciary scar[c]ely bears my Expence and the assembly cannot add more to it than $100 per annum, but perhaps it would be better to have that Secure, than to beat upon the fluctuating waves of popularity. with my best wishes for the welfare and happiness of you and your family, I am yrs. Sincerely

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 424–25. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Marshale Near Nashville [by] Mr. King."

1. Not found.
2. Census of 1800.

Masonic Minutes

Lodge Room Greenville September 5th A. L. 5801 A.D. 1801

Agreeable to a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina directed to the Right Worshipful George W. Campbell Master Jenkin Whiteside[1] Senior Warden John Rhea Junior Warden met at the house of Daniel Harrison when Brothers Jenkin Whitesides and John Rhea not attending the Right Worshipful George W. Campbell Master proceeded to open the Lodge in due form on the first Degree of Masonry under the Said Dispensation when were present Brothers Daniel Kennedy William Dickson John Gass John Newman and Andrew Jackson.[2] Brother Andrew Jackson was appointed by the Worshipful Master S. W. Pro Tem. Brother Daniel Kennedy J. W. Pro Tem. Brother William Dickson Secretary and S. D. Pro Tem. John Gass J. D. Pro Tem. and John Newman Tyler.[3]

On motion of Brother A. Jackson Resolved that Brothers Daniel Kennedy and William Dickson be appointed a Committee to Prepare Bye Laws for the government of this Lodge and Report the same to the Next Meeting.

Resolved on motion of Brother J. Gass that the Next regular Meeting of this Lodge be on the Friday after the fourth Monday in October next.

The Lodge then closed in due form.

PC, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 59.

1. Jenkin Whiteside (1772–1822) was born in Pennsylvania, practiced law in Knoxville, served in the U. S. Senate, 1809–11, and moved to Nashville where he became a specialist in land law and speculated extensively in land (*BDAC; BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 787).
2. This document is probably the record of an organizational meeting attended by Nashville and Knoxville masons to install a new lodge. Jackson had a long association with the Masonic Order. In 1789 the Grand Lodge of North Carolina granted permission to

"sundry Brethern" to hold a lodge in Mero District under the name St. Tammany. There are no other records of the lodge until 1796 when the Grand Lodge of North Carolina granted a charter to a Nashville lodge as St. Tammany No. 1. Since the name had been left blank on the charter sent to Nashville, the members inserted Harmony Lodge No. 1. Jackson is listed as a member in 1805. Harmony Lodge No. 1 was declared defunct in 1808, and Cumberland Lodge No. 8 succeeded it in 1812. While it is not certain that Jackson was a member of this lodge, the records confirm that he was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, 1822–23. Jackson was a mason at least as early as 1798 (Charles Comstock, "Pioneer Masonry in Tennessee," in Arch Erwin McClanahan, *Grand Masters of Tennessee, 1813–1974*, n.p., 1975, pp. i–iii; AJ to William Cocke, June 24, 1798, "Letter 2nd").

3. "S.D.," senior deacon; "J.D.," junior deacon, "Tyler," tiler.

To Robert Hays

Jonesborough September 9th 1801

Dear Colonel

I have had an interview with Mr. Allen Galespie[1] he has agreed to deliver me the papers, and requests me to Say to you, that he never had an idea of detaining them, others do Say differently, however he displayed every mark of willingness on my application to deliver them. I Expect to have them in my possession this Evening and will forward them on, the first opportunity that offers, If no private convayence presents itself I will forward them on by Post—from Knoxville To which place I will carry them myself. In My last[2] I requested your advice on the Subject of holding a pole for Congress—Since which I have been importuned nay I may Say pressed by Some to let my name run. On the other hand I am pressed by the Barr to remain upon the Bench. one event has taken place, that I believe will determin me to remain where I am—and you may believe me when I Say it is motives of Publick good. Mr. Hugh L White who is really a lawyer has Said upon the Terms that I would not leave the Judiciary, that he would accept the appointment of Judge if elected. he is a young man of cleverness & really the la[w]yer and I have not a doubt but he will be the choice of the Legislature—and will fill Judge Roan Seat with as much honour to himself and Benefit to the Publick, as any Legal Charector in our State. Certainly the filling of Judge Roan Seat in the Judiciary by Such a charector, is an ought to be the wish of every Citizen—and nothing can be of greater importance to the State. To have this done is my greatest wish—and If my remaining on my present Seat will be conducive to the object it is a duty I owe my country to do so. But upon the event that Mr. White is not elected or Some legal Charector in whose Legal talents I can place as much confidence I will retire to my farm, and domesticate myself.

I hope Sir that ere this you can Tell which of our coalts are the best coursers. will you inform me if opportunity offers whether There will be a course this fall on cumberland I am with Respects to your lady & Sweet little family yr friend

Andrew Jackson

P. S. Since I commenced the above I have received the Books from Gallespie.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 60. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Nashville."

1. Allen Gillespie (Gillaspie), deputy sheriff of Washington County, 1792–95, was appointed a commissioner of the town of Jonesboro in 1796. He was commissioned captain of cavalry in the Washington County militia in 1797 (Blount, *Journal*, 57, 80, 95; Ramsey, *Annals*, 667; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 45).
2. AJ to Robert Hays, August 24, 1801.

To Robert Hays

Knoxville September 23rd 1801

Dr. Sir

By Mr. McCulloch I send on the Books containing the enumeration of the inhabitants in these Two Districts and I hope they will reach you in a short space of time. I recd. your letter[1] last Evening on the Subject of the money in Mr. Greens hands, I have let it remain with him Except the Sum of fifty Dollars Thirty Six of which I have applied to the use of Mrs. Donelson[2] who is here yet without money and on that acpt. has been detained three weeks—but on my arival home I will hand you that Sum. I could not draw any from the Treasury at as Early a period as She wanted it, and I thought it would not be a material Injury to you, provided you recd. that sum on my return home. Notwithstanding, my great want of cash, I could not See her thus Situated, without lending her relief, I endeavoured to borrow but without avail. I therefore have taken the above liberty—and will hand you the cash on my return. I have declined letting my name run as a representative in congress. I feel myself Independant—and my feelings at present could not Suffer me to beat upon the Stormy Billows of agitated Party. Besides—The Solicitations were so pressing, for me to remain in my present office, I was compelled from duty to my country to remain where I am,

I hope to See you in the course of three weeks, at which time I will hand you a Statement of the appropriations of $250, it is all appropriated to the discharge of Public dues Except thirty Two Dollars. the amt of your note to Brazeil which I have lifted.

With my Respects to your Lady and family I am with Esteem yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays Cedar Grove Cumberland [by] Mr. McCulloch."

1. Not found.
2. Stockley Donelson's wife, Elizabeth.

To George Roulstone[1]

Knoxville, Sept. 29, 1801

Mr. Roulstone,

The public mind having been led to believe that the political sentiments of Doctor Wm. Dickson[2] (who is now a candidate for the honor of representing this state, in the Congress of the U. States) were doubtful. This consideration induced me to write the Doctor the following letter and from him received the following answer. For the information and satisfaction of the public, I request you to give them a place in your paper.

I am sir, Your most Obedient servant,

And. Jackson

ENCLOSURE I: TO WILLIAM DICKSON

Knoxville Sept. [1,][3] 1801

Dear Sir,

Through life I have held it a sacred duty I owed my country and myself, never to give my suffrage to a candidate for a seat in the congress of the United States, unless I was convinced, that his political sentiments were congenial with those he represented, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents; and being now informed you are a candidate for the honor of representing the citizens of the state of Tennessee in the representative branch of the federal legislature—believing as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character the composition of which is virtue, talents, and the true whig principles of seventy-six; in short, sir, that he must be a republican, and in politics like Cesar's wife, not only chaste, but unsuspected.

The first two component parts of this character I know you to possess; the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But Sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe, that your political sentiments are doubtful, & some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories:

1st. are you and have you always been, a true admirer of the whig principles of Seventy-six? Have you always been an admirer of the state authorities? Are you now, and have you always been, an admirer of the constitution of the U. States, friendly to its administration, agreeable to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication?[4] Have you always, and are you now opposed to standing armies in time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been inimical to a standing naval armament? Are you now, and have you always been opposed to foreign political connetions? Are you now, and have you always been opposed to the extension of the executive patronage? Have you always

been and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion, and freedom of the press? Are you now, & have you always been friendly to œconomy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans? And lastly, are you a real republican in principle, and will you be a republican in practice?

The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candor on other subjects. This letter is not confidential, nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for enquiring friends as myself.

Accept sir, Of my respects, And believe me to be Your most Obedient servant

And. Jackson

ENCLOSURE II: FROM WILLIAM DICKSON

Knoxville, Sept. 16, 1801.

Dear Sir,

The letter I had the honor to receive from you is now before me. It is with pain I remark through your communication that doubts are entertained on the important points you have stated. It is to be lamented that so much acrimony has been infused into American politics, that it has proceeded almost the length of estranging the regards of men in social life. Under this impression as a professional man—as a citizen of private life, I have uniformly endeavored, amidst the heat of political contest, to keep my opinions, actions and feelings within the bounds of moderation. It is not improbable that this line of conduct may have given rise to contrariety of opinion. Upon the present occasion, not only candor, but a respect for the rights of my fellow citizens, require an answer to your interrogatories, and in this view they afford me peculiar satisfaction, by inviting a statement of my political opinions.

The true whig principles of seventy-six, I have ever admired as the foundation of the liberty and happiness which the United States at present enjoy—intimately combined with these is the essential duty of preserving the state authorities, unimpaired, this is a point upon which I beg your indulgence, in stating my views perhaps further than may accord with the ordinary limits of a letter. It has long been my opinion, that a careful preservation of the boundaries between the general & state authorities, agreeably to the construction and principles of the American republic, forms the most natural and perhaps the only safe support of liberty in our country—the most remote probability, of consolidation in the government of the United States, produces in my mind, ideas, painful in each recurrence, which time can neither render familiar nor acceptable; and it cannot be denied, that the state sovereignties unite in generating a principle the most uniformly operative against consolidation.

The federal constitution I have ever considered as approaching as near to

perfection as any instrument human wisdom could devise—properly construed, the rights of the citizen receive ample protection and security, but when the doctrine of implication is admitted, its genuine meaning may be distorted, and its true intention often perverted.

As it is not presumable, the United States will ever proceed to act offensively against any nation, a well regulated militia appears to me fully adequate to all the purposes of internal defence. The establishment of a naval force is certainly improper. The state of manners and of property in our government, is such as must tender this establishment not only unnecessary, but destructive to public happiness, in the present situation of the maratime powers of the world, it plainly appears that America cannot derive any advantage from a naval armament, unless it were considerable. When small, it requires immense sums of money to support it, and considering the inadequacy of the pecuninary resources of the United States to this end, I cannot entertain a doubt of the pernicious effects of such measure. It produces an increase of the taxes, and burthens of the people, and in common with all war like preparations it extends executive patronage.

The situation and strength of many nations, may render foreign political connections necessary, but so far as they respect the affairs of a republic like America—plain in its manners—just in its views, and remotely situated from other powers, they cannot be necessary. The affairs of Europe have become so embarrassing, complicated, and delicate, that it would seem most prudent not to intermeddle in them, lest by treaties and compacts of an extensive nature, unforseen obligations, relations and difficulties may be created. In a commercial view alone they can be necessary, and this agreeably to the laws and practice of nations, seldom requires agents of national character.

The advantage of a free exercise of our religious opinions is too conspicuous to need comment—having observed its happy influence, I shall ever advocate the principles; and considering the liberty of the press as a necessary strong support of our republican system, it ought to be preserved pure and entire—to obstruct it by legal barriers, endangers the liberty of the people in a much higher degree, than a liberal exercise of it can possibly do.

Opposed to profusion in expenditures, I have ever viewed oeconomy as a public virtue. To be careful of the national treasure is amongst the first duties of a representative of the people, and as the system of loans does not appear to have originated from necessity, it is assuredly repugnant to the interests of the United States, and more especially so, as an exorbitant interest is incurred thereby.

Respecting principles of Republicanism, I feel that I do and ever did possess them. The conclusion deductable from the above statement will evince it. To speak and act consistently with those principles will be to speak and act agreeably to the genuine dictates of a mind not apt to take up or lay down opinions lightly, and a stranger to bias from any party.

Tennessee is fast rising to political consequence. Whilst many of the

neighboring states are distracted by diverse political opinions, it is a pleasing consideration that the citizens of our own are so generally united. Disposed to conciliate contending parties—calm, and yet firm in political discussions—the first to obey, and most prompt to execute the laws, we are entitled to and receive the due consideration of the union, a subject of reflection pleasing to every liberal mind.

Professing sentiments which I trust I have firmness to support; uninfluenced by any prejudice, I stand a candidate for the important trust of Representative to Congress; important indeed from the many and great duties it exacts; and important from the extensive responsibility that must eventually attach to the character.

Thro you, sir, I beg leave to make known my sentiments and intentions to the freemen of Tennessee, and thro' you, should I be honored with their suffrages, I take the liberty to assure them, that their interests will engage my attention and direct my conduct. I have the honor to be with the utmost respect, dear sir, your most obliged and obedient servant

Wm. Dickson

PC, *Tennessee Gazette*, October 14, 1801. The two enclosures were printed in the same issue of the *Gazette*. Enclosure No. I, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 58–59. These letters first appeared in the *Knoxville Gazette*, but no copy of that issue has survived.

1. George Roulstone (1767–1804), editor of the *Knoxville Gazette*, was born in Boston and, after a publishing career in Massachusetts and North Carolina, immigrated to the Southwest Territory in 1791 at the suggestion of William Blount. He began publication of the *Gazette* at Rogersville in November 1791 and moved the paper to Knoxville in 1792. Roulstone was appointed postmaster of Knoxville in 1794. He was public printer for the territory and later for the new state and served as clerk of the first state senate (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 476–77).

2. William Dickson (1770–1816) moved to Tennessee in 1795, studied medicine, and practiced in Nashville. He was speaker of the lower house of the state legislature, 1799–1801, and served in Congress, 1801–1807 (*BDAC*).

3. This date is printed in the *Tennessee Gazette* as September 24, 1801. It is undoubtedly an error because Dickson's reply is dated September 16, 1801. A manuscript copy (DLC-Nicholas Philip Trist Papers) carries the date September 1, 1801, which was accepted by Parton (*Jackson*, III, 93–94), and by Bassett.

4. Doctrine of implied powers.

From Willie Blount

Knoxville, Decr. 7th 1801

Dear Sir,

I have in my possession money belonging to Thomas Blount, which he has requested me to forward to you to pay the taxes on 12,000 acres of land in Williamson County granted to Genl. Jethro Sumner,[1] and now owned by Thos. E. Sumner[2] & my brother. They live at so great a distance from that land, that they are fearful it may be sold for the taxes, unless some friend will give attention to it, for them, and I now ask your immediate attention, so far as to ascertain the situation of that tract, as it regards the taxes, if you have

time to spare, and if it is about to be sold for the tax, & the sale to take place before I can be informed of the time, please pay the money & I will repay it to you on sight or demand. I would now send the money but do not know of a safe conveyance nor indeed any at present. I should be glad to hear from you on this business as early as may be, as my mind will not be at rest until I know the situation it is in, fearful it may be about to be sold. The proprietor, thinks this property valuable, and whether it is so or not, I wish to appropriate their money agreeably to the request of my brother Thomas. We are all well here, & hope you and your good Lady enjoy perfect health, and should be highly gratified at seeing you both here. Mrs. Watson is with us, & well, She and Mrs. Blount say they rely on your making a tender of their most respectful compliments to Mrs. Jackson. I am with unfeigned esteem, Your friend

Willie Blount

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honorable Judge Jackson Nashville."

1. Jethro Sumner (1730–85), born in Virginia, attained the rank of brigadier general in the American Revolution and participated in the final battles of the southern campaign. Sumner County was named in his honor (Durham, *Sumner County to 1805*, 1).

2. Thomas Edward Sumner (d. *c*1820), Jethro's son, settled in Williamson County, where he was a supporter of slave emancipation (Walter T. Durham, *Old Sumner: A History of Sumner County, Tennessee, from 1805 to 1861*, Gallatin, 1972, pp. 32–33).

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Near Natchez December 9th 1801

My Dear Sir,

Your friendly Letter of the 17th ultimo,[1] was this morning handed to me; by your Nephew Mr. John Hutchings;[2] I am happy Sir, that you refer'ed Mr. Hutchings to me, for such aid as he might require in this Territory; for believe me my friend, nothing can afford me more pleasure, than to have frequent opportunities of manifesting the sincerity of my Attachment, and my readiness to serve you, on all occasions.

I am sorry for the death of Mrs. Donelson;[3] The Loss will be sensibly felt by her neighbours, but particularly so, by her children, to whom by all the Ties of Nature and Gratitude she was so justly dear; But the dispensations of a wise Providence, it is our duty to meet with fortitude, and to bear with Resignation.

The attempt which was made, to disturb *our friendship*, about the period of my departure from Tennessee, I shall never cease to think, was cruel in the extreme; When first I heard of the *unjust suggestion*, it really made me *unhappy*; I had determined to write you upon the subject; But my Brother[4] & some other friends, from whom, I could not conceal my disquietude; joined me in opinion, that it was impossible, you could give credit to the *Report*; and therefore I omitted to name *it* to you; My Dr. Sir, altho' like most men, I possess frailties which are seen by me, and regreted, yet I fondly

trust, that Vice is not yet mingled with my character, and that Treachery to an old, firm and good friend, is an Act, which no Consideration in Life, could induce me to commit: Perhaps I dwell too long upon this subject; the Assurances you give me, "that your friendship was *not* shaken by the Report," is no doubt, sufficient; But my feelings compel me further to say to you that the *suggestion*, was the basest of Calumnies: Perhaps the warmpth of my zeal for your success (in the event you had offer'ed) might have induced my Enemies to have been the more active, in Support of *Dixon*;[5] but in no other way, could this Gentleman have been benefited thro' me.

I have seen the Doctor's answer, to your Letter, and if he acts in strict conformity to his promises, I shall not envy him, his Post.

Mr. Serjeants Attack[6] upon me, is personally a matter of no concern; Conscious of the purity of my public Conduct, I am fully persuaded that my political Reputation (humble as it may be) cannot be injured by any statement, my predecessor may have made; But Sir, I do seriously regret, that my late appointment, should have tended to encrease the Torrent of Calumny, against our worthy President.

To the representation which Mr. S. has made of my views and my character, I shall oppose a just, firm, and (as far as my Judgment will enable me) a wise Administration; And if I can restore Harmony to this Infant *Settlement*, and be instrumental in promoting *its* prosperity, I shall experience a happiness in my reflections, which no Enemy can for a moment arrest, and no publication, however malicious, can, in the smallest degree disturb?

The enclosed Paper contains my address to the Legislature, together with their Answer,[7] which I will thank you to shew my Republican friends.

I have not yet seen much of this Territory, but am convinced, it is an elligible Country to settle in, & possessing many Advantages: But one thing, I will say to you, *in Confidence;* Tennessee is now, and always has been, my favorite State, and in three years certainly, or perhaps sooner, I shall again be your Neighbour.

The Races in this District, commenced yesterday, and will hold for three days; Mr. Hutchings has attended the *Race* today, and will proceed from *thence*, to Mr. Green's, where he has left the Negroes & Horses. Mr. H. will be at my House, next Week; in the mean time, I will try to find a purchaser for your Horses, as for Negroes, they are in great demand, and will sell well. There is hardly any Corn in this District, and so soon, as the pumpkins give out, *Horses* will Suffer, & *hence* it is, they are not at present in demand; But if Mr. H. should bring his horses to Natchez, I will try to sell them, to the best advantage.

Cotten in this quarter, turns out well, & I hope it is also productive in Cumberland; It sells at New-Orleans for 28 dolls. Inform your friends, who mean to export their Cotten, to have it packed in square Bails; thus packed it will meet with a more ready or lucrative market.

I will write to you, by every mail

[William Charles Cole Claiborne]

AL, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Although there is no signature on the document, the appearance of Natchez in the dateline and the writer's reference to his "address to the Legislature" establishes that the author is the governor of the Mississippi Territory. Enclosure missing (see n.7).

1. Not found.

2. John Hutchings (*c*1773–1817), Rachel's nephew, was Jackson's partner in the Lebanon, Gallatin, and Hunter's Hill stores (see Agreement and Supplemental Agreement with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings, February 16, 1802, and Agreement with John Hutchings, August 23, 1803).

3. Rachel Stockley Donelson.

4. Thomas Augustine Claiborne (*c*1777–1815), a brother of William Charles Cole Claiborne, was born in Virginia, studied medicine, and served for a while as physician and surgeon in the U. S. Navy. In 1801 he moved to Tennessee and married a daughter of William Terrell Lewis. Claiborne served in the General Assembly, 1803–1805, representing Davidson County (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 146).

5. William Dickson.

6. In 1801 Winthrop Sargent wrote two pamphlets vindicating his administration: *Papers in relation to the Official Conduct of Governor Sargent, Published by particular desire of his friends;* and *Political Intolerance, or The violence of party spirit; exemplified in a recent removal from office: with a comment upon executive conduct, and an ample refutation of calumny; in a sketch of the services and sacrifices, of a dismissed officer.*

7. The author enclosed a copy of his address, December 2, 1801, to the Territorial General Assembly and the Assembly's response of December 4, 1801, the texts of which appear in W. C. C. Claiborne, *Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801–1816*, Dunbar Roland, ed., 6 vols. (Jackson, Miss., 1917), I, 14–21.

From Seth Lewis

Natchez 9th Decr 1801

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving yours[1] by Mr. Hutchins & shall take pleasure in rendering him every service in my power. Mr. Hardeman will bring you this and to him I must refer you for the news of this Country. On the Scor of politicks I must beg leave to Suggest a few Ideas which strike me as interesting no less to Tennessee than to this Country. The Claim of Georgia to this Territory you well know & you also know the merits of their claim but the matter worthy of attention is the manner [in] which this may be Settled. I have just learned that the late Govr. of that State who is now in Congress[2] has publicly declared his intention of using every means in his power to have this Country annexed to Georgia. Let us See how this would opperate. If we remain a Territory the time is not very distant when we become a State & thus add two Senators & a proportionate Share of representatives in Congress to the Western & Southern Interest but if we are annexed to Georgia this weight is anihilated and we become a little wing of that State & shall be lost to ourselves and our friends above. Again, be assured that the frequent changes of Govert. in this Country have already tended and must further tend to unhinge that Stability & attatchment to our great National interests which seems to me to [be] more essencially necessary and important in a frontier Country like this. And further, it must be essencially injurious to the true interests of the people [of] this Tirritory to

have the seat of their Governt, as it certainly must be, at the distance of five or six hundred miles from us with the intermediate Country in the possession of the Choctaw & Creek Indians. In short all the evils of such a measure can Scarcely be forseen. Is not too great a proportion of Territory in the hands of any one State contrary to the true interests of our republican Governments and is not Georgia already possessed of a share sufficiently large. These Ideas are hastily written & are submited to your consideration. If I know myself they are dictated by an unmixed love of my Country and I sincerely wish that some means could be adopted to defeat a project which appears to me calculated to do Such essencial injury to the western States. You will readily give me credit when I tell you that the Commission[3] I hold is but a trifling object with me, for by holding it I really make a Sacrafice. Yet mad as it appears, there are not wanting influencial men in this Country who favor the claim of Georgia with all their power, tho' they must See (if they see anything) that the measure must cut off the possibility of this Country ever assuming that role in the Union to which it seems destined by its [na]tural Situation.

My family are well & Mrs. Lewis desires her best respects to Mrs. Jackson. In every Situation my best wishes attend you Your friend

Seth Lewis

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson esqr. Near Nashville [by] Mr. Hardeman."

1. Not found.
2. James Jackson was governor of Georgia, 1798–1801, and sometime member of the U. S. House and Senate. He is not to be confused with James Jackson of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, a frequent business associate of Andrew Jackson.
3. Commission as chief justice of the Mississippi territorial court.

From David Campbell

Pleasent Forest[1] Decr. 19th 1801

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your favour of the 14th Ulto.[2] with the inclosed by Post

I am sorry to hear of your indisposition as you returned home from this country—but am glad to learn that you soon recovered again

Since your return home you have had some striking scenes of mortality indeed. I sincerely sympathize with the relations of that venerable old Lady Mrs. Donelson for the loss of so dear a friend

I am not certain at what time I may be in the cumberland country. perhaps I may in the course of this winter. but if not it is probable I may go out with you when you return from court in the spring. but when ever I go I shall do myself the pleasure to call and see you as usual

The day before yesterday Colo. Stockley was at this place on his way to his

Lady, who I believe is at Knoxville—or perhaps Major Ferragoods.[3] the Colo. seems to have his health very well.

We have no news of moment here at present

Will you be so obliging as to give the inclosed letter a conveyance by some safe hand as soon as you can make it convenient. perhaps my friend Mr. J Hutching may be cruising in that quarter, who would be a very suitabl hand. please to pardon me for puting this trouble upon you.

You will please to present my kind respects to Mrs. Jackson

And believe me to be with real esteem Your Obt. Servant

David Campbell

PS tell Mrs. Jackson that if I lost a cravat I get one in its place

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honbl. Andrew Jackson Davidson County Hunters Hill." Enclosures not found.

1. Pleasant Forest was the home of David Campbell, the soldier.
2. Not found.
3. George Farragut.

From Stockley Donelson

Mr. Clarks[1] 22 December 1801

Dear Friend

I arive hear yesterday from Knoxville after Meeting with Mrs. Donelson and Makeing Some araingements. came this far left her at Majr. Faregots. She will be hear to Morrow or the Next day. but various are the Dificulties two Numerous to Mention. let it Suffice that we get on as Soon as possible or Make a final Settlement here or hear abouts. Mrs. Donelson is very desirous to get on to your neighbourhood and live there. but very Much disappointed, about Scotts Place. yet is agreed on the best place, I told her I had Purchasd. forgive me for not writeing you on My arival at this place, or I do I no now with Certainty to Say anything More. duly accept of my warmest and Sincear Affections to you and My Sister. I will write you to Morrow more on the Subject I am half or more distracted Genl. Willes will hand you this. excuse haiste. I woud take it kind you woud to write a lengthy letter to Mrs. Donelson, by the first oppertunity.

I am with all Esteem yours Sincearly

Stockley Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 4). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Hunters Hill [by] Genl. Willes."

1. Thomas Norris Clark kept an inn at Southwest Point. Jackson usually stayed there on his way to and from court in Knoxville and Jonesboro (see Account with Thomas Norris Clark, October 10, 1802; Banker, "Southwest Point," 117, 128, 159).

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Natchez December 23d 1801

My Dr. friend,

I have only time to acknowledge the Receipt of your friendly Letter[1] by the last mail.

I had the pleasure to deliver in person your Letters to Mr. Hutchins;[2] he is now at my House, & is in good health & Spirits. The Negro' Woman he has sold for 500 dolls. in Cash, and I believe he has, or will in a few days sell the Boy, for his own price, to Colo. West.

The Horses are not yet disposed of, but I hope he will meet a purchaser, in a day or two. I shall on Tomorrow, set off for Fort Adams, & Mr. Hutchings has promised to accompany me; previous to our return, I hope, we shall be enabled to sell the Horses.

I can assure you, with great truth, that Mr. Hutchings is a prudent, amiable young man, & is very attentive to your Interest.

I have enclosed to my Brother[3] some Resolutions, which the Assembly have passed relative to Sarjeant pamphlet; Will you read them, and tell me, whether the Ex-Governor, has not got enough to keep him quiet hereafter.

It is with regret I inform you, that our friend Judge Lewis, is immensely disliked in this District; he is hated by (probably) two thirds of the people, and there is no Confidence in his decisions; The Members of the Legislature, are greatly innimical to him, & will render his time very unpleasant; He would certainly be legislated out of office, were it not for me; But in my Station, it is impossible for me, to sanction any Judiciary System, which upon the face of it, would Seem rather calculated to force the judges to resign, than to Suit the local situation of the Country; In other words, it is my duty to act upon principle & not against *men*.

Pray write to me frequently, & let me know how things are going on, in my favorite State Tennessee.

My Respects to your Lady. God bless you & yours. Your Sincere friend,

William C. C. Claiborne

P. S. I wrote you Some time ago by Mr. Hogan I hope my Letter[4] has reached you.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Nashville Tennessee." Enclosures not found.

1. Not found.
2. Letters not found.
3. Thomas Augustine Claiborne.
4. Possibly William Charles Cole Claiborne to AJ, December 9, 1801.

From John Hutchings

December the 25 day—1801

Dr. Sir

I this day recived you Letters dated the 28 and 25[1] which I am Truly sorry that I Cant Send on the money for Mr Anderson I fully Expectd to Recvd. the money in Natchez this day in Bank Bill But got Totally disappointed—the Post. I chould get by no means that I well chould invent to get him to Bring the money in silver I offered him any present. I hand the offer of Drafts on merchants in Phillidelphia but would not Receive them untill I heard from you. I have nothin desiarable to Rite you yet Resiting the sale of the Horses I find them vary Dul sale I shall meet with no dificulty to sell the negres. as to the Races the came on the first [and] Second Tusday in December and I riched [reached] the Bay opier[2] only the Saturday before. you cant amagion how much I was mortified when I heard it. the Patetune[3] was mi[nut]e. 6—s9 the first Heat and the second 6 19. I have got amaricus in fine order and I intend attend Rase that is be rund in January I will then make a Race if I can the pantetune is out of keeping[4] Amaricus I then Run on eaqual Terms. you may rest asurd that money is my hole thought and Im sir your most obt. Sevent

Jn Hutchings

I will [write] more fully by the next post

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble Andw. Jackson Nashville."

1. Letters not found.
2. Bayou Pierre.
3. Probably a horse's name.
4. "Out of keeping" meant out of training for racing.

1802

Account of Well Digging Expenditures

[1802–1803]

Expenditures Well diging at Thos. Hutchings

	$ Cents
To 67 days Blowing at 4/6 pr. day	30.25
John Labell—15 days at 6/ pr. day	15."
Henry Baker 31 days at 6/ pr. dy.	31."
Moses Church 27 days at 6/ pr. day	27."
John Labell—10 days @ 6/ pr. day	10."
To 121 lbs. powder @ 4/	80.66⅔
To Boarding Sundery Workmen	45.50
To 30½ lbs. of Iron at 1/	5.08⅓
" 4 lbs. Steele @ 2/9	1.83⅓
To Well Rope	2.25
To 2 Spades	3.00
To Smith Work	6.50
To Well Buckets	1.50
To Work of my own hands	25."
To 1½ lbs. Brimstone @ 1/6	"".12½
To Heir of Two Negroes Isral & John	13.63⅔
The following part paid by A Jackson	318.33½
By 19½ lbs Iron @1/	2.25
By 2 lbs Steele @ 2/9	".91⅔
By 1 Stone Augur	".50
paid M Clincham	27.30
By Whisky Extra Calld. for	7.50
paid Labell	15."
By Ned 3 Weaks & 4 days	9.30
By Heir of Isral 13 days	4.33⅓
By Heir of Joan 24 days	9.30
paid Henry Baker	6.45
paid Moses Church	9.66⅔

Novr. 3	To 2½ Gallons Brandy	@ 7/6	4.37½
	To 3 lbs powder	@ 4/6	3.75
			$100.64¾
			$418.97¾
	To 1 lbs. Steele @ 2/9 1½ lbs Brimstone @ 1/6		".58½
	1 Stone Hammer		1."
Jany. 13	To 2 Gallons and 3 Qrts. Whisky @ 6/		2.75
16	To 5 Do	Do	5."
22	To 5 Do	Do	5."
Feby. 1	To 5 Do	Do	5."
8	To 5 Do	Do	5."
16	To 5 Do	Do	5."
July	To 2 Gallons and one qurt.		2.25
	E Excepted		$450.46

AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Endorsed: "Salt Pitt Acpt."; "Paid by D & T. To well diggers $29.62½." Date is derived from the knowledge of Jackson's activity in searching for salt during these years (see AJ to Thomas Jefferson, August 18, 1802).

From William Hereford[1]

Stephensburg[2] 8th January 1802

Dear Sir

It has been some considerable time since I have had the pleasure of hearing from you; I wrote you[3] by Mr. Samuel Jackson advising you that I had sold him 360 acres of land being part of the lands I purchas'd of James Watson, it was agreed between Mr. Jackson and myself that if you could sell the land for more than the balls. [balance] I owed him which sum was about 260 doll, the balls. shou'd be subject to my order, if not the land Was to become his property for the balls. I ow'd him, a given time was allowed to this purpose but I do not recollect the time but I suppose it was communicated at the time I wrote you, I will thank you to let me know the result of this transaction at the same time I will thank you to inform me if there wou'd be a probability of selling the tract of land on Spencers Creek[4] and the price that could be had for it, if it wou'd not be too much trouble. I wou'd thank you to inclose me a Certificate of its Quality, Situation & Value, as Mr. John Donaldson was the Surveyor and Locator, I will thank you to Subjoin his Certificate also, you will be so obliging as to let me know if there is any Taxes due on it and I will remit you them necessary to discharge it as well as any future ones that may become due, if this land cou'd be sold to an advantage. I wou'd send you a power of attorney for that purpose. I am sorry to give you so much trouble especially when I consider that I am so considerably your debtor for the many kind and good offers confer'd on me when in your Country, I shou'd

be much pleas'd to hear from your and Capt. Cafferys family as well as Mr. Overton assure them that I hold them as well as their good offices in the most affectionate remembrance, give the best wishes of my heart to Mrs. Jackson and believe me your sincerly obliged friend

Wm. Hereford

be so good as to let me hear from you as soon as possible and inclose me the patent, & Deed from Watson. if it wou'd not interefere too much with your time I shou'd be glad to have a long letter from you, I see from the prints that Mr. Dickson is Elected in Room of Claiboune. I hope you have made him a democrat as his politicks were suppos'd to be different when I was in your Country, I wish that you woud get tird of Staying so much in Tenessee, and that you woud [once] more visit the Atlantick state's suppose [you] resign the Judges place and once more bec[ome a sena]tor or member of Congress, this wou'd afford your friends once more an oppertunity of see[ing you.]

since writing I find that I was mistaken in t[he] part of my letter about the time of selling the [land] as I find by Mr. Jackson's receipt that if the land sold f[or more] than his Claim he was to return me the [balance] subjoind to his receipt

Recd. this 5th day of [word missing] of Wm. Hereford a deed for a tract of 360 [acres of] land in the State of Tenessee & County of Sum[ner] in full for a balls. due by the Said Hereford I do hereby Oblige myself to return to the Said Hereford any Surplus there may be over the Sum due me, on the Sale of the Said land

Test (signed) Samuel Jackson one of the
Robert Hening house of Jackson & Evans
Jenings Beckwith

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. near Nashville Tennessee"; "direct your Letters to Winchester Virginia."

1. William Hereford of Virginia was speculating in Tennessee land (see William Hereford to AJ [October 6, 1802]).
2. Stevensburg, Culpepper County, Va.
3. Not found.
4. In Sumner and Wilson counties.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Natchez 9th Jany 1802

My Dear friend!

Since my last,[1] I have nothing interesting to communicate; Mr. Hutchins and myself had an agreeable Journey to Fort Adams, and passed three days, very agreeably with General Wilkinson.[2]

On our way from the Fort, Mr. Hutchins Sold two of his Horses, and a Negro' Boy to advantage, and has made a Contract, with the *Quarter*

Master at the Fort, to deliver to *him*, in the month of May next Bushells of lyme, at 50 Cents pr Bushel.

Mr. Hutchins parted with me, about 8 days ago, and was to have been at my House on yesterday, but he has not yet arrived; You may expect his return very Shortly.

The Territorial Legislature are Still in Session; they progress Slowly in Business, but what they do transact, will I trust, be marked with prudence and Care.

My official duties are immensely labor[ious]; My whole time is (very nearly) employed in my office, but I Shall encounter every labour with cheerfulness, to advance the happiness of this portion of our fellow Citizens.

I have just heard of the peace in Europe; I congratulate you, on this great event; It is interesting to the Cause of humanity, and cannot fail, greatly to promote the felicity of Mankind.

Mrs. Claiborne joins with me, in best wishes to yourself & Lady.

Your Sincere friend.

William C. C. Claiborne

P.S. Cotton is rising at N. Orleans, so Say Report, at present it Sells at Orleans for 28 dolls, pr 100 wt. Flour will command 9 dollars pr Barrell; and at this place Bar' Iron is in great demand.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. Possibly William Charles Cole Claiborne to AJ, December 23, 1801.

2. James Wilkinson (1757–1825) was a brigadier general in the U. S. Army on a commission from President Jefferson to treat with the Indians. From the 1780s until his death Wilkinson was frequently in the pay of Spain, promoting separation of the West from the United States (*DAB*).

From Deaderick & Tatum[1]

Nashville 15th January 1802

Dear Sir,

The late Copartnership of Deaderick & Fosters desolv'd on the 12th Inst., and the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Deaderick & Tatum, We embrace this early period to solicit your patronage, It is our full determination to be as extensive in the business as our funds will admit, and flatter ourselves from our late determination to vend on the lowe[st] possible terms that we shall merit a proportion of the publick countenance; Our George M Deaderick sets out for Philadelphia about the first March with a view to bring forward a general Assortment, of such goods as will answer this place, should you be in Want of any articles it would give us real pleasure to be authoris'd by you to make such purchases as you may direct & on the following Conditions. On condition you send Cash the goods shall be purchas'd & deliver'd here at prime cost & Carriage, should it not be in your

power to send on Money, you may have goods at the difference of Currency paying freight, should those terms meet your approbation we should feel ourselves happy in opening an Account with you; The above terms are only proposed to those who can [at a]ll times command our friendship With Sentiments of unfeigned Respect We Remain yr. Obt. Servts.

Deaderick & Tatum

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Hunters Hill." This letter is in Deaderick's hand.

1. George Michael Deaderick and Howell Tatum were partners in a banking and mercantile firm from 1802 to 1805 (see George Poyzer to Thomas and John Clifford, March 18, 1805, PHi-Clifford Coll.).

From Stockley Donelson

So West Point 17th Janary 1802

Dear Sir

I had the desired favour of your letter[1] evening before last. The contents of which I view with all the Sentiments of friendship. Mrs. Donelson recd. your letter[2] is Much pleasd with, it. we are Stationed in a Comfortable house at Capt. Stones—where we remain in Suspense, but desiring to get on to cumberland, it is my Sincear wishes to get Setled there in your Neighbourhood and by you. your advise woud be valuable indeed to me. I am glad to hear that Brownlees place is Still to be had and the Contract complyd with or can be done I woud be contented with it. Mrs. Donelson is Satisfyd with your representation of it and other things you have been kind enough to mention, we therefore have come to conclusion to Set out as early as the nature of things will admit us. I will write to you the time of our Seting out I propose the Earlier the Better, in order to Make a crop, or corn at least. If any thoughts in your minds that my Stay was Occasiond by the advise of Mrs. Donelson it is not the case. She was more willing to go on than myself. I must confess I had a warm desire to Setle near So West Point. I wish Sincerly how Soon befo[re] The Superior Court you could get on. I have the greatest desire to See you; you mention Frank. Pray take the agency and direction of him, either to Set him at work at Brownlees Place, or hire him out at discretion, or if you think fit to keep him at labour, for your own benefit. I ought and do consider the Generous Supplies you have given me. I wrote on a former occasion to my Brother Saml. Donelson.

If you have any Oppertunity to send the Cloth you mention it will Seasonably meet me, for I am not well fitted also lennen for a Shirt or Two.

I will write you by James Watson again. Excuse the incorrectness of this Scrall in haiste, & bewilderd. My love to my Sister

I am yours with every Esteem your Mo. Obt. Sevt.

Stockley Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Esqr. Hunters Hill Banks of cumberland [by] Capt Hays."

1. Not found.
2. Not found.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Near Natchez January 20th 1802.

My Dear friend!

On the return of your nephew,[1] I cannot omit writing to you.

The Legislature will probably rise in 10 Days; many Laws have passed, and I flatter myself, they will be found, to be good in practise.

The House of Representatives have voted an Address to the President; It is well drawn, and Speaks the language of Seventy Six Men; I will Send you a Copy by the mail.

The News of peace in Europe has greatly effected the Markets' at New Orleans; Flour is in little demand, and in the course of a few weeks will hardly be Sold for first Cost; perhaps Pork will also be unsaleable, but of this, I am not certain; I have the pleasure however, to inform you, that Cotton is rising in value; It will command at this place 26 dolls. pr 100 wt., and at N. O. from 28 to 30 dols.; The peace in Europe will certainly keep up the price of Cotton for 10 or 12 months.

I fear the Corn market at Natchez will Soon be glutted, and that Some of our Western fellow Citizens may lose by this article.

Corn is now Selling at the Landing for 4/6 pr. Bushell; but Boats loaded with corn are arriving every week, and it is probable, that the price will Soon be greatly reduced.

I do Suppose that well cured Bacon brought early to market, will meet with a ready and lucrative Sale at Natchez.

For more news I refer you to Mr. Hutchins.

May God bless you, and yours. Your affectionate friend

Wm. C. C. Claiborne

P.S. You will be good enough to make the Contents of this Letter publick, but not through the medium of a newspaper.

WCCC

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Hunter's Hill Tennessee [by] Mr. Hutchings."

1. John Hutchings.

From George Michael Deaderick

Nashville January 21 1802

Dear Sir,

Your much esteemd favor was handed me yesterday,[1] the contents of which has been duly consider'd, & in answer have to observe that your determination to embark into the Merchantile line will no doubt yield you advantages, the want of which you perhaps have experiencd provided attention is given & industry & oeconomy made use of, the situation you name I do think a good one for business & will become better with the industry & increase of citizens, both of which we have a right to expect, I flatter myself it will be fully in my power to procure the goods you contemplate commencing with If you have it in your power to advance the 2000 Dol. it would be a great advantage in laying in Cash Articles such as cannot be had on a credit & would be an inducement to furnish you on much lower terms; The ballance would be expected as you have nam'd in Cotton at the Nashville market price, deliverable, January February & March. Here follows the terms on which I would furnish the quantity of goods you want, they shall be well selected & purchas'd on the terms I shall purchase for our concern.

So far as Cash will be advanc'd you shall receive goods at twelve & half ℔ Cent you becomming chargeable with the Carriages to Nashville

The amount I deliver you & receive Cotton in January February & March you shall have at the difference Currency—paying charges as above Goods retail at present in Nashville at about 87½ ℔ Ct. which is fifty added to the Pennsylvania Cost; Should my propo[sal] meet your approbation (which I make in behalf of Deaderick & Tatum) Should be happy to see you in order that a time might be determin'd on for delivery of goods & some other things it would be proper to adjust. You shall at all times when requested have my Ideas relative to your business. I am Sir, with Sentiments of real Respect your Obt. Servt.

George, M, Deaderick

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Hunters Hill."

1. Not found.

From David Campbell

Knox County January 25th 1802

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your favour of the 1st Instant[1] which informs me of the safe arival of my last.[2] I am doubtfull the inclosed put you to some trouble as my friend Mr. H.[3] was absent however it is too late

now to apologize. I believe it will not be in my power to make a tour to cumberland before you set out on the circuit, but I calculate on going out with you when you return home; should not a report that I have lately heard prevent, that is, that one of my very particuler friends in your country, contemplates going a visit into Virginia this spring which perhaps might disappoint me in my views but perhaps when you come in you will be able to inform me wheather it is the case or not, and if so at what time it is intended.

Since the reception of your letter I have reflected on the subject of your being held up as a candidate for Major General. I must confess at first I had my doubts wheather your holding such an appointment would be consistant with the constitution or not but on examining the constitution, and consulting Governor Roane Judge Campbell and Col. McClung my doubts are nearly removed. Should you be held up as a candidate I shall use my influence as far as proper on your behalf

I expect some will object to the propriety of your holding the appointment, I think you will get a number of votes in this district—but how it will be in the upper I cannot so well Judge. I expect General Winchester or some body will take some pains to give information to these two districts of the conclusion in yours. Charles McClung was elected Col. of the Cavelry in this district a few day ago Hugh Montgomery is chosen Col. of Anderson County. Littlepage Sims is chosen Col. & James Gallaher and Reuben Smith Majors of Roane County. McClung has returned home from North Carolina without doing any business, as the Assembly of that State refused the priviledge

You will see by the news papers that it is nearly reduced to a certainty that we will have three representitives in Congress by the next election.

Please present my best respects to Mrs. Jackson.

I am Sir with unchangable esteem Your Obt. Servant

David Campbell[4]

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 60.

1. Not found.
2. Possibly David Campbell to AJ, December 19, 1801.
3. John Hutchings.
4. The soldier.

From Elizabeth Glasgow Donelson

January 26 1802

Dr. Sir

I received your favour of the 10 Janury[1] and am sorry to think you blame me all together for our not going on to Cumberland, and from the particular Emphasis which apears to be laid on the word scots place, suppose you think it the reason of my not going on, its true I did expect the place and from Colo

Donelsons letter had every reason to suppose It secured, but I had no particular attachment to scott place nether did I wish Colo Donelsons Friends to involve themselves by purchaseing it, so far from my wishing them to advance 2000 dollars for me, I would sooner live on rented land my life time than request such a thing particularly as some of them have already said they should have me to maintain. I hope while I have health and strenth to be able at all events to earn my bread and would sooner live on bread and water and work from house to house for my support than I would be in the way of those I thought my enemys, how could I go on to Cumberland without knowing where I was to go or what I was to do after I got there knowing I had no house nor home of my own nor even an invitation from one of Colo Donelsons Friends to their houses, it is not like being by myself I have children who might be in the way if I am in the way its not my wish they should be in any persons. I do and ever shall most greatfully acknowledge the Friendship of Mr. Jackson and hope it will be in my power one day to make you amends but Mr. Jackson the very reason why I declined living on the piece of Land you offerd me was that I knew or had every reason to expect that it would be said you had me to support and those things would be thrown up at every little affront, such is my disposition Mr. Jackson if I must be dependent let it be on strangers. If you only knew half the ill natured things which I have heard of Colo Donelsons family saying of me you would not blame me for not wishing to be in the way and for fear you should think I have no authority I will give you C D as one; however all those things I am willing to look over and am still willing to do for the best I have been at a grate expence fatiegue, and trouble, hopeing to be once more setled but am afraid I am as far from it now as ever, in your letter[2] to Co. Donelson you mention you have pointed out his situation to me, but you dont know what affect that may have, theirs another motive but that Could have inducd me just to Consent to go to Cumberland for its reasonable to suppose I had rather be with my own connections than any where else and it was my intention when I stopt here to go on in the spring but I think Colo Donelsons prefers this place to Cumberland for he is geting posestion of McClelins place and says if he gets it he will prefer living there, mean as I am let me have my due dont blame me for that I am Cleare of Colo Donelson has complained a great deal more than I have, if I had a home to go to I am willing to go on in the spring, Colo Donelson has not been harresed yet but their is a set hankering round him whos company I do not aprove of, and who is of no advantage, to him. I have not heard of any thing against him lately; how happy should I be to go to Cumberland if I could flatter myself with meeting his friends with open arms if I could in them meet with Brothers and sisters I could then go with pleasure for the place wont do for [word missing] My Love to Mrs. Jackson and all Friends [word missing]

I am Your Huble Serv[ant.]

E Don[elson]

Donelsons letter had every reason to suppose It secured, but I had no particular attachment to scott place nether did I wish Colo Donelsons Friends to involve themselves by purchaseing it, so far from my wishing them to advance 2000 dollars for me, I would sooner live on rented land my life time than request such a thing particularly as some of them have already said they should have me to maintain. I hope while I have health and strenth to be able at all events to earn my bread and would sooner live on bread and water and work from house to house for my support than I would be in the way of those I thought my enemys, how could I go on to Cumberland without knowing where I was to go or what I was to do after I got there knowing I had no house nor home of my own nor even an invitation from one of Colo Donelsons Friends to their houses, it is not like being by myself I have children who might be in the way if I am in the way its not my wish they should be in any persons. I do and ever shall most greatfully acknowledge the Friendship of Mr. Jackson and hope it will be in my power one day to make you amends but Mr. Jackson the very reason why I declined living on the piece of Land you offerd me was that I knew or had every reason to expect that it would be said you had me to support and those things would be thrown up at every little affront, such is my disposition Mr. Jackson if I must be dependent let it be on strangers. If you only knew half the ill natured things which I have heard of Colo Donelsons family saying of me you would not blame me for not wishing to be in the way and for fear you should think I have no authority I will give you C D as one; however all those things I am willing to look over and am still willing to do for the best I have been at a grate expence fatiegue, and trouble, hopeing to be once more setled but am afraid I am as far from it now as ever, in your letter[2] to Co. Donelson you mention you have pointed out his situation to me, but you dont know what affect that may have, theirs another motive but that Could have inducd me just to Consent to go to Cumberland for its reasonable to suppose I had rather be with my own connections than any where else and it was my intention when I stopt here to go on in the spring but I think Colo Donelsons prefers this place to Cumberland for he is geting posestion of McClelins place and says if he gets it he will prefer living there, mean as I am let me have my due dont blame me for that I am Cleare of Colo Donelson has complained a great deal more than I have, if I had a home to go to I am willing to go on in the spring, Colo Donelson has not been harresed yet but their is a set hankering round him whos company I do not aprove of, and who is of no advantage, to him. I have not heard of any thing against him lately; how happy should I be to go to Cumberland if I could flatter myself with meeting his friends with open arms if I could in them meet with Brothers and sisters I could then go with pleasure for the place wont do for [word missing] My Love to Mrs. Jackson and all Friends [word missing]

I am Your Huble Serv[ant.]

E Don[elson]

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Esquire Cumberland Hond by Mr. Watson."

1. Not found.
2. Not found.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Natchez February 4th 1802

My Dear Friend,

The Legislature have risen, and my daily labor somewhat lessened, but my official duties still remain extremely arduous.

Many Laws have past, and former policy greatly innovated upon; of course, you will conclude, that the friends of the late administration, are not in good humor.

I am far from being satisfied with all the late acts, but they were the best, which (under existing circumstances) could be procured; the Legislature have lessened the fees of all the officers of Court, and have laid the Gentlemen of the Bar, under great restrictions in their practice; these are sources of great discontent: I did not think, that either of these measures, was altogether right; but the questions were of too local & delicate a nature, to justify my veto.

The new Judiciary Code introduced into this Territory, is copied principally from the Tennessee System, but I fear, it will not be entirely pleasing; already several persons have avowed their disapprobation, and of this number *Judge Lewis* is one; this old *acquaintance* of ours, has many enemies in this quarter; *he* is hated and detested by the two Houses of Assembly, and I assure you, it is greatly regretted by me personally, I have no cause of displeasure with Judge Lewis; Since my arrival, he has been particularly friendly and of my own knowledge, I know not of any improper conduct on his part; but nevertheless the Legislature and a portion of the People, are Clamorous against him, and a party flame is kindled which for a length of time, will probably, disturb the harmony of this People; I forsaw the rise of this evil Spirit, and with the most patriotic anxiety, advised the Legislature to consign to oblivion past differences, but my council was rejected.

The Judge has attached to his interest, most of the Bar, and all of Mr. Sargent's friends: the House of Assembly, have on their side, *perhaps a small majority* of their constituents: thus the parties are marshalled, and the first desire of my heart, To wit, "the restoration of harmony, to this infant Settlement" greatly thwarted. With prospects so unfavorable to my fondest wishes, my appointment has already ceased to be agreeable, and the *pleasures* of retirement, involuntarily present *themselves* to my view! But a resignation at this particular period, would portray a want of firmness & perseverance, & might be disagreeable to my friends; I shall therefore continue to act another year, (if the General Govt. will it) and if in that period, these troubled waters which surround me, should not be calmed, I

shall resign the *helm* of this unfortunate vessel of State, to some more experienced Navigator, and seek a *tranquil harbor*, in that *Latitude*, where for eight years, I have sailed with fair weather, and prosperous gales.

I wish this Letter to be confined to the Circle, of my sincere friends; and I wish you also, as a *brother*, and a friend, from whose councils, I have so often benefited, to write me a long answer to this Letter, and to favor me with your opinion, as to the conduct proper for me to observe.

Mrs. Claiborne is in good health, and promises to add greatly to my happiness; if a Beneficent Providence should be propitious to my wishes, in two months, I shall be blessed with a Son.

Will you present me in terms of great respect, to your amiable Lady and receive my fervent prayer, for a continuance of your domestic, individual and public happiness.

With Sentiments of high consideration, & sincere regard, I am Dear Sir, Your friend & Servant.

William C. C. Claiborne

P.S. Cotton continues high. Flour is at 8 dollars & falling. Bacon Sells well; Bar Iron in great demand. Corn is at 4/9

W.C.C.C.

LS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson Hunter's Hill."

Election Returns of Mero District for Major General of the Tennessee Militia

State of Tennessee
Mero District

February 5, 1802

This is to certify that an Election was this day held at the Court house in the Town of Nashville for a Major General of this State, In obediace to an order for that purpose, And that on counting out the ballots there appeared for Andrew Jackson Esquire eleven votes and for John Sevier Esquire Six votes[1]

Given under my hand and Seal at Nashville the 5th day of February 1802.

J Winchester Seal
Brig. Genl. Mero District

ADS, T-Military Elections, 1801–1802, enclosed in James Winchester to Archibald Roane, February 8, 1802.

1. The final vote in all three districts was 17 for Jackson, 17 for Sevier, and 3 for Winchester. This required Archibald Roane as governor to cast the tie-breaking vote, which he did in favor of Jackson.

From William Paine

February 6, 1802; ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Requests Jackson to ask the marshal of the West Tennessee district for payment due Paine for taking the census in Hawkins County.

From Deaderick & Tatum

February 10, 1802; ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Request Jackson to become their surety for debts contracted under the firm Deaderick & Foster.

From Jesse Dawson

15th February 1802

Sir

Please to pay Mr. Anthony Winston Eighteen pounds Virginia currency in cattle at cash price, for which you Shall have Credit to that amount in price of the [cotton] gin I am to make for you—& oblige your Humble Servant.

Jesse Dawson

I accept the above this 15th February 1802

Andrew Jackson

LS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). This letter is in Jackson's hand.

Agreement with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings

February 16, 1802

Articles of Copartnership made & enterd into the 16 day of February Eighteen Hundred & Two Between Thomas Watson of the one part Andrew Jackson of the [second part] & John Hutchings of the third part Witnesseth that the said parties to this Agreement h[ave this da]y Mutually Agreed to Enter into Trade On the following terms & Conditions & on the Following Cap[ital, th]at is to say that whareas, Thomas Watson & Andrew Jackson have perchased as Assortment of goods from Stothart & Bell to be Deliverd in the Month of June Next in the Town of Nashville to the Amount of from Eight to Ten Thousand Dollars as by Articles of Agreement will Fully Appeare for the purpose of Erecting A Store On the plantation of Thomas Watson under the Firm of Watson Company & Hereafter to be

Carried on under the Firm of Watson & Company; Whareas the sd. John Hutchings by Andrew Jackson has purchased From Deadrick & Tatam not less than Five thousand dollars, & not more than Six thousand in Merchandize well Assorted to be delivered in the Town of Nashville in the Month of June Next with the Intention of Erecting a Store in the County of Willson Which goods are purchased on Twenty five percent On the Orig[i]nal Philidelphia or Baltimore Invoice & the Carriage & payable in the Months of December January & February Next Insuring which Will Appear from the Articles Enterd into, those two purchases Is to form the Capital In trade, the purchase from Stothart and Bell to Furnish the Store at the house of Thomas Watson by & under the Firm of Watson & Company & the purchase of Deadrick & Tatam to furnish The Store in Willson to be Erected which is to be & hereby declared to be under the Firm of John Hutchings & Company, the goods of each purchase to be opend in Each Store Agreeable to the discretion of A Majority Of this Company & at all Times to be Exchanged from the one to the Other as the Interest of the Company may Require, & Secondly, that the goods So laid in Shall be Considerd as a Joint Stock belonging to the parties to this Article One third of which to be paid for by Each; one third of the profits to Accrue to each, & one third of the Expences to be borne by each for Attending to the Sales Erecting Storehouses & all Incidental Expences Attending the Same, & For the Benefit of the Sd. Stores the parties hereto do Agree to Erect A Cotton gin at Each Store At Equal Expences in the gin to be Erected in the County of Willson & Equal Sharers in the profits Ariseing therefrom In which is to be Included the Pressing Maching [machine] &c. The gin to be Erected at the Store under the Firm of Thomas Watson Togather with A Distillery is to be at the Expence of Sd. Thomas Watson & Andrew Jackson & John Hutchings Afforesd. is not to be Considered therein a partner to Share in Either profits or Expences, but the gin to be Erected in the County of Willson at the Store under the Firm of John Hutchings, he is to be Considered A Copartner To be at Equal Expences & Share Equal in profits Ariseing therefrom, Now the Sd. Andrew Jackson does, bind Himself for the Performance of the Sd. John Hutchings part of their Agreement, & it is further Stipulated & Agreed That this Copartnership Shall Continue for the Space of four years or Longer Unless Sooner dissolvd by the Mutual Consent of the parties, & Untill it is so dissolved, In Witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & Seals the day & date First Above Written

Test

T. R. Hardenbugh

Thos. Watson Seal
Andrew Jackson Seal
Jno. Hutchings Seal

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Supplemental Agreement with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings

February 16, 1802

Articles of agreement made and entered into This sixteenth day of February Eighteen hundred & Two, Between Thomas Watson of the one part Andrew Jackson of the second part and John Hutchings of the third part Witnesseth, that whereas articles of Copartnership have this day been Entered into between the parties hereto—for the ends and purposes therein expressed, and whereas, the number of said article mentioning the gin to be erected on the plantation of the Said Thomas Watson, and the distillery to be erected on the farm of the said Andrew is not Sufficiently Expressive of the intentions of the Parties, it is hereby declared, and agreed upon as Explanatory articles—that the gin to be erected on the plantation of the Said Thomas Watson is to be at the Joint Expence of the Said Thomas and the sd. Andrew and Each to receive an Equal share of the profits—and the Distillery therein mentioned to be erected on the plantation of the said Andrew to be at the Joint Expence of the said Andrew & Thomas, and Each to be entitled to an Equal Share of the profits. The Distillery to be enlarged as the parties may think advisable for the Interest of the said Thomas and Andrew—and the said John Hutchings is not to claim or receive any part or advantage accruing from the cotton gin or Distillery aforesaid, or be considered as a party in the Expence—any interpretation or Expression in the said article to the Contrary notwithstanding but in every other respect is to be considered a Joint partner Except the cotton gin and press to be erected at the said Thomases and the Distillery to be erected at the said Andrew, and that, this article is to be considered as making apart of the original articles of Copartnership. In testimony whereof we the Tripartners have hereunto set our hands and Seals this Sixteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and Two.

Test
T. R. Hardenbugh

Thos. Watson Seal
Andrew Jackson Seal
Jno. Hutchings Seal

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). This document supplementing agreement of same date is in Jackson's hand.

From Jonathan Kearsley

Natchez February 28th 1802

Dear Sir,

I have now to acknowlege the receipt of two Letters from you[1] the last by the hand of Mr. Jno. Davidson. It gave me Sincere pleasure to read in them

the most friendly effusions of a philanthropic heart and I can never be grateful enough for your distinguished favors the result more of your generosity than of any merit of mine. I am now happy, happy in your friendship and in that of some deserving men who wish my Prosperity and endeavor to promote it; amongst this number is Mr. Geo. Cochran. Mr. McNutt had taken his departure before the first of your Letters reached me. I did not know when he went away nor can I tell you where he is gone, he was sober the last time I saw him & talked of visiting the Apalusia Country in company with a Mr. Leftridge from Nashville. I fear that greater degrees of adversity are now necessary to shew him to himself. It is a Consolation that he is in the hand of a merciful God who Sheweth mercy. Robt. Knox Esqr. is I believe gone beyond the hope of all his friends that a reformation from Intemperance may be expected, you knew him I think to be a sober judicious young man Alass, poor frail human nature. I do assure you Sir, if my heart decive me not, that I purpose fully to obey your Soveriegn Council, I feel animated by it, and cannot think I Shall ever wound your generous breast by Dereliction from The Paths of peace Virtue & honor Please to present my humble Sincere love to Mrs. Jackson; I hope to see you yet in Cumberland: if Business prospers in my hands untill next Fall, I think then of going round by water and of returning thro' yr. State. I thank you for the information of Miss E. Caffrey's[2] marriage. Mr. A. Green[3] has an excellent Character here and will certainly make her happy in her choice. Inclosed you find Mr. Jessee Dawsons Account. I recv'd. a Letter also from himself desiring me to State it which please to present to him for Settlement on yr. behalf, & believe that I am always yr. Oblig'd & Obdt. Servt.

Jonn. Kearsley

N. B. In looking over my Books I find several unsettled accts. of which I will inform you in my next.[4]

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Honble Andrew Jackson Esqr. State of Tennessee." Enclosure not found.

1. Letters not found.
2. Eliza Caffery, Rachel's niece.
3. Abraham Green.
4. This note was written along the side of page one.

From William Dickson

Washington March 4th 1802.

Dear Sir,

I have just received yours[1] and can promptly answer your inquiry concerning the Judiciary law of last Session.[2] Last night the House of Representatives came to a final decision—in favor of the repeal 59 against 31. The Presidents Signature is only wanting and of this we have no doubt. We have this day taken up the naturalization Bill. respecting this, there is a variety of

opinions I however expect liberality will characterise our laws and extend a helping hand towards the unfortunate of other nations who may be compelled to Seek an asylum here.

The Stamp & Excise laws &c will fall—but on this Subject I wrote you last week.[3]

Yesterday we received certain accounts from St. Domingo. Touissant Le Overture—upon the arrival of the French—massacred all the Whites in the Island—the Americans excepted—has burnt the Town at Port republican—laid Waste the low country—and has taken refuge with his army in the mountains and fortresses. there he bids the French defiance.

The Cession of Louisiana is yet uncertain. the Newspaper accots. are not to be relied on. From the aspect of affairs abroad it is the general conjecture among the Mercantile people that the price of Cotton will con[tinue] high. In France it is expected [the de]mand for that article will be great. Hemp will also be in demand. Would not a duty on imported hemp—Cordage—Duck—Bagging &c. be of service?

My best respects to Mrs. Jackson. I am, Dear Sir, Respectfully yours.

Wm. Dickson

The Vice P. has lost much ground. Suspicions of disaffection to republican measures have arisen—but upon very slight grounds. Some speak very hard of him—the feds. try to flatter him out of his politics—but he will come out like gold tried in the fire.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honae. Andrew Jackson, Hendersonville Tennissee."

1. Not found.
2. The Judiciary Act of 1801, repealed in 1802.
3. Not found.

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Natchez March 6th 1802

Dr. Friend!

I enclose you a Copy of my address,[1] to the freemen of the Territory, upon the Subject of the Militia.

I think, you will recognize in *it*, those Republican sentiments, which I have uniformly professed, and which will accompany me, thro' Life.

I find, that the federalists in this quarter, are not to be satisfied, under a Republican Administration; all my efforts to conciliate have proved abortive, and I shall now be just to all parties, but will nevertheless do every thing in my power, to give Currency and permanency to the principles of seventy Six.

Remember me to my friends of Tennessee; they will always be dear to my Heart.

May God bless you! Your affectionate friend

Will: C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson now at Knoxville Tennessee." Enclosure missing (see n.1).

1. See "Governor's Address to the Freemen of the Territory, March 1st 1802" (Claiborne, *Letterbooks*, I, 51–52).

From Joseph Anderson

Washington 20th March 1802

Sir

In pursuance of the sale made under the decree in the Court of Chancery for the United States held in West Tennessee wherein Norton Prier[1] was complainant against the heirs and devisees of David Allison deceased and the purchase made by you as agent for Norton Prier and myself you will please to cause the deeds to be made by the marshal as follows that is to say; To Norton Prier the lands contained in the patent Grants No. 217. 219. 221. 223. 225. 229. 231 and 233 being eight in number, and containing five thousand acres each in all forty thousand, to yourself the land contained in patent Grants No. 234. and 235. containing five thousand acres each in all ten thousand acres and to myself the remaining seven tracts containing five thousand acres each,[2] in all thirty five thousand acres and the amount of sales after deducting the legal fees including the whole costs of suit towit including the clerks marshall and one attorneys tax fee, you will cause to be credited on said Judgment and decree Norton Prier against John Allison and others heirs and devisees of David Allison deceased these instructions I wish you to attend particularly to—as they are given by me to you as agent and attorney in fact for Norton Prior in pursuance of late instructions received from him respecting the part of the lands he wishes to have deeded to him and in pursuance of my agreement with you as to the part you were to have for conducting the business

with Sentiments of great respect your friend

Jos. Anderson

MsC, T-Williamson County Deed Book 1–A, p. 261. The date of this letter may have been copied incorrectly in the deed book. The text of the document indicates that the marshal's sale, held in April 1802, had already taken place by the time of writing.

1. Norton Pryor was a Philadelphia merchant, importer, and dealer in hides (Abraham Ritter, *Philadelphia and Her Merchants, Illustrated by Diagrams of the River Front, and Portraits of Some of its Prominent Occupants, Together with Sketches of Character, and Incidents and Anecdotes of the Day*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1860, p. 66).

2. This land, 85,000 acres in all, was located along the three forks of the Duck River in the area that became Bedford County in 1807. Thomas and John Gray Blount sold the seventeen 5,000-acre tracts to David Allison in 1794. In 1795, Allison mortgaged the property to Norton Pryor as security for his debt to Pryor of $21,800. Allison went bankrupt and died in debtors' prison in 1798. In 1800 Pryor employed Joseph Anderson, U. S. senator from Tennessee, to file a bill in the federal district court in Tennessee against the heirs of David Allison for foreclosure of the mortgage and to obtain a decree for a marshal's sale of the property for satisfaction of the debt. Anderson asked Jackson to handle the matter. Jackson, who was on the bench at the time, engaged John Overton to prosecute Pryor's suit. Overton

obtained a decree for a marshal's sale, which was held on April 19, 1802. At the sale Jackson purchased 40,000 acres as agent for Norton Pryor, 35,000 acres as agent for Joseph Anderson, and 10,000 acres for himself, all at 1.8¢ per acre (Answer of James Patton and Andrew Erwin, March 7, 1817, and Deposition of John Overton, March 21, 1820, U.S. District Court, West Tennessee, Executions Book, 1798–1821, April Term 1802, in *Jackson v. Erwin*, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25; see Memorandum for Payment of Debt Owed by John Overton, May 27, 1802, n.1).

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Mississippi Territory Near Natchez, March 20th 1802

My Dear Sir,

Your Letter of the 21st of January[1] afforded me, singular satisfaction.

I promise myself the happiness of reciving (very shortly) a second visit from our young friend Mr. Hutchings; the contract which he made for Lyme is at least a saving Bargain, and ought to be attended to.

I shall always be happy to render to yourself, or your friends, any *Services* in my power, & I trust on all occasions, you will command *them*.

Our markets at Natchez, are quite low, Flour at 5 dollars pr. Barrel; Corn 50 Cents per Bushel and Bacon 9 dolls. per Cwt. I believe Bar Iron would find a good Sale, there is at present none at Market.

Several Cotton Boats from Cumberland, have reached Natchez, and I am happy to acquaint you, that in the opinion of Several Planters, the Cotton of Cumberland, is equal in quality to that raised in this Territory.

I hope the present year, yourself and Neighbours will enlarge your Cotton fields; the p[rice] of this article will probably, continue high, and I trust that a benificent Providence, will bless us all with a favourable Season.

Mr. Sargent's Book (on my own account) gave me no disquietude; disappointed ambition and malevolence may invent a mass of Slander against my political Reputation; but my Breast will remain serene & tranquil, under the influence of an approving conscience: One thing however, I must acknowledge; It was a cause of great regret to me that my appointment should have tended to increase the torrent of Calumny, against our beloved President; But perhaps had any other Republican character been Selected, the abuse of Mr. Jefferson would have been equally great.

The proceedings of Congress, as far, as they have reached me, afford abundant cause of Congratulation; the Communications of the President to the two Houses, bespeak the virtues of his Heart, and the accuracy of his Judgment: How great the contrast, between the present & late administration? How the prospects of our Country have brightened since the year *1798*. In that *gloomy period*, we were on the precipice of destruction! another Step, & our political Ruin was in'evitable.

The X. Y. & Z. dispatches had deluded many of the American Citizens, and prepared their minds for a war of extermination, with our old, & only naturally ally: The Alien Law had subjected the unhappy fugitives from

Tyranny and persecution, to the uncontrouled will of an individual, who was inflated with power, and thirsted for still greater prerogative: The Sedition Act had fettered the freedom of the Press, and awed into Silence, many of the Lovers of Man, and his Rights. Armies and fleets were raised; Forts and Arsenals were erecting; Foreign alliances were sought after; Debts & Taxation multiplied with rapidity, and many hungry Parasites were growing fat on the sweat and labor of the people.

The political hemisphere was indeed awfully tempestuous. But "high Heaven to gracious ends directs the Storm;" From many Evils, much good has arisen: the People were heavily burthened; a Spirit of enquiry prevailed; and the Nation who had thrown off the Yoke of England in Seventy Six, were too enlightened, brave, and virtuous, to submit to become "Hughers of woods, and Drawers of Water" at the close of the eighteenth Century.

The People willed it, and their oppressors fled; the People proclaimed the virtuous Jefferson their chief and he lives to make his Country happy.

With a Republican President, & a Congress not less virtuous and patriotic, we have little to fear, and everything to hope for. The overthrow of the Judiciary Pensioners, who (with a few exceptions) would rejoice the humiliation of the Citizens; The seduction of the Navy and Army: the remission of some oppressive Taxes, and (I will add) the impeachment and conviction of the American Jeffries (Sal. Chase)[2] will I flatter myself, all be announced, in a few weeks.

Since my arrival in this Territory I have had an arduous task to perform; I found the existing Laws extremely odious, & in a State of inexecution; the People distracted with party feuds; & a great enmity existing between the Legislative & Judicial department.

In this unpleasant State of things I commenced my administration; unacquainted as I was with the local Interest of the District, and uninformed of *many* of the causes which had disturbed the political repose of this Society, you may readily anticipate the embarrassment, which attended me, during the Session of the Assembly, which immediately ensued.

A desire to reconcile parties, was the predominant wish of my Heart, & to this object, my efforts have been constant & great; But, Sir, the other Branches of Government, did not manifest a corresponding disposition; the Members of the two Houses of Assembly, were rather too much under the influence of private Resentment, and the Judiciary, seemed actuated by considerations, equally as improper; My exertions to conciliate have consequently failed of success, and it must be left *to time* and *events*, to restore to this Society harmony and Concord.

To give you a detailed account of the Parties in this District, would be to write a Book. But I must inform you, that the friends to the Second Grade of Government, have to contend with a party, who are headed by my Predecessor & Judge Lewis.

This opposition, in point of numbers, is far from being formidable, but the only Press in the Territory, being solely under their command, and devoted

exclusively to their views they labour incessantly, and have recourse to every expedient, to Create a general Spirit of discontent. But notwithstanding all this exertion, a great majority of the people remain firm in their attachment to Republican Principles, and (if I am not greatly deceived) to the present administration.

Your opinion of the importance of an independent & virtuous Judiciary, is certainly Correct; All our little Parties in this Territory, are *temporary misfortunes*, unless it be the dispute between the People, and the Judiciary; This indeed is a great Calamity.

Where the Bench is occupied by enlighten'd and virtuous characters, who towering above the low frailties of human nature, feel no passions, except the Love of Man and of his Rights; Where the Judges will receive no impressions, but such which the Law and Testimony may make, and the Streams of Justice observe a mild & uniform Course; Upon that Society Heaven confers its choicest' Blessing.

Would to God, that all, or even a majority of the People in this quarter, could think thus favorable of their present Judges, and that harmony and mutual confidence could become the order of the day.

Mrs. Claiborne and Miss Lewis[3] desire to be remembered to yourself & Mrs. Jackson.

Accept my Dear Sir, the best wishes of your Sincere friend & hble. Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

P.S. Most of the Members of the late Assembly will be re-elected. they stand well with the people, & in my opinion, are entitled to public confidence.

W. C. C. C.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Not found.
2. Samuel Chase, justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1796–1811.
3. One of Mrs. Claiborne's sisters.

From William Cocke

City Washington 26th March 1802

Dear Sir,

I Send you incloseed The Paper you Requested me to Subscribe for; I have not yet Seen Duwane[1] Since The recipt of your letter[2] it is Said he will return from Philadelphia in a day or two and that he will Remove to this place and Set his press to work in The City, will you be so good as to drop me a line & Say, had you not Rather be a Subscriber, for the paper that will be printed at Washington if so your will be done, Otherways I shall pay him for the Aurora and Request you to Say to what post Office it Shall be Sent you. all your wishes have been realliseed in that Haveing a Republican majority in both [Houses] of Congress &c and I hope not only your



ARCHIBALD ROANE

As governor of Tennessee Archibald Roane cast the deciding vote that made Jackson major general of the Tennessee militia and launched his military career.



JAMES WINCHESTER

James Winchester, Sumner County planter and merchant, was a militia commander and Jackson's trusted adviser.

expectatio[n] but the expectations of all Our fellow Citizens tha[t] wish well to their Country will be answered If we have erred I am willing to take my Shear for I have been Very Generally in the majority indeed I am now Called a thorough Going democrat a Violater of the Constitution, a disorganniseer, an Old Veteran Revolutionary—from whom no good can be expected, my reply, is that, if it be Sinfull, to Contend, against Folley Extravegance userpation, and the Vesting of power whom there is little or no Responsability or Taxing the people to continue Sinicures for Officers for the increase of Executive Patronage only let me Injoy the pleasure and possess the honour of always beeing found among the formost in the Ranks of this democratick Struggle, The Repeal of the late Judiciary it is Said by Hamilton and a number of the Feds Should be Opposed, in arms happy for the nation. They have not the power of Resistance, The Finger of heaven now points to peace and the people See it, The day of Terror is Over it is past, but Surely Sir, you must See to what dangers we have been exposed, on the day when The Judges was dependant on the Executive when they ware made foreign ministers when every temptation the Executive could through in their way to Corrupt Them Was [don]e and they be Came the Political preachers for [pa]rty instead of the independant Judges for the People [a]nd when they ware to met with the Legislature for the purpose of Confering the Office of President to the Very Person that made them ministers but in this Our honest feds Could See no guile no dependance, it was all right, and when Gibbon[3] thus & others who had bore British Commissions and fought against us in the Cause of monarchy was appointed Judges it was opposed by a number of us on the democratic Side, we ware then told that Law learning and Sound Judgement was all that was nessessary to make a good Judge that a Judge had nothing to do but pronounce the law, but now we are told that we are to look up to those Judges for Our liberties for Our protection and for all that is dear to us, the plain English of which is that we are to look up to monarcists to tell us that they are to govern us, the house of Representatives have passed a bill for Repealing all internal Taxes This bill is now in the hands of a committee of the Senate Consisting of Messrs Baldwin Colhoon Cocke Franklin & Clinton we have agreed to propose Some amendments but which does not alter the Prinsaple of The Bill So That I think you may Safely Say that all internal Taxes will end with the month of June I expect Congress will Rise about the first of may Give my best respects to all friends And assure your Self that I am yours Sincearly

Wm. Cocke

P.S. not a word of it on the Right of Soil I keep up good Spirits as I know Power Should not defeat right

WC

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Hono. Andrew Jackson Esqr. at Knoxvill Tennessee." Enclosure not found.

1. William Duane.
2. Not found.
3. Thomas Gibbons, federal district judge for Georgia at this time.

From Stockley Donelson

26th March 1802

Dear Sir

I Set out on Sunday morning, without any manner of doubt. as Toney was going up, I thought fit to drop you a line. their is a Negroe boy in the hands of Rolstone I once Sold to Mr. G Washington Campbell,[1] he paid as well as I remember the Sum of thirty Dollars to P. Campbells Store. Mr. Campbell, G W refused takeing the Boy or keeping him. I want if Geo Rolstone Keeps the Boy that he pays Mr. Campbell his demad. and then pay a debt I owe Capt. P Shirkey.[2] I inclose to you a very Just acct. of Colo. James King for goods I delverd at Raleigh, it is a hardship he will Not pay it. I Submit to Consideration, Perhaps he woud do Something with you.

Mrs. Donelson is Cheerfully agreed to go on.

I am yours with Every Sentiment of Esteem

Stockley Donelson

I also inclose to you an order to Mr. Jack to Deliver a Bill of Sale for a Negroe Boy named James. the Same in the Hands of Mr. Rolestone. Not let me pester you write a fiew lines by Toney you will Oblige me to write Clark if Consistant I will do any thing that is in my power to reemburse you.

I am with &c. &c

Stockley Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson." Enclosures not found.

1. George Washington Campbell (1769–1848), throughout his life a close personal and political friend of Jackson, was a native of Scotland who immigrated to North Carolina, studied law, and began practice in Knoxville. He was elected to Congress in 1803, where he served three successive terms before moving to Nashville about 1810 (*DAB*).

2. Patrick Sharkey.

To John Sevier

Knoxville March 27th 1802

Dr. Sir

yours by Major Crosier of this days date[1] is now before me, and the contents duly observed, I have to Answer, That had I stept forward of my own accord and offerred As a candidate for Major General of the state of Tennessee unsolicited, and soliciting the suffrage of the Constituted authority, I should have held myself at full liberty to meet you on the ground proposed, and readily agree to the withdrawing of our names and submit to another election.[2] But sir, situated as I am, my name brought forward by the

military officers as a candidate for that appointment, and when I sugested reason why my name should not be held up, answered, "that in a republican Government, when the services of any individual was called upon, his services belonged to the republick, and he ought to obay the Publick will," I was silenced, and the Respect I owe to my friends and the Publick will, is a sufficient reason to acquiesce under the constituted will, and that must decide, in as much as I do not think myself (from the stand I have taken) authorised to take any step in the thing proposed by you, least I should athwart The wishes of my friends, which no consideration, under present circumstances would authorise, (let my private feelings be what the may). I informed you with candeur at Jonesborough and let me here repeat, that so little pains was taken by me on the subject that I was not even at Nashville on the day of election, nor did I write but one solitary letter[3] on the subject, the purport of which was in case my name was held up as a candidate to make it known to those he thought proper, unless one I wrote Expressive of my wishes that my name should not be held up as a candidate for reasons therein assignd to General Winchester in answer to his[4] dictated by the will of a majority of the officers of the District of Mero. from this candid explanation and declaration you will readily see the impropriety of meeting you on the ground proposed, and the Propriety of the constituted authority deciding, and will present the answer that the constituted authority must descide. and rest assured, let descision be as it may it will meet my wishes with high consideration & respect. I have the honour to be your mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 61. Endorsement, in Jackson's hand, identifies this as a copy.

1. Not found.
2. See Election Returns of Mero District for Major General of the Tennessee Militia, February 5, 1802, n.1.
3. Not found.
4. Not found.

Commission as Major General

April 1, 1802

State of Tennessee

Archibald Roane Governor in and over the same

To all who shall see these presents Greeting Know Ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism valour, conduct and fidelity of Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson I Do Commission him Major General[1] of the said State, and do authorise and impower him to execute and fulfil the duties of Major General of the State aforesaid; agreeable to law, and the rules and directions of Military discipline: To Have and To Hold the rank and command of Major General of the said State during his good

behaviour, with all the powers privileges and emoluments thereto of right appertaining; and all officers and privates under his command are to be obedient to him as Major General aforesaid.

In [Witness] whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed at Knoxville the first day of April A. D. 1802.

By the Governor
Wm. Maclin, Secretary

Archibald Roane

DS, THLA.

1. The major general of the militia was elected by the brigadier generals and field officers of the state's three military districts. Appointment by the governor was a *pro forma* act.

From Thomas Henderson[1]

Knoxville 2nd April 1802

Judge Jackson

Mr. Thomas Dillon Informs me that he left with you, or Delivered to you A Quantity of Platts & Certificates of Surveys which he had with other papers of Colo. Stockley Donelson: and Colo. Donelson haveing Carried to Rawleigh The Platts and Certificates of Survey for three Hundred Acres of land Surveyed for me on the North Side of Holston River Between Poor Valley Creek and the Head of German Creek Joining a former Entry of mine for 350 acres &c.

The warrant not Issueing when expected Induced me to get Colo. Donelson to Survey the land, to Draw the warrant, Annex the works thereto, and get out the Grant, But Colo. Donelson failing, The Warrant was Brought to me on Satterday last by the above mentioned Thos. Dillon, who Informed that he expected my Platts & Certificates of Survey were in your possession he haveing delivered you a number of papers of that Description

Now Sir Should Such papers be in your possession if you will Inclose them and Send them Safe to me by Post or Otherwise the favour will ever be Acknowledged by Sir Your most Obt. Humble Servt.

Thos. Henderson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Thomas Henderson (b. *c*1741) represented Hawkins County in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 and in the lower house of the state legislature the same year. He served in the state senate, 1809–15 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly,* I, 357–58).

From Townshend Stuart Dade[1]

Hawkins Ct. House, April 12th 1802

Sir,

Yesterday in compliance with your request I went to the Register's office, to examine whether the Land mentioned in the memorandum[2] you gave me had been conveyed by Stokeley Donalson to David Ross, but unfortunately Mr. Jackson[3] & lady were from home, & I could not see the Books. Not being able to go again myself previous to my going to Virginia, Lest by detaining I should lose company, as I shall set off tomorrow. I prevailed on Mr. Richd. Mitchell[4] to take the memorandum & examine the office. he has done so & after the most strict searching cannot find that it is conveyed, altho there are many tracts of Land conveyed by him to Ross. From Mr. Mitchell's knowlege of Land matters & the effect of conveyances, & his assurances to me, I am confident that Sd. tract of Land is not included among those conveyed to Dd. Ross. On my return home I found a letter for me, from Judge Jones, he informs me that the Severity of the Attack of the Vertigo in his head which he had last fall, & the weekness of his Nervous System since, obliged him to decline visiting us at Knoxville this Spring. It has been raining here since Yesterday, I hope You have been fortunate in escaping it, & that ere this you have reached your peaceful mantion. With my best respects to Mrs. Jackson, I am Sir with sentiments of great Esteem Your friend &c.

Townshd. S. Dade

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Andrew Jackson Hunter's Hill Near Nashville Tennessee."

1. Townshend Stuart Dade was licensed in 1798 to practice law in Tennessee (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 7).
2. Not found.
3. Thomas Jackson was appointed register of deeds for Hawkins County in 1793 and justice of the peace in 1793 and in 1796 ("Journal of Proceedings of Governor Blount, October 22, 1790–February 6, 1796," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, IV, 452; Blount, *Journal*, 81; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 22).
4. Richard Mitchell was appointed clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Hawkins County in 1790 and represented that county in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 (Blount, *Journal*, 36).

From William Dickson

Washington Apl. 17th 1802

Dear Sir,

Since my last[1] The Bill for forming a new State in the Territory North Wt. of ohio[2] and a Bill making an annual appropriation for the discharge the

public debt have passed the house. the amount appropriated is seven million three hundred thousand dollars.

The enclosed resolution respecting the Tennessee Lands[3] has been adopted by the Senate—the Senators of Tennessee voting alone in the negative—thus giving rise to an unfavorable presage.

Congress will probably adjourn on the 26th Inst. I am Dear Sir Respectfully yours

Wm. Dickson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Hendersonville Tennessee"; endorsed: "Knoxville 9th May 1802." Enclosure missing (see n. 3).

1. Possibly William Dickson to AJ, March 4, 1802.
2. Ohio was admitted to the Union in 1803.
3. The resolution requested the president to order the attorney general to prepare a report for Congress regarding lands in Tennessee claimed by the federal government under the North Carolina deed of cession in 1789, including information on the extent of lands at the disposition of the U. S. consistent with the act of cession and existing Indian treaties. Tennessee senators opposed any federal control over these lands (*AC*, 7 Cong., 2 Sess., XII, 259–60).

From William Preston Anderson

Nashville 29th Apl. 1802

On yesterday, I recd. information from Kentucky that the horse I expected, in order to Start at the ensuing race, is *not* a coming; I am therefore in the vocative, as usual.

I have however Started a runer to day after another horse to Danville, but it is not calculated on that he can be able to do much after a warning So late.

You must do every thing in the compass of yr. power—or Mr. Ls horse will take off this handsome prize of 700$

I Am very desirous to See you & on yr. first journey to Town. Mrs. Anders, Rufus & myself will gallant you to Hunters Hill

yr. friend

W P Anderson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Hunters-Hill [by] Mr. Jackson."

To Henry McKinney

Hunters Hill May 10th 1802

Sir

On the 7th instant I recd. a letter from Governor Roane,[1] stating information recd. of an unwarantable murder committed on an Indian in your county. it further States, that one of your Majors (Russle)[2] has raised a party or is about so to do with an intent to Search out Some Camps of Indians in the mountains over our boundery and break them up. The militia are

considered to be the bulwark of our national peace prosperity and happiness, and for an officer thus to violate the law and hazard the peace of our country, is Such an example to those of a lower grade, that it ought and must meet, with a speeedy corrective.

I have to request that you make Strict enquiry into those facts relative to the late conduct of Major Russle, If he has not carried his plan into Execution, and you have information that can be relied on that he intends it, you will command him to desist, and Should he be hardy anough to disobay your orders, and proceed to violate the laws of the land I command you immediately to arrest him, and to furnish Brigadier genrl. Winchester with the charges against him so that a court martial may be called and a Speedy enquiry had into his conduct. If he has progressed in his illegal enterprise, and you can procure prooff of the facts, you are here by required also to arrest him. The respectability of the militia require it, and the peace and tranquility of our country imperiously commands, that Such unofficer like conduct Should be punished. The pride of a good officer and a wish for subordination & discipline in his corps will always be a sufficient incentive to him to obay the orders of his superior and act consistant with the law of the land—where that is not the case the good of the Service and the respectability of the militia require a corrective—by enquiry and casheering I flatter myself, from your wellknown military experience, that you will be vigilent in your enquiries and to the utmost of your power preserve the tranquility of your county by arresting and bringing to trial all officers under your command who act inconsistant with their duty as officers. your county being on the Frontier place your citizens in a dangerous Situation, and the unwarrentable act of killing the Indian lately may involve in it the lives of a number of the innocent, I am truly Surprised that the civil authority has not taken some notice of the act by trying to find out the perpetrator and bringing him to Justice. I do hope the good citizens will notice the thing in a proper manner.

With respect & Esteem yr. mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 62. Only "Colo. McKinney" is present on the document. The first name was determined by reference to a letter on the same subject written by Governor Roane, April 28, 1802, to "Colonel Henry McKinney Jackson County" (T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Coll., Letterbook, 1796–1807).

1. Not found.
2. William Russell was commissioned captain in the Smith County militia in 1801 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 50).

To James Winchester

Nashville May 10th 1802

Sir

On the 7th Instant, information reached me, through the channel of a

letter from the Governor,[1] that Major Russle of Jackson County[2] was about to raise a party to Search the mountain over our boundery for Indian Camps and to break them up—thus it appears (If the information is correct) Some citizens in that county that not yet content with the unwarrentable murder of the Indian, which may implicate the Safety of our whole Frontier—but Sir by a still more rash & unwarrentable act, and that too headed by an officer of a high grade violate the laws of our country and involve us in an indian war. The respectability of the Militia & the Safety of our country require corrective, and if the facts relative to Russle conduct are true he ought and must be arrested, and an enquiry had before a court martial—or all Subordination order and descipline will cease to Exist amonghst the militia—and instead of their being, the guardians of our national peace liberty and happiness they will become the verry reverse. I have wrote to Colo. McKinney, on the Subject Stating to him the necessity (if the facts are true) of having him arrested, and further Stating that he will receive orders and instructions from you (The proper channel) on the Subject. If the facts I have Just to add—appearing are true it is highly necessary that he Should be arrested and I have no doubt but you will take the most expeditious method through Colo. McKinney to acertain the facts and persue the Legal steps to have a Speedy enquiry into his conduct before a court martial.

I have the honour to be with Esteem yours with respect

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl State of T.

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Not found.

2. Named for Jackson, this county was formed in 1801 from a portion of Smith County (Austin P. Foster, *Counties of Tennessee*, Nashville, 1923, p. 65; *Tenn. Acts*, 1801, Ch. XLVIII).

Memorandum for Payment of Debt Owed by John Overton

May 27, 1802

Received May 27th 1802 of John Overton three hundred and thirty three and one third Dollars in Cash in part payment of a contract respecting 5000 acres of land beginning at the War trace fork of Duck river,[1] made the 25th instant. Also the following obligations and Notes in part of the above contract a duplicate of which list of Notes is in the hands of John Overton with whom the above contract was made viz

William Ross	Montgomery [County] balance	$ 25.00
Jessee Jernigan	Fayetteville [N. C.]	20 —
Dupree & Nicholls	Davidson	66.66
Robert Edmonson	Do.	29:31

Levi Lile	Do.	12:50
Andrew Grier	Smith	20 —
John Whitford	Sumner	5.00
Robinson & Fite	Smith	20 —
Leonard Fite—as last above	Do.	20 —
Abraham Murray	Williamson balance	25 —
George Cochran (formerly lived in Neelys bend)		8 —
Jno. Davidson	(Kentucky)	25
Nathl. Parker	Sumner balance	9:30
George Brown	Sumner	30 —
Andrew Beard	Smith	5:00
James Dupree	Davidson	6 —
James Taylor	Jackson	5
	Amt. receivd.	$331.77

signed A Jackson

Note the above Notes in the name of Jessee Jernigan, George Cochran and Jno. Davidson were given by persons who live out of the State, therefore if Judge Jackson should not be able to find them upon enquiry or should not be able to get the money without suit, then Mr. Jackson will return them, and take other notes on persons who live in the State

Jno. Overton

The contract alluded to above was as follows Jno. Gray & Tho Blount held a quantity of land upon Duck river which was conveyed to D. Allison in his life time. David Allison mortgaged said land to Norton Pryor of Phila. Suit was brought in the federal court of West Tennessee to foreclose the mortgage and for a sale of the mortgaged property It was decreed accordingly, the land sold and A. Jackson became the highest bidder. Now the said Overton purchased four thousand acres of said land. (being intitled to 1000 acres before for his fee) for $1333:33⅓ payable as follows to said Jackson: $333:33⅓ in Cash paid down. $333:33⅓ in Cash to be paid in the month of August next; And the Same 666.66⅔ in horses or notes for least, or personal property to be delivered on or before the last day of the next Nov. Superior Court at Nashville The notes are to be eventually warranted, in case the money or property cannot upon due diligince being used, be recovered of the drawers of the Notes. The said Jackson is not to warrant the 5000 Acre Tract, but the said Overton is to take the Marshalls Deed, for which said Jackson, is to give an order—and in pursuance of the contract have received as on the other side

Andrew Jackson
Jno. Overton

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). This document is in Overton's hand. Endorsed in Jackson's hand: "Sept. 8th 1802. Recd. of Jenkins Whitesides one hundred & Sixty Seven Dollars in part of the above cash contract, for which I have passed a receipt A. Jackson"; "November 11th 1802 Recd. of John Overton one hundred and sixty six Dollars sixty cents in full of the

Cash part of the above contract—for which I have passed him my Receipt. A. Jackson."

1. The 10,000 acres Jackson had purchased for himself at the marshal's sale were in two 5,000 acre tracts. He had allowed Overton 1,000 acres of one of the tracts as fee for prosecuting the suit and had also given Overton the option of purchasing the remaining 4,000 acres of that tract at 33⅓¢ per acre, a rate which afforded Jackson a considerable profit on the sale (see Joseph Anderson to AJ, March 20, 1802, n.2). Overton agreed to purchase the 4,000 acres jointly with Jenkin Whiteside as well as to sell Whiteside half of the 1,000 acres set aside as Overton's fee (depositions of John Overton, March 21, 1820, and Jenkin Whiteside, May 12, 1821, in *Jackson* v. *Erwin,* T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25).

From Samuel Jackson

Panther Springs 9 June 1802

D. Sir,

I received your essteemed favor[1] by Judge White and Note the Contents The five Negroes I agreed to let you have are all Prime young fellows and wenches not One Exceeding Twenty Three years of age, the object of my letting them go so Cheap is the Payment of the Judgement to Mr. Searcy for Hunt, I observe you have not settled it yet and it depends not on Circomstances I should have been Glad you would have said that I might rely on your Settleing it but at any rate you shall have the five Negroes if you bring me the Discharge against the Judgement against the time you return home from the Knoxville Supreme Court, as to the Ten Negroes that is in Virginia I expect to get them by the first of October as I go in to the Northward myself in July, and I make no doubt of bringing them out with me and in that case you shall have them on the Terms agreed on, be kind Enough to write me on the Recept of this weather you have Satisfide Searcy for the Judgement he has against me, I am anxious about the business and hope you will get it closed Mrs. Jackson and Susan Joins me in best respects to your Amiable Lady you will Please to Accept the Same from us all yourself. I am D sir with Great Respect Your Very Humble Servt.

Saml. Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "General Andw. Jackson Near Nashville Tennessee"; endorsed: "Cheeks X Roads 11th June"; ". . . recd. July 9th 1802."

1. Not found.

From Stockley Donelson

Mr. Clarks 14th June 1802

Dear Sir

I am Just able by Mr. Hall to write you a few lines tho Scarcely able to Set up. I have been Extreamly ill these four weeks past, this day leave out to get to Mr. Clarks. I have yet a very Sevear Cough attended with fevers. I have

knever heard Since you wrote me of my Sister Rachels Illness how She is hope from that She is recovered.

Mr. Hall, who will hand you this is the Principle in the purchase, or Contract I made with Mr. Nelson you'l oblige me to give Mr. Hall Such Information as you know respecting the Lands on Smiths fork. the Lands, I have Engaged on Elk and duck rivers I no you are not acquainted with, as bad as the Bargain may appear. I am very desirous to carry it into Effect if it is in the naturie of things. If it cannot be done I will Cease to Strive any more. Mr. W. Williams[1] dyed on his way out at Grainger Court House his distressed family were with us. I intend coming to See you as Soon as I get well, but If I do not mend faster, I no not when that will be

I am yours with all Esteem and regard yours,

Stockley Donelson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Willoughby Williams.

From Jenkin Whiteside

Nashville June 14th 1802

Dear Sir

I received yours of this Inst.[1] relative to the Sale and returns made by the Marshall in the case of Prior vs Allisons heirs & Davisees &c. I am of opinion with you Sir, that the return ought to be made Special; Stating the quantity sold to Norton Prior who purchased by A Jackson esqr. his agent, The Quantity *purchased by* Sold to[2] Joseph Anderson esq. Who purchased by A Jackson esquire, his Agent, and the Quantity sold to A Jackson esqr.;[3] the sum for which each part sold ought to be specified in the return for the security of the purchasers, but as the whole was Struck off together, the proper way will be to apportion the whole Sum to the different parcels of Land sold; I drew one of the Deeds under an Impression that the return would be made in that manner, and all the other Deeds will be so drawn by Mr. Dickerson who will pursue the form, of the Deed drawn by me. The return ought to be strickly attended to, as it is essential to the purchasers. The amount of the sums specified in the returns must either be creditted on the record, or it must appear from the return how it was disposed of.

with perfect consideration yours &c

J. Whiteside

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Genl. Andw. Jackson Hunters Hill."

1. Not found.
2. "Sold to" is written above "*purchased by*" on the manuscript.
3. For additional information on these land sales see Joseph Anderson to AJ, March 20, 1802, n.2; and Memorandum for Payment of Debt Owed by John Overton, May 27, 1802, n.1.

To Thomas Jefferson

Nashville June 16th 1802

Sir

I have lately been informed that Mr. Anderson[1] at present attorney for the united States in and for the District of west Tennessee, is about to resign that office.

Mr. Thomas S[tuart][2] of this District has applied to me to make known to the President of the united States, his wish to fill that office, Should it be vacated by the resignation of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. S[tuart] is a man of respectability, and of considerable Standing at the Barr, he has been a practiseing lawyer in the Superior courts of this State for about four years with good Success. I have no doubt, if he is appointed, but he will discharge the duties of that office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Publick.

I am Sir, with high consideration and respect, yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

Citizen Thomas Jefferson President of the united States

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 425. The letters "tuart" in the name "Stuart" have been cut out of the manuscript in both places.

1. William Preston Anderson.

2. Thomas Stuart of Washington County was appointed U. S. attorney for the District of West Tennessee in 1803. In 1797 he was licensed to practice law in the Tennessee courts (Bassett, *Correspondence*, VI, 425n; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 4).

To George Duffield[1]

Hunters Hill June the 25th 1802

Dr. Sir

your letter of the 5th of May[2] came safe to hand. But owing to a pressure of private, as well as publick business, compelled me to omit answering it untill this date. I receive with gratitude your acknowledgements for my Services as your chaplain, and hope the Turkey dinner was well dressed and afforded a good repast. I have no doubt but glea and merth sparkled in Each face around the Social board. next circuit I hope not only to act as chaplain but Stand by and See the nuptials consumated. I am happy to be informed that *Brice* that pest to courts of Justice, is no more a sheriff, the change I hope will add much to the fecility of the Execution of the law—and when it is trampled upon his Successor will bring them to trial. the change in Green I have no doubt is a happy one.

The congratulation of a Sincere friend at all times, must be pleasing to a mind susceptable of—friendship—yours Sir on my late appointment of

Major Genl. was highly pleasing inasmuch as I knew it flowed from the purest source of friendship, and a real wish for my Success. It is of importance, that one of the aids Should be of the District of Washington—and it is Sufficient for me to know that you would accept the appointment Sir it is my wish in Selecting those two aids which by law I am provided to find out men of Bravery and talents, men (if the Situation of our country requires it) that would be able and willing to advise in council, and Bravery to carry their admonition into full effect in the field. in you, I view & able councellor in the cabinet, and a prompt executive officer in the field, this being my oppinion & founded in merit. when I have the pleasure of Seeing you on the next circuit, will hand you your commission. I would enclose it, but I have none prepared for Signing. I hope you will if necessity Should require it, with freedom transact the duties of an aid under the authority of this letter—untill that time & If business Should require it I will address you under that charrector. I wish to appoint the other in the District of Hamilton. My object in having one in Each of the Eastern Districts, is that the militia laws are not Sufficiently attended to by differrent officers, of the two Brigades and it is absolutely necessary, that the militia of Tennessee Should be placed on a more respectable footing in point of Dicipline—myself in this District and one of the aids in Each of the others; by a strict attention to the thing can instill into those officers a spirit of emulation that have not a sufficient Share of military Pride that will benefit dicipline. The only sure means to prevent invasion, is to convince the world we are able and prepared to repel it.

Receive Sir my best wishes for your happiness thru life and believe me to be, with high respect and Esteem yr. obdt, Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 63. Endorsement, in Jackson's hand, identifies this as a copy.

1. George Duffield was licensed to practice law in Tennessee in 1798 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 7).
2. Not found.

Account with A. Jackson, Watson & Company for Cotton Gin

June 30, 1802–July 9, 1803

The firm of A Jackson Watson & Co, In acpt with Andrew Jackson

		Dr.
June 30th 1802	Cash paid Andrew Hoover for plank for Gin & Store house—Gallatine	$ 2.00
	Cash paid Joseph Moor for making running Geer of the Gin at Gallatine	10.00
October 30th	To waggon & Team & Driver and finding them 3 days Halling for the farm @ 350/100 pr day	10.50

	(Waggon & 2 Horses hired from N. Hays for which he has credit in our private acpt)	
Novbr. 2nd	To 3 hands 5 days Bringing up the goods Bott. of Stothart & Bell @ 4/6 pr day	11.25
4th	To Team & Driver Halling to Wilson 4 days and finding them @ 300/100 pr day	12.00
	Furnished workmen @ Lebanon with 40 lb flower @ 18/ pr. Ct. 5 lb. beacon @ 9d. pr. lb. & 1 dutch oven say 24 lb. @ 9d pr. lb.	3.
27th	To A Team and driver 8 days Halling @ Lebanon @ 250/100 pr. day	20.
	To finding team & Driver three days @ 50/100 pr. day	1.50
Decbr. 10th	To 250/100 cash paid for provisions when raising gin and store house—Lebanon	2.50
	To Ned and three horses Two days and finding them @ 225/100 pr. day	4.50
	To 1 pair of Shews to J. Furlong	1.75
	To 101½ lb. Pickled Pork & Beef @ 3/100 pr. lb. furnished workmen at Lebanon	3. 4½
	To 1 peck salt Do. Do.	1.00
February 11th 1803	Paid John & Abner Johns Two hundred and sixty dollars, for work done on storehouse & gin House—Gallatine	260.—
	To waggon & Team Halling six days To & from sawmill stocks and plank for Boat and finding them @ 350/100 pr. day	21.—
	To Ned & Tom 3 days getting gunnels for Boat @ 2/ pr. day	2.00
	To waggon Team & driver 1 day & finding them Halling gunnels	3.50
	To Ned days working on Boat @ 2/ pr. day	
	To Ned from the 22 day of February untill the 11th of April Bailing cotton and working at the Gin—@ T. W.	
	To one horse to work in the Gin at T. W. for days @ 1/ pr. day	
	To 2 Horses to work the Gin @ Lebanon from the day of to the day of inclusive @ 1/ ea. pr. day	
	To 2 horses furnished by me to work, the Gallatine Gin from the day	

	of to the day of inclusive @ 1/ ea. pr. day.	
April	To waggon Team 2 days Halling cotton from Lebanon and finding	1.00
	To Waggoning done with my waggon & Team at Gallatine as pr. acpt rendered By J. Hutchings	
	To 25 dollars R. Furlong in part for his labour on store & Gin House Lebanon	25.
July 9th	To cash paid John & Robert Allen for cotton as pr. Receipt and acpt filled	454.20
	To cash pd. Davises for Do. as pr. receipt on their note filed	231.63
	Cash pd. John Donelson for Cotton	
	Cash paid Alexdr. Donelson Senr. for Cotton	47.33⅓

AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Receipt from J. S. Bunting

July 5th 1802

Then recd. of Andrew Jackson in full for my Services as an overseer, for Six months and Eleven days and also the article of agreement entered into the ninth day of December Eighteen hundred and one we having agreed to part, and cancel the Same and the Same is hereby cancelled.

J S Bunting

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). This document is in Jackson's hand.

Resolutions of Cotton Gin Committee

July 13, 1802

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Mero district, in the town of Nashville, on the 13th inst. to consult with Mr. Russell Goodrich, attorney in fact for Miller and Whitney, patentees of the saw Cotton Ginn, on the compensation to be made to the patentees, for making and using the said saw Ginns, without license, and whether it would be most conducive to the interest and harmony of the state, that the individuals should compromise with the said patentees, or that the state should make a purchase of the patent right for the use and benefit of the state: Having formed themselves into a committee, and appointed gen. Andrew Jackson chairman, and Nicholas T. Perkins, clk, came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the cultivation of Cotton, has become an object of great importance to this state, and in all probability, an article upon which the riches of the country will depend, it is therefore worthy the attention of the legislature: and whereas many of the citizens have hitherto been and now are detered from making and using Ginns, lest they should trespass on the patent right of Miller and Whitney, & thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties and damages; therefore,

Resolved, That it Will tend much to the agricultural and commercial interest of this state, that the legislature thereof, at their next session, purchase the patent right of the said saw Ginn, for the use and benefit of its citizens, and lay a tax on the makers and users of the said Ginns, to discharge the sum which may be contracted to be given to the patentees for their patent right aforesaid.[1]

That the citizens of the different parts of the state, be invited to join with this committee to recommend it to the legislature at their next session to make the purchase aforesaid.

That these resolutions be published in the Tennessee Gazette, for the information of the citizens of the state, in order that if it meet their approbation, it may be fully represented as the general wish of the people.

That it be recommended to each committee to have the result of their deliberations made public, thro the medium of the press.

That every member present subscribe their names to these resolutions, by and with the consent of the said Russell Goodrich.

ANDREW JACKSON, chm.
R. GOODRICH, A for M & W.

L. Perkins,
Wm. Dickson,
J. Witherspoon,
Thos. Tolbot,
Roger Quarles,
Jas. Byrne,
Jas. Mulherin,
W. T. Lewis,
Thos. Watson,
Robt. Hewit.

Thos. Shute,
Josiah Horton,
Thos. Hickman,
Abrm. Boyd,
Jos. Coleman,
R. Weakley,
W. Barrow,
Joel Lewis,
S. Harris,

Test NICHS. T. PERKINS, clk.

PC, *Tennessee Gazette,* July 21, 1802.

1. Eli Whitney and Phineas Miller retained attorneys to represent them throughout the South as they sought to sell the right to use the design of the cotton gin. In October 1803, the Tennessee legislature purchased the right to use the saw gin design, agreeing to collect a tax of 37½¢ per saw per year for four years, the proceeds to be paid annually to Whitney and Miller (*Tenn. Acts,* 1803, Ch. XXIII).

From John Overton

14th July 1802

Dear Sir,

In further compliance with my contract I send you a note on Capt. Caffery, for 50 Dollars. Mr. Samuel & Alexander Donelson owe me 25 Dollars, which they have promised to secure by note, & deliver to me this court. If obtained, you shall have this, or if they can settle it with you, it will answer the same purpose. It appears from my books that you are charged with 74 Dollars, the price of two 640s on Oba's river,[1] against which there is a credit of $12 45/100 for so much paid Mr. Aiken of Jonesborough. Some time subsequent to the conveyance of these lands to you by the Sheriff of Sumner, you told me that I should have land upon Duck in addition to my fee, for the same price at which it might sell at the Marshall's sale; since which time nothing has been said about it, and therefore remains to be settled. If convenient to you the balance being $51.55/100 may be deducted from what I am owing you

I am Dr. Sir with much respt. yrs. respty

Jno. Overton

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble Judge Jackson Nashville"; endorsed: "74 [.00 –] 12.50 [=] 61.50." The figures are in Jackson's hand and indicate that he found an error in Overton's calculations.

1. Obey River.

To John Overton

[July 14, 1802]

Dear Sir

your note of this day[1] is now before me, the note upon Capt. Cafferry for certain reasons I decline taking, any amount that Mr. Saml Donelson will assume will be readily accepted off by me, I have only to observe, that I have formed a resolution never to sue a relation if I can avoid it, therefore will not receive an obligation on one that perhaps I would be compelled to sue or loose the debt. Mr. Whitesides & myself came on a conclusion for his part to receive all but the cash part in horses on Holston—and perhaps there is but Little comeing. Cochrans note I will have to return with the other non resident, Cochran lives on the ohio, pays agreable to law, & not before

With respect to the land on obeys river I have only barely to bring to your recollection the statement of facts to set that right, The ballance was fifty one Dollars 50/100 your fee fifty Dollars The proposition was made by you and Exceeded to by me to give you a thousand acres and we would be clear

as to the fee & obeys river land. you will recollect that $50 cash or 500 acres was your fee—that it was a good barter 500 acres for 51 & ½ Dollars. I know I have only to state these facts, for you to recollect them. It was your own proposal, and from the friendship that Existed between us I met it. But sir your recollection or mine must have failed, or I never could have made the proposal that you state inasmuch as I knew what I was bound to pay for the land, and fifty one Dollars would have but paid for a small proportion of 500 acres I well recollect that I was always willing to let you have half the purchase on equal terms This you declined and took the Thousand acres on the terms before stated by me. how the misunderstanding has originated between us I am at a loss to know, that it does exist is manifest, as you say in your letter that, that remains to be settled. on the contrary I know it does not, that it is settled in the manner by me stated, and my Dr. Sir you must recollect that this was particularly named, on every proposition of your purchase—and what will shew it is that nothing on that subject was mentioned in your memorandom of the mode of payment.[2] but I suppose that there are some persons who were present and can decide between us. let me ask could it be possible that I would agree to such an agreement as you state to pay such a sum to Norton Prior, when 51 51/100 would have discharged the debt. you must recollect that 50$ or 500 acres was the fee, the other five hundred acres as I have stated, if not I ask for what was it. Look at your memorandom and you will find me correct. Mine speaks this Language—and certainly on your side the advantage, to receive 500 acres for 51$ 51/100—& there is sufficient Evidence, that fifty Dollars or 500 acres at my option was the fee, but sir to settle this business convay me 500 acres on Duck river out of the tract convayed by the Marshal & I will convay you the 1280 on obeys. and we will release to the other the right of indemnity in case the land is lost, this will place us in statu quo—both being entitled to their purchase without being liable in case the land is lost—on these Terms I will meet you with pleasure. With my best wishes for your Speedy recovery I am your friend & Hbl. Serv

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Murdock Coll.–Overton Papers. Date is derived from John Overton's letter to Jackson, July 14, 1802, to which this letter is a response.

1. John Overton to AJ, July 14, 1802.
2. Memorandum for Payment of Debt Owed by John Overton, May 27, 1802.

Agreement with Philamon Richards

July 21, 1802

Memorandom of an agreement made this Twenty first day of July Eighteen hundred and Two Between Philamon Richards of the county of Henderson and State of Kentuckey of the one Part and Andrew Jackson of the county of

Davidson and State of Tennessee of the other part witnesseth, that the said Philamon hath this day agreed and doth bind himself to deliver unto the said Andrew on order the Just and full quantity of three hundred Bushels of good Merchantable Salt, in good tight barrels on or before the Tenth day of November next ensuing the date hereof to be delivered at the red banks on dimond Iland, or at any Point below on the ohio river It is understood that it is to be delivered on the bank of the ohio the said Philamon notifying the said Andrew at what Point he will deliver the said three hundred bushels of Salt, for which the said Andrew doth agree and bind himself to pay the said Philamon in one year from the said tenth day of November next Two dollars cash per bushel, that is to say the Sum of Six hundred Dollars for the true performance of which we bind ourselves to Each other in the penal sum of Twelve hundred Dollars In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals the day and date first above written

Test
Elijah Smith

Phil Richards Seal
Andrew Jackson Seal

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). This document is in Jackson's hand.

From George Michael Deaderick

Nashville July 31st 1802

Sir,

This day I calld on Mr. Dixon to make the necessary inquiry relative to a treaty to be held with the Indians N W of the Ohio, he informs me that no provision had been made the last Session to hold a treaty with any of the Indian tribes, he further observ'd that there was a discretionary power vested in the President to this effect; I am inducd to believe that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. Should the Government incline to lease[1] or grant the priviledge of obtaining a lease from the Indians it would be well to extend the term to as distant a period as possible. We have Recd. no goods since you left us, a few trunks are here of yours, the articles they contain we are at a loss to know—have thought proper not to open them, we have apply'd to other Stores for the articles you want, not having them of our own. Accept my sincere Wishes for your health & prosperity.

George, M, Deaderick

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Hunters Hill."

1. Jackson and Deaderick proposed leasing salt licks along the Wabash River (see AJ to Thomas Jefferson, August 18, 1802).

To Thomas Jefferson

Nashville August 18th 1802

Sir

Alate attempt at a monopoly of Salt in this Western Country occasions me to trouble you with this letter. To counteract the banefull effects of this monopoly a company has formed with a determination to lower the price of this necessary of life. This will be effected provided they can procure a lick either by purchase or on Lease, that will answer the purpose the company has in View—but it is to be lamented, that all the Valuable licks[1] [tha]t have been discovered within our boundery are either in the hands [of t]he monopolisers or those that combind with them in raising the price of Salt—one of immense worth, within the Indian boundery near to the wabash river, would answer the purpose provided a lease could be procured for it from the Indians. This lick would aford abundant supply for all the western world on lower terms, perhaps than at any yet known off—and the rent would yield to the Indians an anual Supply of this necessary of life—and lend much to the benefit of the publick. I am not informed whether the Indian agent is possessed with powers to lease such property for the Indians—or whether the Executive is cloathed with Such authority to cause it to be done (if the interest of the Indians require it) without Legislative sanction. If the President is invested with the power, and the thing tend both to the benefit of the indians and the western citizens—would the President at the Expense of the company appoint an agent, to procure a lease from the Indians, for and on behalf of the company. If a lease can be obtained, the company (who I represent) wishes it to include five thousand acres for which they are willing to pay to the Indians anual rent in Salt, to give bond and Security not to Tresspass on the Indian boundery beyond those limits, and come under obligations not to Sell to the citizens at a higher than a certain Stipulated price, which Shall be as low as it can be made for, to sink the expense in the profits—keeping in View the different places of delivery and deposit—the main object of the company is to counteract the attempt not to monopolise this article—to benefit our country and not Self agrandizement. Indian property has been leased by an agent under the direction of the Secretary at war. I will name one case—The Ferry at South west Point—which brings to the Indians a handsome anual Stipend. The lick Spoke off in its present Situation is unproductive to the Indians, and will continue so to be, untill it is placed in a State of cultivation, when the anual profits will give them an anual supply of that necessary they so much Stand in need off, and will benefit the whole western world. Its local Situation not more than Eight miles from the ohio, still nearer to the wabash—will Supply all the western world with half the expense in the portage that it can be done from any lick I know off.

Will you Sir when disengaged from objects of greater national concern, be good anough to answer this letter, and inform whether Such power (to lease) is invested in the Executive, or the Indian agent. If in the Executive, whether it is an object of Such publick utility, as would enduce you to exercise the power. If the President is not cloathed with the power, could the Legislative by law give the power of doing this thing, without the expense of a general treaty. Publick good being the only object the writer has in View, the president will excuse the freedom he has taken. with the highest Sentiments of Esteem & respect, I am Sir yr. mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Thomas Jefferson Papers. Addressed: "Thomas Jefferson President of the United States of america Federal City"; endorsed in unidentified hand: "Jonesboro 19th Augt 1802"; endorsed in a second unidentified hand: "recd. Sep. 9."

1. For additional information on Jackson's attempts to develop a salt processing business see George Michael Deaderick to AJ, September 10 and 14, 1802; Howell Tatum to AJ, September 14, 1802; and Samuel Caldwell to AJ, July 28, 1803.

To John Overton

Sept 1802

Sir

From enquiry I find it will not be possible to collect the money on Cochran note. Davidson I have made enquiry about when in logan could not hear off him Jerneygans lives in carolina. I therefore by the hands of Mr. Hutchings return them their amount is $53—which makes the amount of notes recd. $278. I would have been verry happy to have heard from you before I set out whether you wish to Take the Obeys river land and return the 500 acres on Duck river. on this Subject I had a great wish to have Seen you before I Set out, for rest assured the demand in your letter[1] of 51$ gave me more Surprise than any thing I had met with—but I knew and am still convinced that all was necessary to State the naked facts, and they were of So recent a date that you must recollect them. I have Just to State if it is your wish to have the obey river land, it will meet with mine—and all that is necessary to pay me the Small Sum I have paid and convay me the five hundred acres on Duck, the Sheriffs Deed I have not had recorded as yet & I wait to know your determination, I will thank you to write me to Knox Superior Court, as on my return if you do not take I will Sell it for any thing I can get not making myself bound in any manner for the tittle. With my best wishes for your health and happiness believe me to be with Esteem yr. Mo, ob, Serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Murdock Coll.–Overton Papers. Addressed: "John Overton Esqr. [by] Mr. Hutchings."

1. John Overton to AJ, July 14, 1802.

From George Michael Deaderick

Nashville Septr. 10th 1802

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the first is at hand,[1] and am sorry to hear of the ill success of your Mission in Virginia. the same fate has attended my intenton of procuring an interest with Calwell,[2] Agreeable to promise Mr. Calwell came over to make propositions, by which he propos'd to let us[3] become interested Mr. Saml. Calwells Brother ask'd for his half Twelve thousand Dollars one in hand—and would not wait the issue of an experiment—finding that we were not willing to acceed to his proposition he desir'd me to make a Statement in writing how far we were willing to give, I propos'd Seven thousand five hundred Dol in three annuel payments to commence twelve Months after making the experiment and it successfull, this offer was hooted at, they the Calwells, have commenc'd making salt on a pretty extensive plan from the water you are acquainted with. Major Tatum is now with the Noted Water Witch from Kentucky[4] exploring the clay Licks in Robertson I expect his return this day should We be encourag'd to make an experiment it will be done immediately, We keep the idea in view of making you interested should we be successful in our wishes to find water, great Crops will be made in this District. I feel a desire to take another Trip to the high land Licks, shall defer it untill I see you Health & Respect

George, M, Deaderick

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honorble. Andrew Jackson Knoxville Attention Mr. Crozier"; endorsed in unidentified hand: "Hendersonville."

1. Not found.
2. Samuel Caldwell lived in Russellville, Ky., where he and his brother were owners of a salt lick (Samuel Caldwell to AJ, July 28, 1803).
3. The three partners in the explorations for salt were Jackson, Deaderick, and Howell Tatum.
4. Valentine Cook (Howell Tatum to AJ, September 14, 1802).

From George Michael Deaderick

Septr. 14th 1802

Dear Sir,

Since my last to you,[1] the Major[2] has return'd from exploring Manscoes Lick and the Clay Licks of Robertson, the information obtain'd has induc'd us to commence Sinking a well at Manscoes Lick, North West of the Spot Captn. Caffery and myself dug, distant about twenty or thirty yards; the Gentlemen who I alluded to in my former letter has given his opinion respecting Wm. T. Lewis, Judge McNairy, and the Denton Licks, he assures us that Manscoes is preferable to either, that we shall find the Salt Stream

about 54 feet from the cirface—that the stream is the thickness of a mans thigh, the Vein comes from the publick Lick, which he also tried, but as in the former cases gives Manscoes the preference from its being more detach'd from fresh water. After making the trial here Major Tatum proceeded with him to the Clay Licks in Robertson, One among the Several tried, prov'd to be good equal, if not superior to Kings[3] on Holston, this Lick & tract of Six hundred & forty Acres my Brother John left to Saml. May who has dispos'd of it to a Gentleman in Powels Valley of the Name of Robert Beatty of Lee County, I beleeive a Mercht. this Tract the Major & myself are desirous that you should Procure immediately on receiving our information I think this Tract may be had for less than One Dol. acre, endeavor to obtain it on a credit. We have applyd to your house for a fellow; Plowers we have engag'd and on Monday we proceed to Work. H Respect

Geo, M, Deaderick

I do not think it necessary to apply to Sammy May relative to the Land. The better way in my opinion would be to apply to Beatty

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Knoxville."

1. George Michael Deaderick to AJ, September 10, 1802.
2. Howell Tatum.
3. William King's lick (see Howell Tatum to AJ, September 14, 1802).

From Howell Tatum

Nashville 14th September 1802

Dr. Sir

Mr. Deaderick wrote you a few days ago[1] that I was gone from hence, in company with Mr. Valentine Cook, the famous salt water Philosepher, from Kentucky, to explore certain Licks in this District. If his Philosophy is correct, we have succeeded in finding two very good Veins in Eight Licks explored. The first is between the two Manskers licks, which he thinks very good, and about the size of the small part of my thigh, and lies about from fifty two to sixty feet below the Surfice of the earth; and clear of the interferance of fresh water Veins. The other is Holleys lick which I first worked at. This Vein he believes to be equal to Wm. Kings—Is as large as my body, and lies between Seventy & Eighty feet below the Surfice, but he also discovers a Vein of fresh water on each side which he apprehends will be troublesome—if the earth is much porus. I have already dug in this Lick, about the Same distance from one of the Veins of fresh water, as it is to the place he points out as most proper to dig for salt water. I found a considerable sipping of fresh water, but nothing of so much consequence as to injure the salt water, or prevent diging with convenience. I also believe it an easy matter to perfectly exclude the fresh water in the wells I dug, consequently my opinion is the Same at the place he points out, the veins of fresh

water being three rod, or more from the place he describes the salt vein to lie in. It is however our object to make the attempt under present existing circumstances.

Mr. Deaderick & myself have concluded to open first at Manskers Lick as it is most advantageous for experiment, on which you, him & myself are to be at equal expense and to be equally interested in case of Success, you and myself paying him, in case of Success, our proportion of the Value of his land lying west of the road, which includes the whole Vein as traced by Mr. Cook from the lower to the *uper* Lick which we must also rent for a number of years, though Mr. Cook believes the fresh water at that place renders it of little value.

Holleys Lick now belongs, as I am informed, to Mr. Robert Beaty of Lee County, Virginia, in Powels Valey, a Merchant. I am told he took it from Samuel May, in payment of a debt, much against his inclination and is desirous to sell. I believe it may be had on good Terms, if he does not discover the object. I have thought it might be well to make the purchase in my name, as being my wish to repurchase (in the present disputed State of our claims) lands which I have sold. Mr. Deaderick & myself wish you first to know of Samuel May whether Beaty is the real owner, and if so, propose the purchase on the principle I have stated, getting as long a credit as possible. If goods delivered at Baltimore or Philadelphia will be received in payment, I can procure Deaderick & Tatums Draft on good houses—for the amount. Try Horses next Spring deleavered here at Valuation first, and then the goods on draft of that time—say March next or earlier if you cannot get that indulgiance.

If May owns the Lick it may be had on good Terms of payment, I believe either would take one dollar ℔ Acre, and perhaps less, but $1000 ought not to prevent the purchase.

It will be necessary to give you some Idea of Mr. Cook. He is a man of liberal Education, but an Enthusiast in Religion. He founds his knowledge of this art, on theoretical principles of Natural Philosophy, Sistymatized and reduced to practice by himself, and can be taught by him to others. The power of Animal & Vegetable &c attraction, or Magnitism and Electricity appears to be the ruling principles of certainty in this work, so truly great, if correct. As to correctness we can only Judge from the numberless evidences he had given Genl. Adear[2] & others of Kentucky, who spend their money freely under the conviction of its certainty. Mr. Cook appears to be a very Modest man, and bears the charactor of a man of truth. He tells me he has no doubt in his own mind, from experiments he has made upon the principle, that he can clearly assertain the saline from the fresh Vein, the attraction being different, in them, as well as silver, gold or other ores. The precise depth he Says is more uncertain, especially below thirty feet. Mr. Cook tells me he has taught a brother of his, who has Succeeded in two places and is now about a third which is attended with every flattering prospect the certainty is almost capable of and this Still Strengthens his belief

in the certainty of his Systim. Mr. Deaderick also writes you on this Subject.

Am Dr. Sir your Most Obt. Servt.

Ho. Tatum

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honorable Andrew Jackson Esquire Knoxville [by] Col. Wm. Donelson."

1. George Michael Deaderick to AJ, September 10, 1802.
2. John Adair (1757–1840) was speaker of the Kentucky lower house, 1801–1803, and brigadier general of the state militia. He was the father-in-law of Jackson's close friend, William Preston Anderson (*DAB*; Joseph Hays to Henry Clay, March 10, 1805, Henry Clay, *The Papers of Henry Clay*, ed. James F. Hopkins, Lexington, Ky., 1959–, I, 179n).

From John Overton

Nashville 24th Sepr. 1802

Dr. Sir

I recd. a letter from you[1] by Mr. Hutchings wherein you desired that I would write you by the Knox Supr. Ct. I am now scarcely able to write not being able to set up in my bed nor have I been able to hardly across the house since I was taken. My memory has much failed me, cannot recollect what passed respecting the transaction you allude. I recollect since being sick Mr. Dickinson or Tommy[2] observed about the time you were about to make the Deed, that there was a balance upon the acct Book, and then desired Mr. Dickinson to write to you which I [s]uppose he did. This balance you observe made a part of the considn. for the land upon Duck

I cannot be positive, except of one thing that you are right believing you incapable of, stating a thing as a certainty unless it were so. Therefore the land on Oba you will not consider as under any incumbrance from me, as I know my memory has faild me extremely Since my present illness

The Notes you returned by Mr. Hutings was recd. which was agreeably to our contract but I *certainly* did expect that you would receive Capt. Cafferys Note as I beleve the Contract was that you was to receive notes on any Citizen of the Country—and that I should be bound for the solvency &c of the persons. I make no doubt that the Case is disagreeable to us both as he is a relation to you, but you will consider that when I set out in the practice of the law I determined never if possible to sue any person for a fee while I practised. In order to avoid this I have alway made it a practice to trade my Notes when they accumulated in my hands; and I can assure you as it respected the trade for the land on Duck; the opportunity which it afforded of disposing of a number of Notes was no small inducement.[3]

Present my respects to Mrs. Jackson I am Resply. with Est.

Jno. Overton

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honbl Andrew Jackson at Knoxville."

1. AJ to John Overton, September 1802.

2. Thomas Overton.
3. See Memorandum for Payment of Debt Owed by John Overton, May 27, 1802.

From William Dickson

September 29, 1802, Greeneville; ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

Requests Jackson's opinion of a law regulating peddlers and hawkers. (This is not Congressman William Dickson.)

From William Hereford

[October 6, 1802]

Dr. Sir

I wrote you some time last month[1] from Henry County I at the same time advis'd you of my having purchas'd of Genl. Joseph Martain[2] his seat of land in that County, in the purchase he is take from me my tract of land on Spencer's Creek, of 640 acres I purchas'd of James Watson, and have mutually agreed to leave the value of it to you and Mr. John Overton, I am well aware of the trouble I shall give you in leaving this business to your decision but the necessity and urgency of getting proper persons to do it I hope will apologise for the intrusion, in the last letter addressed to you was annexd an order on Mr. Saml. Jackson for a balls. [balance] he stands indebted to me over paid him in the land, your letter was the first advice I recd. of the Sale, through the hurry I wrote you in, I was guilty of impropriety in requesting your taking horse of him I have allready been a troublesome and an unprofitable acquaintance and I wou'd very unwillingly give you any additional trouble, I must therefore request that you will Settle with him in a manner that will give you the least probable trouble, but I must at the same time insist upon it as a condition that you retain in your hands as much as you will Judge necessary for the trouble you will be at in transacting it the amot. when received you will retain in your hand untill you hear from me, Mr. Brice Martin son to Genl. Martin will wait on you for the purpose of the Valuation of the land, I am not certain whether Genl. Martin has wrote Mr. Overton on the Sub[j]ect & least he may have omitted it I have wrote him by this post, I am particularly solicitous that you both shou'd value the land, and I know it is also the wish of Genl. Martin, in short it is upon the consideration of the high confidence I entertain of your disinterestedness that I wou'd have bargaind upon any other terms

Mr. James Watson was here yesterday and informs me that the tract of land on Spencers Creek was sold (with other land of his in his name for the direct tax) I have paid him the tax least there might be some dispute, a copy of his rect. I now annex accept my best wishes for your health &

happiness and present me affly. to Mrs. Jackson yr. friend & Obt.

Wm. Hereford

Recd. 5th October 1802 of W Hereford one doll. & twenty Eight Cents for tax paid on a tract of land on Spencers Creek of 640 acres, formerly sold by Collector Martin on the 22d Octr. 1800 in my name

Sigd. James Watson

the mail is now making up and the post will not wait so that I cannot write Mr. Overton on the Subject be pleas'd to communicate the circumstance to him

yr. WH

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esqr. Nashville Tennessee." Date is derived from copy of receipt, James Watson to William Hereford, included in this letter.

1. Not found.

2. Joseph Martin (1740–1808) spent most of his adult life on the frontier as an Indian agent for Virginia and North Carolina and as a land speculator. Martin led an early attempt to settle the Powell Valley in 1763, and was appointed brigadier general of the Washington County militia in 1787 and of the Virginia militia in 1793. Martin served in the North Carolina legislature periodically from 1782 to 1789 (Masterson, *William Blount*, 90; *BD–Tenn. Assembly*, I, 501–502; Stephen B. Weeks, "General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West," *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1893*, Washington, 1894, pp. 405–77).

Account with Thomas Norris Clark

The Honble Andrew Jackson

October 10, 1802

To Thomas N. Clark Dr.

To Smiths Shop for 3 pr. New Shoes & 1 pr. Removed		..15..
To 1½ Bushels Oats		.. 4.. 6
Horses to Fodder		.. 2..
		℔ 1.. 1.. 6
1802		
October 10th		
To Smiths Shop for 3 pr. New Shoes & 1 pr. Removed		..15.. 0
2 pr. Shoes on Riding Horse		.. 9..
To 2 Pole Axes	15/	1..10.. 0
To 3 Bushels Grain	3/	.. 9..
To Forrage for 3 Horses		.. 9..
To Rope 2 Bunches		.. 3..

To Forrage	6/9	
To Turnpike	9/9	
To 1 qt. F. Brandy		.. 6..
		℔ 5..19.. 0
To amt. of Miss Hays's Bill		14.. 3
		℔ 6..13.. 3

AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

From Samuel Jackson

Bedford County Virginia 25 Octr. 1802

D. Sir Liberty on my way to Tennassee

This is to inform you that I am thus far on my way to Tennassee with Some Negroes the five I contracted with you for are ready and the Ten I was to receive by Contract I have not been able to get them but are promised to have them on the first day of Jany. next, I have brought out the Contract with me and if you chuse to take the Contract you can have it and you may get it Complyed with by sending it on by Doctor Dixson the Gentleman Mr. Fitzhugh lives within Eight miles of the City of Washington whoes Contract I hold I want to see you Very much on other matters and if you can make it Conveniant to Come to see me we will do Something to our Mut[u]al advantage I should have been out a month sooner but I have Very much Indisposed I shall expect to here from you on The recept of This let me know what you have don with Searsey Mrs. Jackson Joins in best respects to your amiable Lady and Self. and remain D. Sir with great regard. Your Sincere Friend

Saml. Jackson

ALS, ICHi-AJ Coll. Addressed: "General Andw. Jackson Near Nashville Tennassee." Endorsement, in Jackson's hand, states letter was received November 15.

From John McNairy

15th of November 1802

Dear Sir

When I took the liberty to name my brother Nathaniel as a candidate for the Appointment of Clerk, I had not calculated on such a number of Candidates as I now understand there are. If such as I do understand offer far be it from me to expect that the court will favor him with the appointment. It was hoped that as it was his brothers office[1] & seeing that he had spent nine months labouriously in the Office, few would oppose him. And that the court being assured that the bussiness would be compleatly done thro the aid of Mr. McGavock, untill he, my brother, should be compleatly qualified, I hoped his appointment.

But Sir if those Gentlemen do offer, towit, Wm. P. Anderson esqr. Randal McGavock esquire (and perhaps others If I knew them) I beg you to consider my brother's Name withdrawn

Mr. Anderson has told me he was a candidate conditionally, but not otherwise.

I am with much respect & esteem your Obt. Sevt.

John McNairy

ALS, THLA. Addressed: "The Honble Andrew Jackson Present."

1. Andrew McNairy, clerk of the Mero District superior court, 1792–1802, was succeeded by Randal McGavock.

From William Dickson

Washington Decr. 10th 1802

Dear Sir,

On Tuesday the house of Representatives formed a quorum—but for a deficiency of Senators no business is yet done, their being but twelve of that body present. A sufficient number is not expected until monday next.

I recd. yours[1] by Col. Green. as to the Salt Spring on the Sabine I shall not be able to write you any thing conclusive until the Senate shall have acted on the treaty which is yet in the Secret department. I expect in the course of the ensuing week it will be laid before the Senate. the contents of your letter respecting it shall have due and early attention.

The Port of Orleans being shut against the United States has excited a very considerable degree of agitation here. A courier has been dispatched to the executive of the Mississippi territory with some instructions respecting this open violation of the Treaty and it is presumed a speedy adjustment will take place. It will however be prudent for the exporters of our country to retain their produce until they receive official accots. of the prohibition being done away.

The popularity of the President continues to increase. But the Vice Prest. has lost irretrievably the confidence of the American People.

The Author[2] of Rights of Man—Common Sense &c is here. But that energy of mind and forcible language of which he was formerly possessed is gone. he is now in the sixty sixth year of his age, but the hardships sustaind in the French Prisons have made him much older—he receives due attention from the Republicans.

Best respects to Mrs. Jackson. I am With due regard Yours Respectfully

Wm. Dickson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 64. Addressed: "Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson Hendersonville Tennessee."

1. Not found.
2. Thomas Paine.

From John Crawford[1]

State of South Carolina Blackswamp,
Dr. Sir St. Peters Parish Decr. 28th 1802

I Recd. yours of the 7th Augt.[2] by the hand of my Brother James, who honoured me with his company a few days, And will be to you the Bearer of these lines. I rejoice Sir in the act. my Brother has given me of your prosperity, and am clearly convinced from your benevolence, that no change of Circumstances will ever Erase from your heart that Disposition—which I ever Conceived to be a prominent feature in your Character; I now Recall to mind those happy Days, we have Spent in Undissembled friendship, though Under prospect the most gloomy, But revere with gratitude And admiration the providence that hath so amply provided for us; And placed us above the frowns of the world, and implanted in our hearts, that principle of gratitude which Shall be perpetuated in Bliss when god, Shall be all in all.

In Reference to your Requisition, the Rationality of which I acknowlege, And my Tempore concerns, I refer you to my Brother, And most Cordially assure you my Bosom glows with Fraternal affection, O When will the wishd. for period commence—when your friend your Crawford will Embrace you in his arms, his friend his Acknowleged Brother, Reard by the Same hand, United in heart from our Infantile Days, O that the wishd. for period may come, when we may take Each other by the hand and Renew our former protestations of Regard for Each Other. I flatter myself the period is not far distant, when we Shall meet in Cumberland, to Spend our days in Social friendship.

Make my Respects & Mrs. Crawfords Acceptable to your Lady. your obdt. Servt.

Jno. Crawford.

NB. Lawtons Post office in Blackswamp is Convenient to me.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Major General Jackson State Tenesee Near Nashville."

1. John Crawford was the son of Robert Crawford, brother of Jackson's uncle, James Crawford.
2. Not found.

Account with A. Jackson, Watson & Company for Distillery

December 30, 1802–February 15, 1803

Watson and Jackson in acpt with Andrew Jackson		Dr.
Decbr. 30th 1802	To 07½ Bushels corn furnished distillery from its commencement to this date by A.J. @ 2/ pr. Bushel	2.50⅔
	To 14½ Bushels Rye Do. Do. @ 3/	7.25
	To 1 Dollar paid Thomas Rucker for corn	1.00
January 2nd	To 2 Bushels Rye @ 3/ pr. Bushel	1.00
1803 3	To 7½ Bushels Rye @ 3/ pr. Bushel	3.75
16 & 18th	To 5 Do. Do. @ 3/ Do.	2.50
21st	To 2½ Do. Do. @ 3/ Do.	1.25
28th	To 12½ Do. Do. @ 3/ Do.	6.25
February 15th	To 43½ Do. Do. @ 3/ Do. furnished	21.75
	Finding a distiller & distilling 499—2 qrts. & pint of whiskey, @ the 1/5 gallon—99¾ gallons @ 4/6	74.72
	wood furnished for the distillery from the 25th of December untill the day of april say 16 cords @ 4/6 pr. Cord	12.0
	To finding Horses & Grinding 284 bushels corn on my mill, at double Toll—say ¼ bushel is 14. @ 2/	28.16⅔
	To Grinding 87½ Bushels Rye and finding horses @ double Toll say ¼—21¾ Bushels @ 3/	10.87½
	To the use of Two Stills & 21 Stands, for the season and 4 Tight Barrels	
	To Halling 187 Bushels of corn from Thomas Ruckers purchased for the use of the Stills Say Two days and finding Team @ 350/100 pr. day	7.00
	Paid William Irby for Setting Stills	5.00

Whiskey made, 370 gallons Sent to Store
47¼ Do. paid Thos Rucker for 187 Bushel of corn made use of in the distillery
82¼ gallons made use of by A. Jackson

499½

Grain furnished,	187.	Bushels corn from Thomas Rucker
By A. Jackson	07½	Do. Do.
By Thos. Watson	90	
	284½	
By A. Jackson	87½	Bushels Rye
	372	

AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1803

From Charles Wright[1]

Campbell's Station 12th Jany. 1803.

Sir

I had the honor of receiving your letter[2] relative to the Returns of the Militia of Tennessee, which I now have the pleasure to inform you are preparing for the different Brigades. A few days since the Governor received from the Secretary of War the form of a General Return, Comprehending, the Genl. Staff, Infantry Cavalry, Artillery, and Riflemen, together with all the Arms, accoutrements and Camp equepage belonging to those different Corps, but as a number of those troops are unknown here, I would suppose that it would not be necessary to take any notice of them in the return. However the Secretary appears to be anxious that those forms should govern, I will make them out in that way, and leave the Columns blank where we have none of those spaces of troops to fill them up.

By the next post I shall forward the necessary blanks to the Brigadier Genl's.

I have the Honor to be with much respect Sir yr. most ob st.

Charles Wright

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Major General Andrew Jackson Davidson County, Mero District."

1. Charles Wright, a native of Maryland, served in the U. S. Army, 1792–1800, and was a lieutenant at Southwest Point in 1797. He married Jane Campbell, daughter of David Campbell, the soldier (Heitman, *Register*, I, 1061–62; Banker, "Southwest Point," 69; Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 392).

2. Not found.

From Thomas B. Craighead[1]

Springhill Jan. 14th 1803

Dear Sir

I recieved yours[2] and am very uneasy on account of your resignation of your place in the board of trustees and the rather because your opinion coincides exactly with my own. The period is just now arriving too in which

literate characters alone can be of much use in the board The management of the property must surely be committed to the charge of some person who Shall be paid for his services. In reviewing the journals you are presented with little else but orders never complied with and blank reports. The term of fifteen years has raised but little more perhaps not so much as five hundred dollars. The business of the trustees hereafter if a school be set up according to general expectation will be to direct the course of studies vacancies examinations and the like and especially to attend at the last to stimulate both master and scholar by the motives of interest and ambition. Judge MacNary has talked of resigning also Perhaps these considerations may induce you to reconsider the matter and persuade you to attend on the last Saturday in this month at Mr. John Walker's. Should you and others whom I value withdraw from the board my feelings will prompt me to follow your example. I am Dear Sir with esteem and respect Yours

Thomas B. Craighead

P.S. I will thank you to Send my by the bearer Mr. Cannon More's journal[3] while in France at the time of the trial and execution of the King. I do not know the number of volumes but I presume you have by this time Satisfied yourself with it. I am directed by Doctor Barry[4] to make this application as it belongs to him though lent to you by Mr. Huf who has no further claim upon it. I would send you several books I borrowed from you but the bearer cannot carry them

TBC

N.B The board Sits at Mr. J. Walkers on the last Saturd. Inst.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "General Andrew Jackson Judge By Mr. Cannon."

1. Thomas B. Craighead (1750–1825), a Presbyterian minister and a native of Pennsylvania, immigrated to Davidson County from North Carolina in 1784 and in the following year helped found Davidson Academy. Craighead became first president of the school and continued to head its successor, Cumberland College, until his resignation in 1809. Jackson was a member of the board of trustees of Davidson Academy, 1791–1805 (*North Carolina Acts*, 1785, Ch. XXIX; Clayton, *Davidson County*, 76, 131, 254–55; University of Nashville, *List of Trustees and History*, Nashville, 1892, pp. 3, 10; see Appointment to the Board of Davidson Academy, October 8, 1791).

2. Not found.

3. John Moore, *A Journal during a Residence in France, from the Beginning of August, to the Middle of December, 1792. To Which is Added, an Account of the Most Remarkable Events that Happened at Paris from that Time to the Death of the Late King of France*, 2 vols. (London, 1793–94).

4. Redmond Dillon Barry, a native of Ireland, practiced medicine in Liverpool before immigrating to America, where he settled first in North Carolina. He later moved to Kentucky and read law under John C. Breckinridge. Barry finally settled in Sumner County, where he pioneered in the cultivation of blue grass and blooded stock and introduced the thoroughbred race horse Gray Medley to the Cumberland area (Cisco, *Sumner County*, 220–21).

Account of Expenditures for Fruit Trees

Feby 2nd 1803

1803	Gen. Andrew Jackson to M[atthew] Figures		Dr.
March 5th	To 500 Apple Trees @ 9d.		£ 18..15
Feby 24th	Cr. By Cash recd. of You	£ 3..15	
March 5	By do. do. of Mr. Winston	12.. 3	
		15..18	15..18
	Ballance due		£ 2..17
	Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Estate of Charles Gilliam Dr.		Dr.
1803			
Feby 2nd	To 5 Rows of Peach Trees		$ 5.
	5 Rows do. do.		5
	Ballance[1] do. do.		6
			16..
			9. 50
			25. 50[2]

AD, TNJ-Stanley Horn Coll. The last entry in the list of items purchased from Gilliam's estate, a "Small Nursery do. do. @ $2," has been crossed out.

1. The reference is probably to a weighing instrument rather than to the balance of peach trees. The court record of the sale of Gilliam's estate lists "A ballance 6 Dollars" among Jackson's purchases (T-Davidson County Wills and Inventories, II, 303–304).
2. The figures "9.50" and "25.50" are in Jackson's hand.

Petition to the United States Congress

February 12, 1803

The Honourable the Senate, and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled.

The remonstrance of Andrew Jackson, of the State of Tennessee, Sheweth that on the first day of December, Seventeen hundred and Ninety nine, your remonstrant, obtaind lincence, to work Two Stills,[1] for the Space of One year, from the said first day of December, One Still Capacity One Hundred & Twenty Seven Gallons, the other Seventy Gallons, that on the Night of the first Monday of June Eighteen Hundred, the Still House of your remonstrant, was Consum'd with fire, with upwards of three Hundred Gallons of whiskey, and the said Stills rendered entirely unfit for use, and of no value, and were Never made use off after in the distillery of your re-

monstrant, your remonstrant paid up the Tax due to the first monday in June, which was about Six Months, and was of Opinion (and that founded on reason and Justice) that the duties would Cease to exist, at the period, of time, the Stills were rendered unfit for Service, these Ideas, Corresponded, with those of John Overton Esqr. Supervisor for the District of Tennessee, thro whom your remonstrant apply'd for relief, furnishing him with due proof of the distillery, being burnt, and the Stills rendered unfit for Service, (which proof is hereto Annex'd, and transmitt'd,) having no doubt but the Secretary of Treasury, would direct, the Account to be Credited, for the Tax becoming due, after the said first monday of June, as the Supervisor had examind the proof, and allow'd a proportionate, deduction, which will appear by the Supervisors endorsement, on the back of the (Duplicate) Affidavits, your remonstrant had no doubt, but a power to grant relief, in Such Cases, was lodg'd in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, or in Some other department, of the Government, he could not believe that the united States, would draw Money, from the misfortunes, of her Citizens, and Neglect to lodge that Necessary power in the hands of Some officer, of Government, to grant relief, where Justice required it, with these impressions, your remonstrant, rested Satisfied, that the Secretary of Treasury upon a view of the proof, would exercise the power, which Justice so imperiously required, and have directed, a Credit as before Stated, But now So it is, that the Collector has Call'd for the Tax Accrued, after the first monday of June as aforesaid, with threats of *distress*. your remonstrant Compell'd to pay the Sum demanded, which is inconsistant with Strict honesty, and Justice, and now prays that a General law, may be pass'd, granting relief to all persons Situated as your remonstrant, by Compelling the Collectors to refund, what they have Collected the duties Accruing, On Stills after they have been rendered unfit for use in manner aforesaid; and your remonstrant as in duty bound, Shall &c. &c.

Andrew Jackson

ENCLOSURE: AFFIDAVITS OF JACKSON AND SAMUEL OLIPHINT

State of Tennessee January 3, 1801

On this third day of January Eighteen hundred and one personally came—Andrew Jackson, before me Thomas Hutchings a Justice of the peace in and for the county of Davidson, who being first duly Sworn deposeth and Saith, that on the night of the first monday in June last past, his Still house got burnt down, in which was consumed, upwards of three hundred gallons Whiskey, all his cooper ware and his Stills rendered entirely unfit for use inasmuch as the caps and worms were almost entirely destroyed by the heat, and falling in of the roof and timber, and this deponant further Saith that the Said Stills have not Since been made use off in the distillery. Sworn to and Subscribed the day and year first above written before me

Thomas Hutchings J P Signed Andrew Jackson

On this third day of January Eighteen hundred and one came Samuel Oliphint before me Thomas Hutchings a Justice of the peace in and for the county of Davidson who being first Sworn, deposeth and Saith—that as well as he this deponant recollects, on the night of the first monday in June last past the distillery of Andrew Jackson got burnt down in which was a great quantity of whiskey and that the Stills of the Said Andrew by the burning and falling in of the timber, were rendered entirely unfit for Service, the caps and worms, being almost entirely destroyed, and this deponant further Saith that the Said Stills has not been made use of Since in the distillery of the Said Andrew, Sworn to and Subscribed the day and date first above written before me

Thomas Hutchings J P Signed Saml. Oliphint

I Thomas Hutchings a Justice of the peace in and for the county of Davidson do certify that the within is a Just and true duplicate of the affidavits of Andrew Jackson and Samuel Oliphint Taken before me this third day of January Eighteen hundred and one. Test.

Thomas Hutchings J P

DS, DNA-RG 233, U. S. House of Representatives, 7 Cong., Petitions and Memorials, Committee on Claims (Drawer 2). Endorsed: "Petition of *Andw. Jackson* 12th February, 1803. referred to the Committee of Claims. 19th February, 1803 Report made, considered and prayer of the petition rejected." Enclosure, partial text, Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 57–58. Endorsed: "Jackson & Oliphants afidavit, a Duplicate Exd. and allowed by a proportionate deduction J O Feb. 1st 1802." The enclosure is in Jackson's hand.

1. From 1798 through 1801 Jackson was listed in the records of internal revenue collector John Overton as the owner of two stills, capacity 197 gallons. In 1801 Jackson reported a reduced capacity of 139 gallons for two stills (John Overton's Record of Distillers, 1795–1802, T-Jacob McGavock Dickinson Papers).

Agreement with John and Robert Allen

February 28, 1803

Memorandum of an agreement made between Jno. & Robert Allin[1] of the one part and Andw. Jackson & Company of the other part Witnesseth that the said John & Robert has agreed to Deliver unto said Jackson & Company, three thousand three hundred weight of Good merchantable Gined Cotton for which the said Jackson & Company agrees to pay on or before the first day of July next, the Sum of thirteen Dollars for each & every Hundred weight so Delivered at Majr. Dixons Gin.[2] The Cotton already Bailed say three Bails to be Delivered at Capt. Harts Landing. The said Jackson & Company paying for the Bails already Bailed half a dollar for the rope one Dollar & an half for Bailing each Bail & one quarter of a Dollar pr

yard for each yard of Linnin yard wide made use of in Bailing the said three Bails. & the said John & Robert doth agree to furnish the said Jackson & Company with Rope to Bail the Cotton Delivered Loose at Majr. Dixons as afforesaid at half a Dollar for each Bail & yard wide Linnin at one quarter Dollar per yard. The price of which Linnin & Cordage & Bailing said three Bails are to be paid at the time Stipulate for the payment of the Cotton. In Witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & seals this 28th day of February 1803

Test A. Jackson & Company
Jno L Martin

DS, ICHi-AJ Coll. Endorsed in Jackson's hand: "Cotton recd. agreable to within contract and the obligation cancelled A. Jackson Watson & Co."

1. John and Robert Allen of Smith County (T-Smith County Court Minute Book, II, 84; *BDAC*).

2. Tilmon Dixon of Dixon Springs in Smith County owned one of the first cotton gins in Middle Tennessee (Putnam, *Middle Tennessee*, 585).

To Rachel Jackson

New Port March 22nd 1803

My Love,

I am thus far on my way to Knoxville from Jonesborough, and being about to part with Colo. Christmas, who has promised to call and deliver some garden seeds, and this letter to you I write, fully impressed with a belief that the letter and garden Seeds will be handed you.

There are a variety of Seeds and as large quantities of Each as I could obtain. If there Should be any to Spare of any kind sent—I have Said to Colo. Christmas that you would divide with him.

On the 15th Instant, in Jonesborough Mr. Rawlings[1] Stable was Set on fire, It and Two more Stables were burnt down and four horses. with great Exertions and the calmness of the night the other buildings were saved. During this distressing Scene I was agreat deal Exposed, having nothing on but my Shirt. I have caught a verry bad cold which has Settled on my lungs, occasioned a bad cough and pain in my breast. It was with the utmost Exertion I saved my horse from the flames. Not untill I made the third attempt before I could force him into the passage, you may Easily Judge the anxiety created by Seeing the poor animals, in danger. I will write you from Knoxville—and would write you more fully, but the Colo. has promised to call, from whom you can receive all the information that I could give. I wish you to Say to Mr. Gowery[2] that I wish my cotton planted between the 15th and 25th of april. I hope the apple trees have been safely brought, and planted.[3] I have been afraid that they received injury from frost, from the verry severe frosts that fell about that time. I hope it has been in his power, to make your time more agreable with the Servants, I also hope that he has

brought Aston to a perfect State of obedience. I have not heard a Single Syllable from you since I left home. I hope you have enjoyed and is now enjoying health—and may health and happiness surround you untill I have the pleasure of Seeing you, is the Sincere wish of your affectionate Husband.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, CSmH-Huntington Misc.; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 64–65.

1. Moses Rawlings owned a tavern in Jonesboro (Pollyanna Creekmore, comp., "Early East Tennessee Taxpayers," ETHS*P*, XXVI [1954], 73n).
2. H. Gowyer (Goer, Gowery) was Jackson's overseer at this time (Receipt from H. Gowyer, December 22, 1803).
3. See Account of Expenditures for Fruit Trees, February 2, 1803.

From Thomas Watson

Davidson County March 27 1803

Dear Sir

I was favoured with yours[1] by Post from Dixons Spring, Informing me that you had purchased 3380 weight of Cotten from two Mr. Allen also 833⅓ weight from Maj. Dixon which I have got, that from Dixon Spring I suppose we Shall get by the time we Start our last Boat which will be the tenth day of April. we Started a boat the Sixteenth Instant containing our hundred and fifty Bails which weighed Some better than forty five thousand. I intend making it up fifty thousand for Messrs. Deaderick & Tatum. Mr. Hutchings will go down with the next Boat which we shall start on Thursday next in order to have his business fixed against our Last Boat gets down, so that he may return in time to meet you. We Shall fall Short of our calculations I am afraid we shall not get one hundred thousand, but shall use my best endeavours to get that quantity. Mr. George Smith[2] crop which I calculated certainly on we Shall not get, he has sold to Hadley & Boylin's at fifteen dollars fifty cent ℔ Hundred as I have been informed. Also several other crops fall short of what they calculated on, Mr. Goer's[3] attend very well as yet to your farm. I am in hopes he will answer your purpose, I shall Start to Virginia the Seventeenth day of April—and shall endeavour to get back by the time our goods get round. I will be glad you would write to me after you get to Philadelphia, direct your Letters to be Left at Prince Edward Court House. I remain your friend and Hbl. Svt.

Thos. Watson

A memorandum of a few things
½ doz. Umburillers
a few fashable Lady Hatts
½ doz. pair Saddle bags
1 Small Sword for Capt. Mosley cost about
$15 fixed with a Belt

a few red feather
Do. Do. Black Do.
½ doz. Coffee mills
3 Bell mettle skillets
History of Tom Jones
Waffle Irons

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Knoxville Hond by Mr. J. Coffee."

1. Not found.

2. George Smith (1776–1849), son of Daniel Smith of Sumner County, graduated from Yale University and was a surveyor, planter, and lawyer. He served in the state senate, 1801–1805. He married Tabitha Donelson, Rachel's niece (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 680; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 4, 7).

3. H. Gowyer.

Agreement with Francis Preston

April 11, 1803

Articles of agreement made and concluded on between Francis Preston[1] of Washington County & State of Virginia of the one part and Andrew Jackson of Davidson County and State of Tennessee of the other. Witnesseth that the said Preston hath this day sold unto the said Jackson twelve Tons and half of Bar iron assorted as is customary at ironworks except that of Waggon tire and lieu thereof to substitute plow moulds, to wit eighteen plow moulds to each Ton & two setts of sledgehammers & Crowbars. And the said Twelve tons and a half of Bar iron so assorted the said Preston is to deliver at the boatyard at the North fork of Holston on or before the twenty fifth day of December next, for and in consideration of which the said Jackson agrees & hereby binds himself to pay unto the said Francis Preston or order one hundred and sixty Dollars per ton on the twenty fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and four in the City of Philadelphia As Witness our hands and seals this eleventh day of April eighteen hundred and three.

Witness
Jno. Coffee
John Hardeman

Frans. Preston
Andrew Jackson

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2).

1. Francis Preston (1765–1836) owned ironworks near Abingdon and also mined and processed salt in the area. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates and in Congress, 1791–97 (*BDAC*; see AJ to Francis Preston, September 13, 1803).

To Nathan Davidson[1]

Nashville April 18th 1803

Sir,

We send you enclosed invoice of our Cotton, containing, One hundred & thirty three Bales, which we wish you to take charge of for us, and would wish you to Sell at Orleans if you can get Eighteen dollars pr. Hundred. if you cannot, we wish you to give such directions, as you think will command the best price at Liverpool. the nett proceeds we wish placed to the credit of Messrs. Stothart & Bell.

We are with respect your Hble. Servants

(Signed) A. Jackson & Co.

N.B. If it should be necessary to put a shipping mark on the Bales more than we have, you will please to direct Mr. Hutchings to assist and do it.

(signed) A. J. & Co.

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3), enclosed in Boggs & Davidson to AJ, October 7, 1803. Enclosure not found.

1. Nathan Davidson was the New Orleans representative of the Philadelphia mercantile firm of Boggs & Davidson (Boggs & Davidson to AJ, August 2, 1803; see also Nathan Davidson to Thomas Watson and AJ, June 3, 1803, and July 14, 1804, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 3).

Statement of Accounts with Philadelphia Merchants

May, 1803

Amount of goods Bott. In Philadelphia May 1803 for Lebanon Store

James Darrah	$96. 5.	
Knox & Deas		℔ 25..12..11
Kelleys (Shoes)		20..15.. 2½
Henry Toland		58..18..11
Seth Craig		46..00.. 9
Morrel & Son	$85.83.	
Beckham & Rees		306..13.. 6
Meeker Denman & Co		153..11.. 9
John Jackson		64..18..
Boggs & Davidson		255..14.. 7

John Conrad & Co		42..15.. 9
Elisha Fisher & Co		196..15.. 8½
	$3125.75	£1172.. 3.. 1
M & son	85.83	
Darrah	96. 5	
	$3307.63	

AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71).

Account with Joseph Anthony

Mr. A. Jackson — Philadelphia 5th May 1803

Bot. of Jos. Anthony

2 Gilt Mounted Small Swords & belts	32.
A pair of Gold Epaulets	24
	56
1 Thimble	—.50
	56.50

Receiv'd payment in full

Joseph Anthony

ADS, ICHi-AJ Coll.

To Samuel Meeker

Philadelphia May 5th 1803

Mr. John Jordan,[1] will forward to the Store of Andrew Jackson Watson & Co. in Davidson County—three thousand weight of hard laid three quarter cordage, four cabals of Sixty feet Each for fastening Boats, one Gross of Bed cords, and one Gross plowlines Together with ten pounds Twine, Suitable for Sewing Bailing on Cotton, amount of which is Estimated at four hundred and Twenty five Dollars.

Sir, Please let John Jourdan Junr. have Merchandize to the amount—of four hundred and Twenty five Dollars and place the amount to the account of your Humble Servants

A Jackson Watson & Co.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). This document is in Jackson's hand.

1. John Jordan of Lexington, Ky., was a dealer of bagging and cordage for cotton bales (John Jordan to John Coffee, November 7, 1803, and March 19, 1804, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers).

To Rachel Jackson

Redstone old Fort 30 miles above
Pittsburgh May 26th 1803

My Love.

On the 16th Instant I reached this place—and have been waiting here since that time for Mr. Coffee[1] Mr. Deaderick and the waggons with the goods. I came on from Philadelphia the 10th (Leaving Mr. Deaderick and Mr. Coffee with the goods that we were obliged to Ship to Baltimore Owing to the high price of Waggonage) to prepare Boats and have them ready to receive our goods so that no delay might happen. Mr. Coffee has Just reached me and informs, that Owing to a delay of the Packetts in which our goods were shipped they did not reach Baltimore untill the 20th. This will occassion a delay of at least ten days as we cannot expect to leave Pittsburgh before the 8th of June—and to reach the falls of Ohio the 14th or 15th. Human exertion may do much but cannot command the gods. I have made use of industry, but still anxious as I am to reach home, must reconcile myself to delay and disappointment. The only consolation, that I have agood assortment, and I believe to a tittle your memorandom is complyed with except a carpett, which could not be had without more cash than I had. I have the pleasure to inform you that I am perfectly restored to health, from a cold, that I caught at the fire in Jonesborough I had every right to believe that it had brought on a confirmed consumption, my lungs is perfectly restored, and I enjoy more strength and better health than I have for years, But I dread a water passage. I have wrote of this days date[2] to Mr Hutchings, and directed Major Tatum to send this and his to you. It is of importance to me that he should receive it immediately, If Johney should not be with you send Charles with it to him immediately. I have a great deal that I wish to say to you, but finding that it would exceed the bounds of a letter I omit it until I see you. I can only say and when I do say it, it is only for your eye alone, that we will I believe get the Wabash Saline. If we do, my hope is that it will place me above the frowns or smiles of fortune.

I have a hope that the Negro wench, that I bought at Holston has reached you. I further hope that gowery[3] has behaved well—and my farm will be in a good State when I reach home. Accept of the best wishes of a Tender and affectionate Husband for your health and happiness, from yours

Andrew Jackson

ALS, MH-Autograph File. Addressed: "Mrs. Rachel Jackson Nashville Tennessee"; endorsed in unidentified hand: "Brownsville 27th May 1803."

1. John Coffee (1772–1833), of North Carolina, moved to Davidson County in 1798 and first appears in Jackson's correspondence in 1803, when he was operating a store and a cotton gin at Haysborough and was farming and running flatboats in the river trade. In 1804 Coffee became Jackson's partner in the Clover Bottom business comprising a store, tavern,

boatyard, and racetrack. In 1809 he married Rachel's niece Mary Donelson. Coffee served with Jackson in the Creek War, in the capture of Pensacola, and in the Battle of New Orleans. For much of his life he was a highly successful land speculator in both Tennessee and Alabama. In 1819 he settled his family near Florence, Ala., and devoted an increasing amount of time to the affairs of his plantation. While Coffee was always willing to promote Jackson's political ambitions, he never sought elective office for himself; of all of Jackson's friends, Coffee probably had the greatest and most enduring influence over him (Gordon T. Chappell, "The Life and Activities of General John Coffee," *THQ*, I [1942], 125–46).

2. Not found.
3. H. Gowyer.

From Nathan Davidson

New Orleans June 3 [1803]

Gentlemen,

I had the pleasure to address you from Natchez,[1] Your boats have arrived here and are discharging on board the Vessels, for Liverpool, but am Sorry to inform you that the bottom-bow of one of the boats is so much damaged that it is unfit to Ship, the Cotton & bagging is So much damaged that, it must have been done early in her voage. or owing to their not being enough of Dunnage at the bottom of the boat, it is So rotten that it all falls apart on moving. I intend to have all that is good of it Repacked, & dispose'd of as in my judgment Shall be best for your interest, I will render you an accurate acct. of it; as Soon as I can have it arranged, I Shall leave this in about ten Days, at farthest I think; meantime I am Gentlemen With Much Respect Your Obt. Servant

N. Davidson

Messrs. Watson & Jackson
near Nashville

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Year date was determined by reference to letter of A. Jackson & Co. to Nathan Davidson, April 18, 1803, which mentions shipping of cargo.

1. Not found.

From Lemuel Henry[1]

Washington County M. T.[2] June the 14th 1803

Sir

my remote situation is the only appoligy I can offer for my delay in transmitting to you the Inclosed. I suppose you Lernt from my Letter[3] dated at Natchez, that I was there when I received Yours,[4] It was the Latter end of March when I arrived at Washington County where I found Mr. Knox in a State of Intoxication, so that It was a considerable time, before I had an oppertunity to see him in such a situation as I thought advisable to address him on the subject of your Letter. However when I found an

oppertunity I succeeded as you see. I was uneasy at witholding it so Long from a man It gives me so much pleasure to serve. Mr. Garrard[5] in passing this way from New Orleens to Kentucky has afforded me the first oppertunity of conveying to you the inclosed

I did not think it necessary to attest the order as Mr. Knoxes signature is remarkable and well known, but should a probate be necessary my Deposition can be had at any time by applying at Washington Court hous M. T.

please to make my compliments acceptable to Mrs. Jackson and all our friends.

Mrs. Henry and myself are well and I remain Sir Your friend and very humble servent

Lemuel Henry

ENCLOSURE: ROBERT KNOX TO HUGH TORRENCE AND JOHN SHARP

Gentlemen Hugh Torrence & John Sharp April 17th 1803

Pay To Mr. Leech.

The price of the horse furnished Mr. Thomas Edwards in the year Ninty Seven to carry to Andrew Jackson the two Negroes boys Sandy and charles—and discharge Mr. Edwards from any demands you have against him on that account. and Should the money be paid by Mr. Edwards on Mr. Jackson repay the same to Andrew Jackson out of my part of the Estate and charge the same to my account, and oblige your Hbl. Serv.

R. Knox

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honourable Andrew Jackson Nashville Tennessee pr. Mr. Garrard." The enclosure is mainly in Jackson's hand; "Hugh Torrence & John Sharp,' and the signature were written by Knox.

1. Lemuel Henry was a lawyer in the Mississippi Territory in 1803 ("Thomas H. Williams to the Secretary of the Treasury, Jany. 2. 1807," Carter, *Territorial Papers*, V, 493–94).
2. Mississippi Territory.
3. Not found.
4. Not found.
5. John M. Garrard was the son of James Garrard, governor of Kentucky. He was associated with Jackson in training race horses at Clover Bottom (Clay, *Henry Clay Papers*, I, 250n; see also Clover Bottom Account Books, November 25, 1805, to May 1806, THLA).

To Robert Hays

Hunters Hill July 4th 1803

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your note[1] by Stockley, informing, of a contract between John Davidson and John Hays, for which you were Security—that afterwards Mr. Davidson in a contract, with Mr. Hutchings left money in his hands to pay the debt, which it is supposed he has omitted

to do, Being fully acquainted, with the nature of that transaction, I will State the case concisely fifty dollars the Ballace of the Price of Matt. due by J. H. to J. D. was left, to be paid to John Hays on acpt. of Jno. D. which money I myself paid long ago in Nashville to John Hays. If the debt is not creditted for that Sum, It, ought, and perhaps something more that Jno. H. had paid Mr. Hays before but of this I am not certain. It is out of my power to See Mr. Hays to day. I have wrote him on the Subject—and requested him to come to the Store. Mr. Taitte is obliged to go up to Sumner Court today as a witness and I am obliged to be in the Store—but you may rest assured that John Hutchings has paid every cent to John Hays that he ought to have paid or was bound to pay on account of Jno. Davidson. With compliments to your lady & family, believe me to be with Esteem and Respect yr mo ob Serv.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers. Addressed: "Colonel Robert Hays."

1. Not found.

From John and Robert Allen

Dixons Spring July 5th 1803

Gentleman

We Shall be under the Necessity of calling on you betwixt now and the 18th Instant for the amount of our Cotten Deliverd By your orders to John L. Martin[1] betwixt three & four thousand Weight[2] as We Start for Philadelphia about that time We Shall Rely on you being prepard for us in the mean time we Should like to hear from you

We are With much Regard your Humb. Servts.

John & Robt. Allen

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Jackson & Wattson Merchants Galatin attention of Mr. Davis"; endorsed with calculation of 3380 pounds at 13¢ totaled $439.40.

1. John L. Martin was commissioned sheriff of Smith County in 1800 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 50).

2. This is the cotton named in the Agreement with John and Robert Allen, February 28, 1803.

From Archibald Roane

Knoxville 10th July 1803

Dear Sir,

I congratulate you on your Safe arrival It is true that there is a great ferment here as well as in your Country respecting the Election[1] I have sent you inclosed a Copy of the letter to Glasgow, and also of Carter's Affidavit.[2]

The Affidavit was made at the instance of Mr. Martin to show that he had delivered all the papers in his possession, and tho' Sufficient for that purpose does not contain all the facts which he stated respecting the transaction.

The file alluded to in the Affdavit as delivered to me contains 175 papers purporting to be Locations for 640 Acres each. 165 of which appear to be for John Sevier. They appear to be all in the same hand writing. all dated 16th September 1779 and numbered from 1634 to 1808 inclusive

I have not time to write more at present

I am Sir yours Sincerely

Archibald Roane

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 65. Addressed: "Honble. Andrew Jackson Mero District"; endorsed: "South West Point 15th July 1803." Enclosures missing (see n.2).

1. This refers to the race for governor of Tennessee between Archibald Roane, the incumbent, and John Sevier, who had held the office three terms, 1796–1801. Hostility had developed between the two since Roane cast his vote for Jackson in the election for major general of the Tennessee militia, thus breaking a tie between him and Sevier. The gubernatorial campaign of 1803 developed into a bitter political struggle involving Jackson's accusation of land fraud against Sevier. Sevier won the election (Driver, *John Sevier*, 145–55).

2. A copy of John Sevier's letter to James Glasgow, November 11, 1795, and of John Carter's affidavit, February 16, 1802, are included in AJ to Benjamin Bradford, July 19, 1803.

From Thomas Augustine Claiborne

Nashville July 14th 1803

Dear Sir,

It has been represented to me by a Gentleman of this place, that you should have observed publickly, when last in Nashville; that a character, who at present is a candidate to fill a Seat in the Assembly of this State, was canvasing & electioneering for Genl. Sevier, and to whom it was known that charges of a weighty nature was exhibited against Genl. Sevier, and of which he the said candidate was well aware that the said charges could be supported. I am Sir, a friend to Genl. Sevier, he is a man who has ever treated me with friendship & politeness, and to abandon a man to the fate of the malignant Tongue of Calumny without proof, is what I shall never countenance. Perhaps I hold in as much detestation as yourself, the character of a man, who appears unworthy of obtaining the countenance & support of his fellow Cityzens, yet possessing those sentiments: I never hurry myself into an indiscreet rash & hasty determination, because those that are hastily fraimed are Subject to deductions, that the calm operation of rational endowments will & must infallibly make I deny, Sir, in the most pointed and emphatic manner that the accusations above alluded too, were such as I had any knowledge of untill lately; And those were not supported in such a manner, as could possibly induce me to place any reliance on. In the interview, which I had the pleasure to have had with you, I did Suppose, that

the grounds on which I should give my vote, to Genl. Sevier, were Such, as aught to influence every mind, susceptable of emotions of gratitude & honor; as such I cannot withdraw or retract any favourable Sentiment I may have expressed, with respect to the election of Genl. Sevier. This much I will say & declare, that if Genl. Sevier has been guilty of any charge, that may be imputed to him as a crime, either in his private capacity or in his official one, that he shall forfeit not only my esteem but any little Services that I can possibly render him; in promoting his election to fill the Seat of the chief magistrate of this State. But to come more particularly to the Subject of this communication as I am unconscious of having been acquainted with the circumstances of those charges; I am unwilling to lie under any imputation on that score. You may have entertained that opinion, but you will only do me the justice to say, that this must be only the operation of surmise. I take this method of addressing you, in order to maintain & strengthen the good understanding that has so happily subsisted between us, & at the same time to request that you will inform me, if any, what foundation has existed to induce you, to have believed, that I would patronize a man, who was [un]worthy of it. It comes on now to say that I am a candidate myself; for a seat in the Legislature of this State. And how far the friendly sentiments I may have expressed relative to Genl. Sevier may operate against me, I know not—but as my integrity shall always prove unalterable, till the causes that gave birth to them, shall be either shaken or be untenable. I shall be inflexable enough to maintain them; And indeed although I might wish to be supported in the present election by yourself—I only wish it on the grounds that I merit it.

I remain very respectfully yr. ob. Sevt.

Thos. A. Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Hunters Hill Honor'd by Genl. Robertson."

From Archibald Roane

Knoxville July 15, 1803

To the Honorable David Campbell, Andrew Jackson, and Hugh Lawson White, Judges of the Superior courts of Law and Equity in and for the said State

The Sheriff of Knox County has certified to me that Stephen Duncan, Joseph Duncan[1] and John Childress are now confined in the Jail of Hamilton District on a charge of murder, and that he believes the Jail to be verry insufficient for the safe keeping of said prisoners

Therefore pursuant to the power vested in me by an act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled an act to amend an

act establishing courts of law and regulating the proceedings therein," I do hereby empower you or any one of you to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer[2] Pursuant to the thirty eighth Section of the aforesaid amendatory act.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed at Knoxville the 15, day of July 1803.

(Signed)
Archibald Roane

By the Governor
Wm. Maclin Secretary

MsC, T-Governors' Papers, Archibald Roane Coll.

1. In the *Tennessee Gazette*, June 1, 1803, and in several subsequent issues, Garrett Fitzgerald of Jackson County offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of Samuel Forrester and Joseph Duncan, whom he accused of the "barbarous and inhuman murder" of one of his female slaves.

2. Courts of oyer and terminer were extraordinary courts established for a limited time specifically to hear criminal cases in need of immediate prosecution. The act referred to by Roane empowered the governor to commission the judges of the superior court, or any one of them, to hold a court of oyer and terminer in cases where "offenders shall have been committed to, or imprisoned in the district jail, and the governor for the time being shall be of the opinion that there is a probability of an escape, or that the principles of justice or humanity require a speedy trial. . . ." (see St. George Tucker, ed., *Blackstone's Commentaries*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1803, V, 269–71; *Tenn. Acts*, 1801, Ch. XXVI).

To Benjamin J. Bradford[1]

Hunter's-Hill July 19, 1803

Mr. Bradford,

SHORTLY after my return from Philadelphia, I was dragged into a public political discussion in defence of the character of a man, which stood so high for probity and honesty, that I had supposed not even the shaft of calumny and malice would have attempted to wound it; it was no less than the character of *Archibald Roane* Esquire, the present governor of this State, which I was called upon to defend—I then stated that the facts alleged in his late letters, did exist and were susceptible of proof; and to support that statement I now come forward to exhibit to the public a part of the proofs upon which the charges mentioned in those letters against *General Sevier* rest, and if they should not prove sufficient to quiet the calumny against Governor Roane, they may be considered as only a preface to the publication of the whole record, the original files, and depositions that may be necessary to support the charges. But to do this is not my wish, as my only object is to exonerate Mr. Roane from the imputations maliciously circulated against him, and to prevent a character, charged with crimes of a deep dye, from ascending to the executive chair; an event which would wound the character of the State and reflect disgrace upon every good citizen in it. By the enemies of Mr. Roane it has

been alledged and promulgated, that he had stated in some letters to gentlemen in this part of the state, that certain documents in his possession proved John Sevier guilty of defrauding the state of North Carolina, by surreptitiously obtaining from that state, grants to a large quantity of vacant lands: that, *that* statement was false, and that he, Mr. Roane, had published these falsehoods against General Sevier, with an intention to destroy his character, prevent his election, and to build his own greatness on the ruin and downfall of his rival.

Having had a long acquaintance with Governor Roane, having sat upon the same bench with him as a judge for more than four years, I knew him to be a man of strict truth, I thought him unambitious, and my sincere belief is that he would not knowingly promulgate a falsehood against any man to raise himself to the highest pitch of official dignity; added to this knowledge of Mr. Roane, I had seen the documents alluded to, and had received particular information respecting them from Mr. John Carter entry-taker. A love of truth and respect for the welfare of my country, then compelled me to assert, that the charges stated to be contained in Mr. Roane's letters (for I have never seen one of them) were well founded & susceptible of convincing proof: First, that Carter's books were stolen or by some person destroyed, in or about the year 1795. Secondly, that among papers belonging to the office, were found soon after, "a file of papers purporting to be locations, to the amount of 175, of 640 acres each, 165 of which appear to be for John Sevier, all in the same hand writing, and all dated the 16th of September, 1779, and numbered from 1634 to 1808, inclusive." To shew that the books were destroyed and a file of fraudulent papers left in the office, I insert a certified copy of the oath of John Carter, entry taker, on his delivery of the papers of Carter's office to William Maclin, appointed a commissioner to receive them. A copy of this affidavit is left with the printer and is as follows:

I, JOHN CARTER, do solemnly swear that I have delivered all the papers belonging to the entry-office of Washington county, which has been in my possession since the books belonging to the said office were destroyed or stolen, unto William Maclin, a commissioner appointed to receive them, to the best of my knowledge and belief, except one file of papers purporting to be locations, which I have delivered to his excellency Governor Roane, which file I found amongst the papers of the said office about the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, and believe it did not originally belong to the office, but has been fraudulently put in. And I do further swear, that I do not know of any of the papers belonging to said entry-office to be in the possession of any other person.

[Signed] JOHN CARTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Willie Blount, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Knox and state of Tennessee, this 16th day of February, 1802.

[Signed] WILLIE BLOUNT.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original affidavit filed in the office of the secretary of the state of Tennessee.

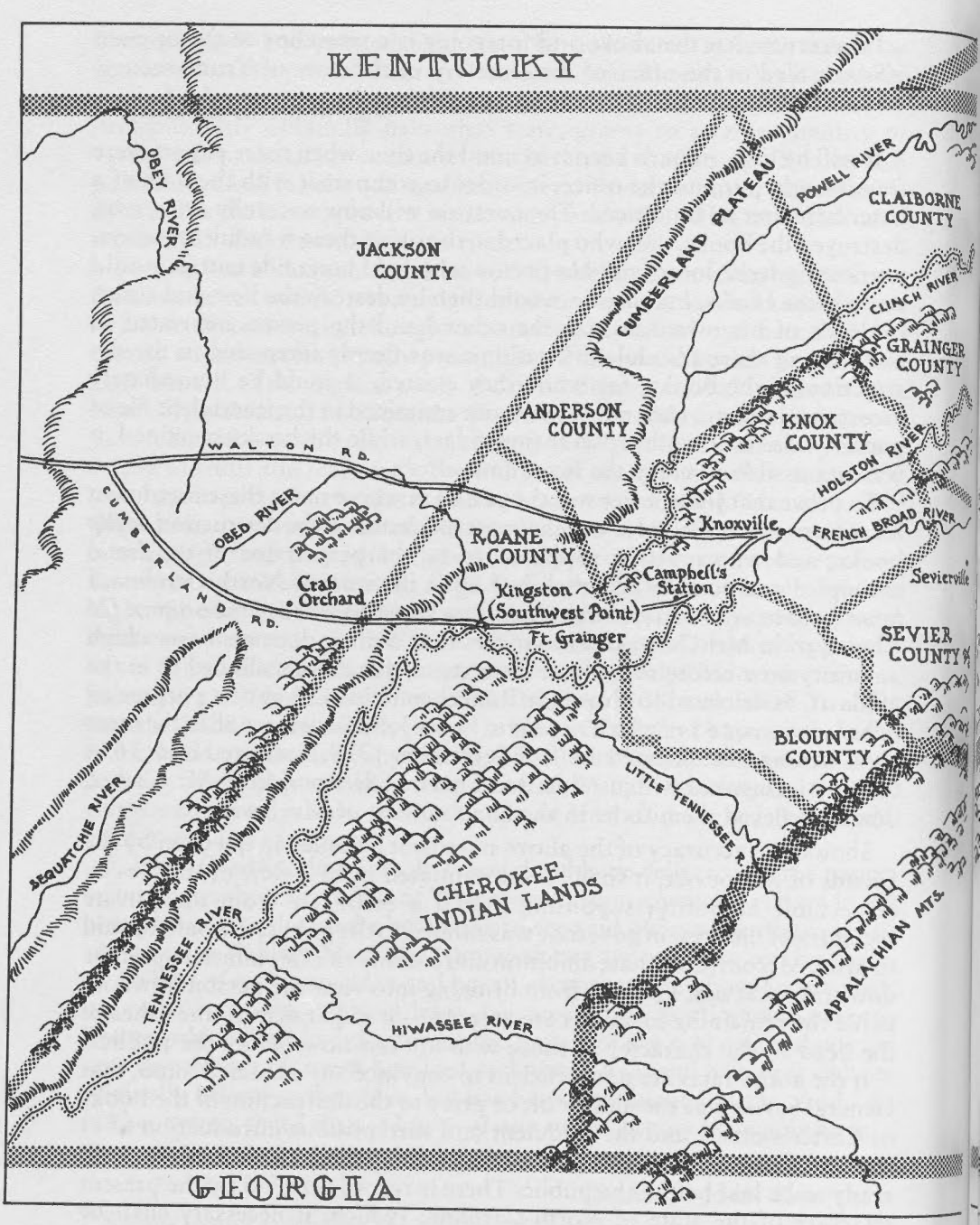
WM. MACLIN, secretary.

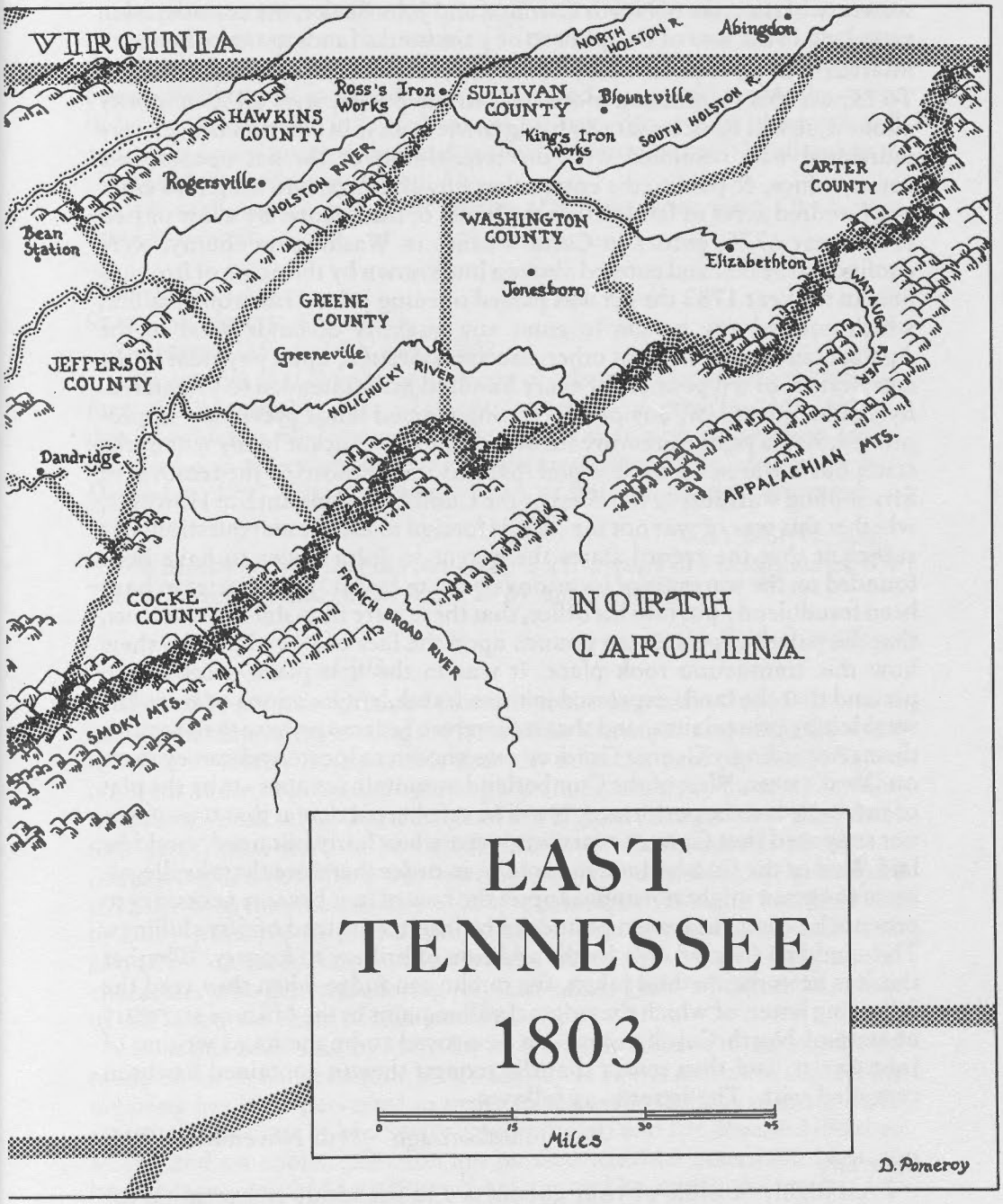
It will be important to keep it in mind the time when these papers were fraudulently put into the office, in order to compare it with the date of a letter hereafter to be noticed. The question will now naturally arise, who destroyed the books, and who placed in the office these fraudulent papers, purporting to be locations? No person who held bona fide entries would destroy the books, because he would thereby destroy the best and surest evidence of his own title. On the other hand the person interested in introducing these fraudulent locations, was deeply interested in the destruction of the books; for while they existed, it could be immediately ascertained that no such entries as those contained in the fraudulent file of papers, were ever made upon them; in fact, while the books remained, it was impossible to carry the fraud into effect.

To prove that John Sevier was the person in whose name these fraudulent locations were made, who was the most interested in the destruction of the books, and who must be supposed to be the perpetrator of the fraud attempted and actually accomplished upon the state of North Carolina, I must recur to my own memory from a view heretofore had of the original file alluded to in Mr. Carter's affidavit and to a written document from high authority now before me, which letter states that the file alluded to in the affidavit, as delivered to Governor Roane, contains 175 papers purporting to be locations, 165 of which appear to be for John Sevier; are all in the same hand writing, and all dated the 16th September 1779, numbered from 1634 to 1808 inclusive. I will just add that I have understood from Mr. Carter, that he believed them to be in the hand writing of Mr. Sevier.

Should the accuracy of the above statement be called in question by the friends of Mr. Sevier, it shall be substantiated from a view of the files by respectable authority; supposing that if a certificate from the private secretary of the present governor was offered to the public, it would be said to proceed from inordinate ambition and a desire to exalt himself upon the downfall of Sevier. I refrain from bringing into view the person in whose name the remaining locations are entered[2]—it might disturb the ashes of the dead or the character of those who are not now before the public.

If the above facts are not sufficient to convince any unbiased mind, that General Sevier was the author of, or privy to the destruction of the books of Carter's office, and the fradulent and surreptitious introduction of at least 165 papers purporting to be locations, there is still further proof ready to be laid before the public. There is record certified by the present secretary of the state of North-Carolina, (which, if necessary shall be published) proving that lands have been granted to John Sevier, founded upon these identical warrants, by the state of North-Carolina, and also proving that by a fraudulent collusion between James Glasgow, late


KENTUCKY
OBEY RIVER
JACKSON COUNTY
CUMBERLAND PLATEAU
POWELL RIVER
CLAIBORNE COUNTY
CLINCH RIVER
GRAINGER COUNTY
ANDERSON COUNTY
KNOX COUNTY
HOLSTON RIVER
WALTON RD.
OBED RIVER
CUMBERLAND RD.
ROANE COUNTY
Knoxville
FRENCH BROAD RIVER
Sevierville
Crab Orchard
Kingston (Southwest Point)
Campbell's Station
Ft. Grainger
SEVIER COUNTY
BLOUNT COUNTY
LITTLE TENNESSEE R.
SEQUATCHIE RIVER
CHEROKEE INDIAN LANDS
TENNESSEE RIVER
HIWASSEE RIVER
APPALACHIAN MTS.
GEORGIA


VIRGINIA
NORTH HOLSTON R.
Abingdon
Ross's Iron Works
SULLIVAN COUNTY
Blountville
SOUTH HOLSTON R.
HAWKINS COUNTY
King's Iron Works
CARTER COUNTY
Rogersville
HOLSTON RIVER
Bean Station
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Elizabethton
Jonesboro
GREENE COUNTY
WATAUGA RIVER
Greeneville
JEFFERSON COUNTY
NOLICHUCKY RIVER
Dandridge
APPALACHIAN MTS.
COCKE COUNTY
FRENCH BROAD RIVER
NORTH CAROLINA
SMOKY MTS.
EAST TENNESSEE
1803
0
15
30
45
Miles
D. Pomeroy

secretary of the state of North Carolina and John Sevier, the consideration expressed in the face of the grant to be paid for the lands granted, has been inserted "ten pounds for every hundred acres," instead of fifty shillings.‡ To expose this transaction more fully to the public, with all its impurity about it, it will be necessary to bring to view, that in Carter's office every individual who complied with the requisitions of the act opening the county office, & paid to the entry taker fifty shillings, had a right to enter one hundred acres of land within the limits of the county. By a law passed in the year 1778, entries in Carter's office in Washington county, were confined to be laid and entered above a line known by the name of Brown's line. In the year 1783 the act was passed opening John Armstrong's office, which entitled any person to enter any quantity of lands West of the Apalachian mountains, not otherwise appropriated, upon payment to the entry-taker, of ten pounds for every hundred acres intended to be entered. By a subsequent law, any person having entered lands previously appropriated, had a right to remove his warrant to any vacant lands within the state; but it was never understood that this law authorized the removal of fifty shilling warrants to the West of the Cumberland mountain. However, whether this was or was not the case, is foreign to the present question; it is sufficient that the record states the patent to John Sevier to have been founded on the warrants or locations sworn to by Mr. John Carter to have been fraudulently put into his office, that these were fifty-shilling warrants, that the patent expresses ten pounds upon the face of it, and then to shew how this transaction took place. It was in the first place necessary to pretend that the lands expressed in these fraudulent locations or warrants were left by prior claims, and that it therefore became necessary to remove them. Accordingly George Gordon[3] was chosen to locate and survey them on Obed's river, West of the Cumberland mountain (as appears by the plat of survey) which he performed. It will be recollected that at that time it was not supposed that Carter's warrants, even when fairly obtained, could be laid West of the Cumberland mountain; in order therefore that the illegality of the grant might not appear upon the face of it, it became necessary to procure by some means ten pounds to be inserted instead of fifty shillings. This could be effected only by the addition of bribery to forgery. Whether this has been the method taken, the public can judge when they read the following letter, of which the original still remains in the office of secretary of state of North-Carolina and can be proved to be the hand writing of John Sevier, and then reflect that the request therein contained has been complied with. The letter is as follows—

Jonesborough 11th November, 1795.

Dear Sir,

I AM highly sensible of your goodness and friendship in executing my business at your office, in the manner and form which I took the liberty to request. Permit me to solicit the completion of the small remainder of my business, that remains in the hands of mr. Gordon.

Should there be no impropriety, should consider myself obliged, to have ten pounds inserted in the room of fifty shillings. I have instructed mr. Gordon to furnish unto you a plat of the amount of three 640 acres, which I considered myself indebted to you, provided you would accept the same, in lieu of what I was indebted to you for fees, &c. which I beg you will accept, in case you can conceive that the three warrants will be adequate to the sum I am indebted to you.

I am with sincere and great Esteem, Dear sir, your most Obedient humble servant,

JOHN SEVIER.

Hon. James Glasgow.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

Secretary's Office, 14th *Aug.* 1802.

This certifies that the above is a copy of a letter addressed on the back thereof, "Honorable Mr. Glasgow, secretary of state"—"Mr. Gordon,"—which is filed amongst those papers that were taken from col. Glasgow and others when the office was arrested and taken from him in December, 1797. Given under my hand, at Raleigh, the date aforesaid.

WILL WHITE, sec.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of a certificate of Will White, secretary, and of the letter as by him certified.

JAMES P. H. PORTER.

Knoxville, 15th July, 1803.

The public are now requested to attend to the date of the loss of Carter's books, the time of depositing the fraudulent warrants, and to the date and tenor of this letter. Is it possible that any man can believe John Sevier so ignorant as not to know that altering a grant agreeably to his request, so as to make it speak a lye, was a crime of the highest nature? View the "three 640 acres" that were to be "furnished unto" the secretary, by way of convincing him that there was "no impropriety" in making the grant read ten pounds in the room of fifty shillings, contrary to his oath of offices and to every principle of justice and honesty. But why should I make one remark? Can an honest public view the scene and not feel indignant at characters who are endeavoring to place a man guilty of crimes like these in the executive chair of this state?

Much has been said by Gen. Sevier's friends relative to an expression made by me in conversation with Maj. W. T. Lewis at Nashville, and my meaning has been perverted in order to rouse the feelings of many well-meaning advocates of Mr. Sevier against myself and Mr. Roane. I did then assert, and on cooler reflection am pleased with the assertion, "that no honest man, attached to private character and honest to the interest and respectability of his country, who is informed of the charges against Gen. Sevier will vote for him." I now ask, where is there such a person, that will view Carter's desposition—view the 165 locations of 640 acres each, all in

Sevier's name, bearing date the same day, and in the same hand writing—view his letter to the secretary of North-Carolina, requesting him to commit what I would call a forgery—view the 1920 acres of land given in fact as a bribe, under pretence of paying fees, where none (or if any very small) were due—and at last view the patent issued precisely according to the request of that letter—I say what honest man, can be found, with these facts before his eyes, would vote for such a character to be Governor of this rising state?

I did intend noticing the charge against Governor Roane for appointing Col. Charles M'Clung commissioner to the state of North-Carolina; but when I view the fair and unblemished character of that gentleman, and reflect that no specific allegation has been brought against him, and that (as I have always hitherto been taught to believe) at least some charge of criminality ought to precede the necessity of justification, I shall dismiss that subject, merely observing, that the appointment has by, judicious persons been thought one of the best ever made in the state, and the talents of the man as adequate to the extent of his duties.

Col. M'Clung's character stands so fair that any accuser must shrink from the attack, and until an attack is made on better foundation than heretofore no injury can arise either to him or the Governor in the mind of any unprejudiced person.

But, Mr. Printer, the most vilainous charge that has yet been bro't against Mr. Roane, and the most remote from truth, is that of having pardoned a young man convicted of murder, because he was the son of a general and of a rich man. This wanton attempt to injure the feelings of a respectable person, and to stigmatize the character of Governor Roane, by the propagation of a gross and notorious falsehood, shews that the friends of Gen. Sevier will stick at nothing to carry their point. I presided at the trial of the gentleman alluded to, who was fairly and agreeably to the rules of law and the evidence adduced at the trial, acquitted by a respectable and impartial jury; of course the Governor had no opportunity of interfering in his favor, even if he had been so inclined. I have noticed this story now only for the respect I have for the young man; as I know that such lies cannot ultimately injure the election of Mr. Roane, because that "truth is mighty and will prevail."

I will now leave the subject with the accompanying documents to the consideration of the public. If Mr. Sevier's friends wish the whole record published, as certified by Will White secretary of state of North-Carolina, they have only to notify me and it shall appear in due time: But I flatter myself, if they wish to support his election, that they will request him to come forward, and as he has stated in his circular letter, wipe away the charges against him by shewing that his warrants are good, and his grant issued agreeably to the tenor of his warrants. Until he does this (which, from the documents herewith published appears impossible to be done) I will repeat again, that no honest man, attached to rectitude of private

character, honest to the public weal and respectability of the state will vote for him; but will support Mr. Roane, who, as to rectitude of conduct, honesty and probity, sets at defiance the shafts of calumny and detraction.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P.S. I did intend taking into view, another objection raised by mr. Sevier's friends against mr. Roane, and which they have urged as a great impropriety in his conduct—provided the facts as stated in his letter against mr. Sevier does not exist—that is, that after he (governor Roane) was in possession of those documents alluded to in his letters, he appointed mr. Sevier to a high and confidential office, not less than that of one of the commissioners to ascertain the true boundary line between this state and Virginia—I will answer the objection by stating a few facts, Maj. Carter's affidavit bears date 16th of February, 1802, the secretary of state's (William Maclin) certificate, of counting out the votes for maj. general, bears date of 16th Feb. 1802. The official letter of Governor Roane, announcing to the governor of Virginia the appointment of Messrs. Fisk, Sevier and Rutledge,[4] commissioners to run the line, is dated the 6th of February, 1802, which is ten days previous to Carter's affidavit, this letter is recorded in the secretary's office, and open to the eye of every person, hence it follows that the appointment of Sevier was made before governor Roane had any documents before him, and that, that objection is founded like all the rest that have been made against him, in falsehood, and the truth is that the more Mr. Roane's conduct & character is investigated the brighter it will appear. What a *difference between* the *opposing candidates*.

A.J.

‡The record contains certified copies of the warrants of the same numbers with Sevier's, and which issued from the same office, on which grants has issued to sundry persons, this fully proves the fraud in Sevier, when compared with maj. Carter's deposition—and the fact is, that there cannot be two good warrants of the same number issuing from the same office, one must be fraudulent, and maj. Carter's deposition fastens the fraud upon Sevier, without the aid of his own letter to the secretary of state, which puts a finishing stroke to the picture.[5]

PC, *Tennessee Gazette*, July 27, 1803. This letter was reprinted as a broadside (see T-James Robertson Papers).

1. Benjamin J. Bradford was publisher of the *Tennessee Gazette*, 1800–1806 (Douglas Crawford McMurtrie, *Early Printing in Tennessee with a Bibliography of the Issues of the Tennessee Press, 1793–1830*, Chicago, 1933, p. 25).

2. Landon Carter, land speculator and Washington County entry taker who died in 1800 (Abernethy, *Frontier*, 175–76).

3. George Gordon surveyed much of Sevier's land (Driver, *John Sevier*, 164).

4. George Rutledge (1755–1813), born in Ireland, moved to Sullivan County in 1777. He served in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1796 and in the General Assembly, 1796–1805, 1811–13. Rutledge was commissioned brigadier general of the Washington District militia in 1800 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 645–46; Sevier, *Commission Book*, 8).

5. The Jackson–Sevier feud originated in the mid-1790s, but no doubt Jackson's public

implication of Sevier in land fraud touched off the series of events in October 1803 which culminated in Jackson's challenging Sevier to a duel (A.V. Goodpasture, "The Genesis of the Jackson–Sevier Feud," *AHM*, V [1900], 115–23).

From Sampson Williams[1]

Fort Blount July 20th 1803

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 11th Instant[2] is now before me, and I truly Sorry that I cannot comply so fully with your request as the importance of the case requires, Neither the records or letter from the Secretary of North Carolina have been deposited in my office nor I cannot pretend to State the contents thereof So fully as I could wish, for the records contains at least twenty folio Sheets—and if the records are true, our late Chief Magistrate gave himself great latitude. to the best of my recollection the Secretary States that the Grant of 32000 acres in the name of John Sevier is Bottomed upon consolidated warrants Chiefly from Carters office and that Grants had issued upon warrants of the Same No. and date to the proper person long before. The Substance of the letter from the late Governor Sevier to Colo. Glasgow I think I do recollect and although he endeavoured to give it a different complexion from what I take to be its real object. I think there is no candid honest man who will not acknowledge that it was intended as a Bribe, he wrote to The Secretary that he was highly Sensible of his goodness and friendsh[ip] towards him in Executing his business in the manner he had taken the liberty to request—but that there was still a small remainder in the hands of Mr. Gordon—that he had instructed Mr. Gordon to make him out a plat to the amount of three 640 acres on his compleating his business, and beged him to accept of it in Lieu of office fees &c. now Sir we all know the fees on Issuing a Grant is only 6/8 prock[3]—equal to 75 Cents. Who in their will believe that Sevier would give 1920 acres of land for 75 cents without he got it very easy. But surely the people of Davidson County do not want proofs of Seviers having been Guilty of Committing frauds on the publick—if they do let them enquire into his conduct in ordering a draft for Sinclairs Campeign, But I rather incline to think Some of his most conspicuous friends are in hopes of getting three or four 640 acre tracts, Should he be elected. his friends in this Quarter does not pretend to Support him for any other reason than that of his being a Violater of the laws. he has got a number of the Jackson County people on fire with the Idea of Shortly get Over the Indian line, and two men are now actually at work on the Indian Side near Major Russells.[4] one of the mens names is Joseph Taylor. Notwithstanding all this, his interest is declining verry fast and Should the people on Obeds river turn out to the Election, I am of opinion that Jackson County will give Roane a Majority for they are generally honest men. In this County I hope we Shall have no crime to answer for in voting for him—but if the State must be disgrased by Electing

Such a Charactar I hope it will be without a Majority from Mero—and Should he get every other vote in the District, he will not get that of your real friend

S. Williams

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 66. Addressed: "Honorable Andrew Jackson Davison County."

1. Sampson Williams was clerk of the Smith County court at this time.
2. Not found.
3. Proclamation money was the fee set for issuing a land grant.
4. William Russell.

From Archibald Roane

Knoxville 22d July 1803

Dr. Sir,

The business of Electioneering runs high here. I am doubtful I shall fail unless you can Assure me of a considerable Majority from Mero. All the Cocke Connection with Maclin at their head are making use of every thing right or wrong to affect their purpose I send you enclosed a piece of Seviers[1] which will appear in Monday's paper. A number of copies of the same in hand bills are already in circulation, and you will probably see them plenty in your District.

I also enclose you a Copy in manuscript of a publication[2] which will appear in the same paper of monday. Let me hear from you next post

Dr. Sr. yours with respect

Archibald Roane

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2). Addressed: "Honble. Andrew Jackson Davidson County politeness of Mr. Watson." Enclosures missing (see n.1 and n.2).

1. Sevier's article, which was first published in the *Knoxville Gazette*, July 25, 1803, and was reprinted in the *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*, August 3, 1803, follows:

> Sir,
>
> As much has been said concerning a letter supposed to have been written by me to the Secretary of North Carolina, respecting grants issued to me for land in the now state of Tennessee, with a malicious design to injure my character, and induce my fellow citizens to withhold from me their suffrage at the approaching election; and having accidentally procured a copy of that letter, from a copy found in the hands of those who wish to represent it in the darkest colours against me, altho' it is not now in my power to ascertain whether it be a correct copy of the letter written by me, I am willing to submit it to the inspection of my fellow citizens to determine whether it, when understood, contains any thing criminal or improper, the letter with a few comments, are annexed.
>
> [Inserted here was Sevier's letter dated Jonesboro, November 11, 1795, as in AJ to Benjamin Bradford, July 19, 1803.]
>
> If the above letter were to be perused by none but those versant in the laws of North Carolina, and disposed to give that construction to the contents which they would literally bear, no comment from me would be necessary; but as that will not be the case, a few explanatory observations may be requisite.
>
> That part which mentions "in executing my business at your office in the manner

and form which I took the liberty to request," would have been fully explained by refering to a letter previously written by me to the Secretary on the same subject, which was as accessible as the one brought forward and contained a request that the Secretary issue grants on several warrants consolidated to the amount of the respective quantities specified in the different plats and certificates of survey, which was frequently done, and the Secretary had complied. With respect to that part which mentions, "Should there be no impropriety, should consider myself much obliged to have ten pounds inserted in the room of fifty shillings," and which I am informed is the strong hold of my calumniators, no man who views it with an impartial eye and construes it with a charitable heart, can discover the slightest attempt to seduce a man from the paths of rectitude. There is not even a request, but merely submitted to him to determine, who from his knowledge of the laws and practice of the state, and the duties of an office he had long holden, was the proper judge, whether with propriety one word could be used instead of another; but if there had been a request, no guilt would attach to it.

Part of the warrants sent to the office were founded on entries in the office opened at Hillsborough, part founded on entries in the county office for which five pounds per hundred acres were paid. There was therefore as much propriety in inserting ten pounds, or five pounds, as fifty shillings; but further no law directed what sum the secretary should insert in the face of a grant; the form of the grants made by the state, required that some consideration should be expressed; but it was immaterial to the state, to the grantee, and every citizen of the state, whether it were ten pounds, fifty shillings, or fifty cents. The part of the letter which refers to a plat of the amount of three 640 acres and three warrants, shews that the plat and warrants were offered to the Secretary in lieu of cash due him for fees. It will be ascertained by the tenor of the letter, that the greater part of my business had been done previous to its date. The Secretary had not received his fees for any part of the business, and the surveyor had pledged his word that the whole should be paid when he returned to have my business completed. If the Secretary had issued separate grants on each warrant, the fees and perquisites to be paid to him would have amounted to much more than the value of three 640 acre warrants, and a survey of land to apply them to, exclusively of an after expence of registration and governmental tax; and as the warrants had been consolidated at my request, although I did not know the exact sum to which he was legally entitled, I believed that it could not by any means be less than the value of three such warrants, and a survey of land to that amount; I therefore wrote to him, to ascertain whether he would accept of the survey and warrants in lieu of cash, as I could not conveniently procure the cash to discharge his fees.

I trust that these few explanatory observations which can be fully established by satisfactory testimony, if requisite, will be sufficient to convince every candid mind, that nothing improper was intended by said letter. My fellow citizens who peruse the above, must observe, that my calumniators, who have brought forward that letter as evidence of a serious charge, have been obliged to resort to the most pitiful means to support their attempts on my character, and I rest satisfied, that those attempts will be attributed to the proper cause.

JOHN SEVIER.

P.S. Many attempts have been privately made by my calumniators, expecting, as I suppose, that an opportunity of refuting them could not offer—Probably something after this will be attempted, expecting the day of election is so near, no refutation could be opposed; I therefore hope my fellow citizens will be guarded against any such projects.

2. The manuscript enclosure is missing, but in the same issue of the *Knoxville Gazette* is a letter from Archibald Roane, dated July 20, 1803, defending himself on charges brought against him by the Sevier forces and including the John Carter affidavit and the Sevier letter of November 11, 1795, both of which appear in AJ to Benjamin Bradford, July 19, 1803.

From Samuel Caldwell

Russellville July 28th 1803

Sir

When I was at your house last Winter Shortly before your Started to Philadelphia you told Me Mr. Dedrick would Come over immediately to See Me Concerning the Leasing or purchasing of my Lick but he never Came. I have Now heard that you have returned home and I would thank you to Write to Me immediately and let Me know whether or Not you have any intentions of leiseing or purchasing I lately Recd. a letter from my brother and he is Verry anxious to know—as we Want to put our works in good Order this Summer and fall

I think you may get a bargain of My Brother.

I am Sir yours With Esteam

S. Caldwell

NB this day Eight days I shall start down to the Lick

SC

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Tennessee Near Nashville."

Slave Bill of Sale

August 1, 1803

Know all men by these presents that I Henry Buckler, at present of the County of Sumner & State of Tennessee, have, for & in consideration of the Sum of four hundred & fifty dollars to me in hand paid, bargained & sold & by these presents doth bargain & sell unto Andrew Jackson a certain negro man Slave named *Dick*; which said property I do hereby warrant and defend against the claim or claims of all person or persons whatsoever, And I do further warrant the said negro Slave to be free from any kind of bodily disease, to be peaceable and about the age of twenty two years.

Given under my hand & Seal this first day of August 1803

Attest Henry Buckler Seal

W.P. Anderson

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Endorsed in an unidentified hand: "Diningroom Servant at the Hermitage."

From Boggs & Davidson

Philadelphia August 2d 1803

Gentlemen

Our N. D.[1] had the pleasure to address you from New Orleans,[2] advising of the arrival of your cotton there, and that a considerable part at the Bottom of each Boat was materially damaged; he however spared no pains in having it particularly examined—and had those Bales that were the worst repacked. The repacking of cotton is attended with considerable expence, but in the present instance, it could not be avoided, and by its being taken in time, there will be but a small loss, The total amt. of cotton shipped for you is, 40,332 lbs—and there will Still be a Small quantity that will come on here, that could not be got ready, before the vessel Sailed. this will be inferior Cotton, and perhaps not exceed One Bale. We will be able in a few days to hand you an account of the expences of repacking &c. By yesterdays mail, we received your favor of 10 July[3]—and are surprised to be advised of your drawing for part of the Cotton received by Mr. Hutchings, by your letter[4] accompanying the cotton, you directed us to apply the whole of the proceeds to the credit of Messrs. Stothart & Bell—and we accordingly advised them to that effect and have made Some appropriations on account of it for them. Under these circumstances you will See the impropriety for us to pay this amount to Messrs. Deaderick & Tatum—and that you will make some other arrangement with them.

The draft has just been presented by Meeker D. & Co.[5] We have stated to them the circumstances exactly, which they will no doubt communicate to Messrs. Deaderick & Tatum.

Very respectfully, we are, Gentlemen, Your Mo. ob Svts.

Boggs & Davidson

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3), enclosed in Boggs & Davidson to AJ, October 7, 1803. Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson near Nashville Tennessee"; endorsed: "answered 24th October 1803."

1. Nathan Davidson.
2. Nathan Davidson to AJ, June 3, 1803.
3. Not found.
4. A. Jackson & Company to Nathan Davidson, April 18, 1803.
5. Meeker, Denman & Company was a Philadelphia mercantile firm (see Statement of Accounts with Philadelphia Merchants, May 1803).

From Isabella Fowler Butler[1]

Bell Ville August 3. 1803

My Good Friend

You have no doubt heard of, & felt for, the loss, Myself, & little Familey,

have Sustan'd, by the Death of the *best*, of *Husbands*, & of *Fathers*, it has pleas'd Providence when, I thought I was at the Summit of happyness, to deprive me, of what I held most Dear, in this life, by takeing *my much loved Edward*, when he, had determined, to Sit Down in Retirement, with his little Familey, & after spareing him many times in the Field of *Battle*, It know becomes necessary for me, to double my attention, to those, that were dear to him, in doing so, I must beg your assistence, my Dear Children,[2] wants a guardian, & you are their, Choice, & my own, I feal a confidence, you will comply with our wishes, if it is consistant with your Other dutys. Caroline, & Eliza, join me in affectionate Regard to your worthey Companon, accept, their, & my, best wishes for Boath Your happyness,

Isabella Butler

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Hunter's Hill near Nashville"; endorsed: "Springfield T S 4th august 1803."

1. Isabella Fowler Butler, daughter of George Fowler of the British Grenadiers, was the widow of Edward Butler (1762–1803). They lived in Robertson County (Thomas Marshall Green, *Historic Families of Kentucky. . . .*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1889, pp. 262–63; see also AJ to Isabella Vinson, May 9, 1817, LNHC).

2. Jackson was made guardian for the four Butler children: Caroline, Eliza Eleanor, Edward George Washington, and Anthony Wayne (T-Robertson County Court Minutes, I, p. 273).

Agreement with Thomas Watson

August 6, 1803

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this Sixth day of Augt. Eighteen Hundred & three Witnesseth that where as A partnership was here to fore entered into By Articles of Partnership Dated the 16th day of February one thousand Eight hundred and Two Betwen Thos. Watson A Jackson and J Hutchings[1] and whereas heretofore that is to say that the said Thos. Watson By letter and the said J Hutchings did withdraw their Interest, the one To it, Thos. Watson all concern for one the Assortment about to be Laid in for Gallatin and the said John all his Interest from the Assortment that was about to be laid in for Davidson, and whereas the said Thos. and the said Andrew Willing to dissolve the partnership and the said John having assented do agree that the partnership shall stand Disolved from the tenth of July last past. But upon the following Terms and Conditions, that is say, that we have mutually agreed to submit the Division of the Goods on hand as Well the old as the new at Davidson and Lebonon, the Terms thereof to the final Determination of Michal Deadrick, Robert Stothart and Robert Searcy Merchants of Nashville and We Do further agree to submit to their Desision the settlement of all Accompts that has arisen of an about the partnership and also all Accompt that do Exist of an about the partneship that was entered into between the said Thomas and the said Andrew in a Cotten Gin at the house of the said Thomas and a Distillery at the House of the said

Andrew and all matters and things that may come into Dispute of and about the said two Partnesship before mentioned to have been entered into—and the said Andrew Does hereby and as heretofore bind himself that the said J Hutchings as soon as the buisness is settled and as soon as it is determined what amount (if any) the store at Mr. thos. Watson & that at Lebanon is in advance by payment in Cotten or also have to Deadrick & Tatum for the stock laid in for the store that he Will exonerate the said Thomas Watson from the proportinable amount Due for Capital to Stothart & Bell by procuring a discharge from the said Stothart & Bell, for his proportionate part for said advance and exonerate the said Thomas from any demands against him from the firms of Deadrick & Tatum, for aney merchant or [trader] for furnishing that Store And in order that a Compleat and final settlement shall be made we do by these present submit the Apportionment of the Goods on hand, the Settlement of all Accompt Appertaining to the said partnership before mentioned and the settlement and Apportionment of all Expenses for Building Store houses Cotten Gins and all other Buildings or Expences that has arising of an Containing said Copartnership and also to determine in what manner or way the Buildings shall be appropiated for the Best advantage for the partner we do bind our selves to stand to abide by and perform aney settlement made by the said George M Deadrick Robert Stothart and Robert Searcy or a majority of them to be or shall be made on or before the Twentieth day of the present month signed with the hands or a majority of them and we do agree that they shall have power to apportion the Debts Due and Owing to the said stores and that they shall Take the Books and settle the same, and all things respecting them and that the above submission and award to be made under it shall put a final end to all matters of Controversy of an respecting the same. We bind ourselves to each other in the final sum of Ten thousand Dollars to abide by and perform the same in Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, seales the day & Date first above written and in the pesent of—And before the signing and sealing the above it is Agreed by and between the said Thomas and the said Andrew—that as soon as the above setlemt. shall be made and the award thereof that they Will enter into such Bond and Security as the arbitrators shall think proper to name to perform and pay those things that shall be awarded for them or either of them to perform and pay for their propotion of the Goods awarded for them to receive at the Time stipulated by the purchase to be made, for the goods Bought in Philadelphia and those purchased from Stothart & Bell these thing are agreed to under the above penalty.

signed

a true coopy — Andrew Jackson Seal
Test — Thomas Watson Seal

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). This document is in Jackson's hand.

1. Agreement and Supplemental Agreement with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings, February 16, 1802.

To Thomas Jefferson

Hunters Hill near Nashville August 7th 1803

Sir

The late arrest of Colonel Thomas Butler,[1] added to the novelty of the order upon which it is founded, has occassioned a number of the good citizens of this District to solicit me to State to you the real Charector and Conduct of the colo. during his command within this State. This application Combined with a real desire of my own, that you should be acquainted with his Charector and conduct, and the sentiments of the citizens with reguard to him under his present circumstances, Induces me to write you.

Shortly after Colo. Butler reached this state the removal of Judge Campbell from off the Indian land and his arrest by military authority, occassioned a great noise and the circumstance was Notified to the then delegation in congress by letter from Judge Campbell, which was laid before the then President. Soon after an Explanation Took place between the Colo. and Judge, friendship was restored and the thing ended without enquiry Whether in making the arrest the military had kept within the orders furnished them by the Government. Leaving this Solitary act out of View, as far as I have seen heard or been informed, the people of this State has always found in him the citizen and soldier, by his conduct as an officer, by his Strict probity and honesty he has endeared himself to the citizens—in Short Sir his removal for the disobedience of such an order, would raise unpleasant sensations in the minds of the citizens. It is thought by many that the renewal of the order was bottomed on a plan to drive the Colo. out of the service. It is stated that his well known attachment to his hair, which he had wore both as an ornament and for health untill it had grew gray in the service of his country were such, that nothing but death itself could seperate them from him. It is also thought that such an order approaches too near the despotism of a Suavvow,[2] and better calculated for the dark regions of the east, than for enlightened America. Should it be decided that the hair is a part of uniform and subject to the order of the commander in chief it may be extended to the nose eye or Ear, they are all equally the gift of nature—all equally recognised by any written rule we have for the government of the army. The feelings of the Militia are alive upon the occassion—when called into the field, they well know they are subject to the same orders and liable to the same pains for disobedience—and it will open a door (which ought to be kept shut) thro which the greatest tyranny may be exercised by the commander in chief—by which he may deprive his country in the most Perilous situation, of the service of its most valuable officers—when he may think they have become too honest—Too oeconomical too independant to be subserviant to his views.

To conclude I will Just remark, that the novelty of the order, and if countenanced its consequences—its renewal at the time it was—The uniform upright conduct of the colonel during his command in this State—his hospitality and polite attention to the citizens and those passing through the State all combined to encreas our wishes for his honourable acquittal and safe return—and we hope in the golden moment of american prosperity, when all the western Hemisphere rejoices in the Joyfull news of the Cession of Louisiana—an event which places the peace happiness and liberty of our country on a parmanant basis, an event which generations yet unborn in each revolving year will hail the day and with it the causes that gave it birth, such Joy as this we hope will not be interrupted, by the scene of an aged and meritorious officer, being brought before a court martial, for the disobedience of an order, which went to deprive him of the gift of nature, which has grew gray in the service of his country and which was worn by him for ornament and health. Accept sir of the unanimous congratulations of the citizens of Mero, on the Joyfull event of the cession of Louisina and New orleans, every face wears a smile, and every heart leaps with Joy.

With sentiments of Esteem and reguard I am Dr. Sir yr, mo, ob, serv,

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-Thomas Jefferson Papers. Addressed: "Thomas Jefferson President of the United States of America City of Washington pr. Mail"; endorsed: ". . . recd. Aug. 20." AL draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 67–68.

1. Thomas Butler was arrested by order of James Wilkinson in June 1803 for refusing to obey an order to cut his queue of long hair and for being absent without leave. A court martial convened in Fredericktown, Md., in November found him guilty and sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders. For his continued refusal to cut his queue, Butler was convicted by a second court martial in New Orleans in July 1805, but in September, before sentence was passed, he died of yellow fever (see Thomas Jefferson to AJ, September 19, 1803; Thomas Robson Hay and M. R. Werner, *The Admirable Trumpeter: A Biography of General James Wilkinson,* Garden City, N. Y., 1941, p. 230).

2. Alexander Suvorov was a Russian general during the Napoleonic wars, noted for his strict discipline.

From Howell Tatum

22d Augt. 1803

D Sir

Donelson has returned unsuccessful Mr. Stockell saying that as he understood you had gone to the Ohio, and had not done anything before you left this, he conceived himself at liberty and accordingly engaged them to McKean, and that he cannot now let you have them.

I understand by Donelson, that on the day you Started, or the next day, McKean Sent D Phillips with information of your Journey and closed the

bargain with Capt. Stockell for the Bills. This looks Some thing like design
Your friend

Ho Tatum

ALS, ICHi-AJ Coll. Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Esquire present."

Agreement with John Hutchings

August 23, 1803

Articles of agreement made and entered into this Twenty third day of august Eighteen hundred and three Between Andrew Jackson & John Hutchings both of the District of Mero, and State of Tennessee Witnesseth, that whereas on the Sixteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and Two, an article of Copartnership was entered into Between Andrew Jackson Thomas Watson and John Hutchings,[1] for the purpose of Carrying on the mercantile business, as is, in and by the Said Article Expressed—and whereas on the tenth day of July last past, the Copartnership aforesaid was dissolved by mutual Consent—and whereas the Said Andrew and John Willing to Carry on the mercantile business, in their Joint names, and on the Same Terms and Conditions, upon which the original firm was created, do by these presents agree to carry on the mercantile business under the firm of Jackson & Hutchings—and do agree to lay in as Stock in trade, all the merchandize on hand at Gallatine Lebanon and Hunters Hill, be equal Sharers in Expence and profit—be also Equal Sharres in Expence and proffits of all Cotton Gins erected or that may hereafter be erected, by them and for their Joint use, that all the Stock in trade, Shall be considered as bound for the payment of the debts created, and due to the merchants, from whom the goods were Purchased. after all Just debts due and owing by the said Partnership of Jackson Watson & Co, and for which Jackson and Hutchings are bound thereto are discharged and paid off, then all profits arising from the goods heretofore sold at Gallatine Lebanon & Davidson Stores and all the goods hereafter to be Sold at Gallatine Lebanon or Hunters Hill, or else where under the firm of Jackson & Hutchings to be Equally divided between them, after all Expence is discharged for carrying on the Same. This partnership to be carried on and continue untill it Shall be dissolved by mutual consent—and untill it Shall be enlarged by mutual consent by Taking in one or more Partners. and it is further agreed that no contract is to be entered into where the Partners are or Shall be bound over the sum of five hundred dollars, without first consulting Each other. In Testimony whereof We here hereunto Set our hands & Seals, this day and year first above written

In the presence off—— Andrew Jackson Seal
J. Hutchings

Test
Jos. Seawell

Be it remembered that in the month of September last Andrew Jackson passed his note to Stothart & Bell Merchants of Nashville for the sum of nine thousand Six hundred and Sixty four dollars Seventy Seven cents, with Interest from the first day of April last subject to a credit of one half the amount of cotton shiped last Spring and Consigned to Boggs and Davidson (Philadelphia) which was for merchandize which composes part of the Stock of the above partnership, and for the Same I am bound to account with Andrew Jackson, for one half the debt due to Said Stothart & Bell, agreable to the true intent & meaning of the above articles of copartnership, witness my hand & Seal this 8th day of January 1804.

Jno. Hutchings Seal

ADS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). This document is in Jackson's hand.

1. Agreement and Supplemental Agreement with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings, February 16, 1802.

From Martin Armstrong

Nashville Augt 29th 1803

Sir

When you was last in this place, I think I heard you mention that you intended to resign being Judge, And Should you intend hereafter to appear at The bar, I have Some principal causes which I have always wished you to conduct for me, & which I would Make an object worthey your attention, and also am anxious that you would not be retained by any person Against me.

Mr. George W Campbell has had my business in hand, but being elected a member for congress I cannot expect him to appear for the future. If these Lines reaches you before you leave Knox, you will confer A favour which will much oblige me, by mentioning it to Mr. Campbell And to know what Gentleman he has appointed to conduct his law business in the district of Mero &c, & as far as I am concerned, I wish it may fall into your hand & in case you Should practice, I would prepare Such buisness to lay Before you which for the present would be Necessary.

A few lines by the post on this head would be of Service directed to Sir your Mo. Obedt. Servant

Mart Armstrong

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 69. Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson To the perticular care of the post Master in Knoxville State Tennessee."

To Boggs & Davidson

Knoxville September 2nd 1803

Gentlemen

I enclose you a Bill on Mr. Mason Esqr. City of Washington, for one thousand Dollars, Seven hundred and Eighteen Dollars you will please pass to the Credit of A Jackson Watson and Co. for money advanced for Carriages by you the Ballance of Two hundred and Eighty Two Dollars you will be good anough to pay to J Kennedy & Cox Baltimore on acpt. of James & William Parks Merchants Knoxville Tennessee The Sum of three hundred and thirty three Dollars and a third, I have placed into the hands of Doctor William Dixson who will remit to Meker Denman & Co Merchants Philadelphia this when recd. I have directed to be placed to the Credit of A Jackson Watson & Co. for money advanced to pay Carriages, the reason why I have remitted Part to that house is, that Mr. William P. Meker[1] advanced cash upon the Bill drew by you on Trotter & Scott in my favour. I am truly sorry that I could not obtain a Bill at an Earlier Period on Bank Bills, or the money Should have been remitted before this, But it is extremely dificult to Procure either. When the money is received upon the inclosed Bill I wish you to notify me thereof and enclose me a receipt for that amount, this is a payment made by Andrew Jackson for an on acpt. of the firm.

On the 26th Instant I was informed by Mr. Deaderick, that the Bill Drew by A Jackson Watson and Co in favour of Deaderick & Tatum for 5,000 lb. cotton had been Sent back without being honoured, and a statement with it, that the cotton receipted for By Mr. Davidson Natchez had been previously appropriated by Jackson Watson & Co. I was truly Surprised that you had not acknowledged the letter of advice of the same date of the Draft, and inclosed to me a coopy of the letter of appropriation. I wish you Still to do this by the first mail after the receipt of this letter. I have only time to State, that I have been more cruelly treated by My Partner Mr. Thomas Watson than ever a christian was by a Turk—which shall be detailed to you at length by next post. I have only here to observe, that notwithstanding I did apply to him to know whether he had directed an appropriation of the cotton delivered to Mr. Davidson, he kept it a profound Secrete from me and our other partner untill the Bill was returned to Deaderick and Tatum. as Soon as I was informed of it, I applied to Mr. Watson (Not in the best humour as you may expect) when he acknowledged that he had directed the whole of the cotton to be placed to the credit of Stothart & Bell. the mail is closing. With my best wishes I bid you adieu.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Enclosure not found.

1. Meeker was a member of the firm of Meeker, Denman & Company in Philadelphia and later a partner in the firm of Meeker, Williamson & Patton in New Orleans (see Meeker, Williamson & Patton to AJ, June 3, 1805, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 3).

From James Robertson

Nashville September 7th 1803

Honrd. Sir,

I have Just Returned from Smith and Wilson Countys, and have heard the generaly opinion and wish of the people of both Countys that it Could be Consistant with your interest and other arangments to Continue Judg, it is likewise the harty wish of your frend and Humbel servant—but not a wish that you serve the state at your own Expence as heare to fore. I have no doubt but the insuing lageslaton will alow such sallerys as may secure Judgs of Tallants and intigraty. it is said or doubted heare, that should you Resighn that Judg white will allso, and it is doubted should that be the case wheather governer Roan will take the opointment of Judg again. I think the time has Just arived that we shall most nead men of legal and natral knoledg metearley—in our land trials. I have for some time doubted that shifting our Judges would ingreg [injure] the Respectabily of our Judisrey which I Ever have held the best security for harminy and good goverment of a new Country as ours is. I heard as I Returned home that your lady was well. Excuse the incorect scralls of one who wishes you all hapiness, while I am your most Humbel Servant

Jas. Robertson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 69–70. Addressed: "Honrl. Major Gennl. Andrew Jackson Knoxville [by] Doctr. Dickson."

From Robert Purdy

South West Point September 8th 1803

Enclosed you have a letter from Mr. William Tharp,[1] on the business of the Turnpike road &c through the cherokee nation, he wishes an answer as soon as possible

I am Sir with respect your obt. Servt.

Rob. Purdy

ENCLOSURE: FROM WILLIAM THARP

South West Point 6th Septr. 1803

Dr. Sir,

Having through the medium of Capt Purdy submited to you my Ideas on the Muscle Shoals, I take the liberty of laying before you another through

the same channel, the Road in contemplation from this place to Tellico to Georgia, which the Agent informs me he shall push at the delivery of the Annuity here on the 15th Inst. and if properly managed must succeed, the road is of such magnitude to the States of Tennessee, Georgia, No. & So. Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio & partially Virginia, also the Territorys Indianna & Mississippi must claim the serious attention of the Executive, the failure of it heretofore has been owing to the mismanagement of those concerned not attending sufficiently to the reconciliation of party feuds, which we find more rancorous in uncivilized bodies than in any other, and consequently ought to be more attentively & Judiciously managed, too much is given generally in the management of the views of the Executive to persons possessing no disernment or Oratory, and leaves it in the power of any person so disposed, to frusterate their views whenever he finds the applause & patronage of the Executive is entirely attached to such characters, and becomes disgusting whenever it is pointed out to the opposite party, confusion & want of confidence immediately ensue & the object of the Government is defeated. The road is of such importance to our Citizens that if it is discovered, that through want of management, or the saving of a contemptible sum of money is at this time lost, they will loose much of their attachment to the administration & give great room for censure on the part of its Officers, I presume it is the Policy of the administration to patronise characters who can be usefull in carying into execution its views in preference to others, and in the obtaining of the road, I have it in my power to serve them I am convinced more than any other person, and that they in return can serve me and some of their warmest partizans without the expenditure of a sous, The cherokee Nation this spring appointed me to accompany them to the seat of Governmt. as their council & will again, and if I can be appointed by the Agent to go on as their Treasurer & protector, I can turn the party which I can have selected to the most satisfactory measures of the Government, if this would patronise me; & I am convinced they would by the recommendation of yourself & the Governor, and pointed out a plan to get the road, but I have not mentioned to him the result of their patronage, in giving me, yourself, Sampson Williams[2] & other friends the preference to hold the road as a Turnpike, I can get the Indians to make such propositions as would be agreeable to the Government, & remove suspicion that they had any partial views in giving it to any particular company on this road will possess greater advantages as a Turnpike than any other of the kind in the United States, the almost insurmountable difficulties of the circuitous road now travelled by the emigrants from No. So. Carolina & Georgia will give such a weight in favor of laying the Toll, that were they to pay the difference of cost in traveling, taking into view the goodness and contraction of distance between the two roads, as well as ease to both man & horse, would be cheerfully paid, I should think, this tho' would be more than need be exacted & the Toll could be laid similar to the Cumberland Turnpike in

point of distance, adding a half, or even three fourths more of Toll, and the length being double would produce a very handsome collection, & by having different toll houses, would not be so sensibly felt, as paying the whole at one place, the road will admit of five ferrys & numberless houses of accommodation, all of which will be held by Indians without funds to conduct them, by interesting Van[3] and forming a company and appropriating a fund of 2. or 3000$ the Ferrys and as many houses might be obtained as prudence would dictate, the Policy of retaining the Stands in the hands of the Indians & such persons as have families in their Country will prevent rivalship & enabl us to monopolise them; blending the Muscle Shoals and them together would form a grand speculation, this can be all accomplished and Van, Capt Purdy & myself can bring into our measures, Capt P. & myself bringing the speculation to maturity & manageing the active part of the concern—would I think entitle us to an equal share, if we could not immediately be able to advance our proportion of the funds necessary to carry the plan fully into execution, I think those terms in so advantageous a speculation by many would not be viewed extravagant, your thoughts on my communications please to forward Capt. P. before if possible the 15th Inst, with Majr. Lovely to be so good as to consult & aid me, in such a way as to tickle the Old fellows fancy, as he is Vans prime vizier and leave the letter open for our perusal, drop Colo. Meigs[4] a line that you have heard with pleasure that exertions will be made to procure the road, and that an object of such general utility, has long occupyed the public mind, and consequences of not being able to obtain it from want of management or the saving of a trifling sum of money, we will try to have the period put off, of the Agents application untill the Green Corn dance,[5] if it should fail, they will have to wait an answer from the President to come on, & will give time to adjust every part of our Ideas more fully, but I have a tolerable Idea of simple or compound Interest, & if the worst comes, the business will I flatter myself be managed not altogether unsatisfactory, as I shall at all events go on with them if funds can any way be obtained, Speculation in that Country being in its infancy & having an influential party in my interest, I can do something considerable & viewed as a Cherokee by adoption I am secure in all their rights as far as their Jurisdiction extends, & I am the only white person that has the privilidge of haranguing them in their polity previous to their closing their Talks. Dont neglect on any acct whatever to write by the erliest conveyance.

I am very respectfully yrs. &c

Wm. Tharp

ALS, ICHi-AJ Coll. Addressed: "General Andrew Jackson Jonesborough"; "The post Master at Jonesborough will please have delivered this letter as soon as it comes to hand and oblige your obt. Servt. Rob. Purdy."

1. William Tharp was serving at Fort Southwest Point when he resigned his commission as lieutenant in 1802. By virtue of adoption by the Cherokees, he claimed extraordinary privileges on Indian lands and attempted to promote the building of inns, ferries, and a road to Georgia through Indian territory. He alienated the Indian agent Meigs, and, because of his

attempts to settle whites on Indian lands, the Cherokee chiefs in 1804 refused to renew the leases he had earlier obtained (Banker, "Southwest Point," 120–31).

2. Sampson Williams was operating an inn on the Cumberland Road at this time (Banker, "Southwest Point," 108).

3. James Vann claimed that because his father was half Cherokee he was entitled to live on Cherokee lands (Banker, "Southwest Point," 147).

4. Return Jonathan Meigs (1740–1823), Cherokee Indian agent, 1801–23, was a native of Connecticut, served in the American Revolution, and was a sometime surveyor for the Ohio Company (Henry T. Malone, "Return Jonathan Meigs—Indian Agent Extraordinary," ETHSP, XXVIII [1956], 3–22).

5. The Green Corn ceremony, one of six Cherokee festivals held annually, took place when the new corn was ripe enough to eat, usually in August. It was celebrated with a gathering of the clans in the capital town of the nation (Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg Lewis, *Tribes That Slumber: Indian Times in the Tennessee Region*, Knoxville, 1958, pp. 176, 180).

To Francis Preston

Jonesborough Septr. 13th 1803

Dear Sir

On my way to this place I was Seized with a violent fever, from which I am Just recovering—but still not in a situation to do business.

Whilst at the Federal city I had the pleasure of spending some hours with the President, [the subject] of manufacturing salt was introduced but the President being surrounded with other topicks of conversation, did not go into any lengthey remarks upon the subject, which was the reason I did not write you. The Secratary of the Treasury has promised me as Soon as leisure will permit, to have treatise wrote in French [upon] that subject, translated, and published—which I have no [doubt] will be a beneficial book to those engaged in, the [salt business.]

I wrote you by last mail,[1] [stating the agreement] I had made with a Mr. Baker living near the North fork to carry the 12½ Tons of Iron I Bott. of you[2] to Nashville he is bound to deliver it with the first high water after the first day of November next. I hope you will have it delivered at the North fork on or before that day. Be good enough to write me at Knoxville on the Subject, where a letter will reach me any time the first week of October next.

My hand Shakes so much I fear you will not be able to read this Scrall.

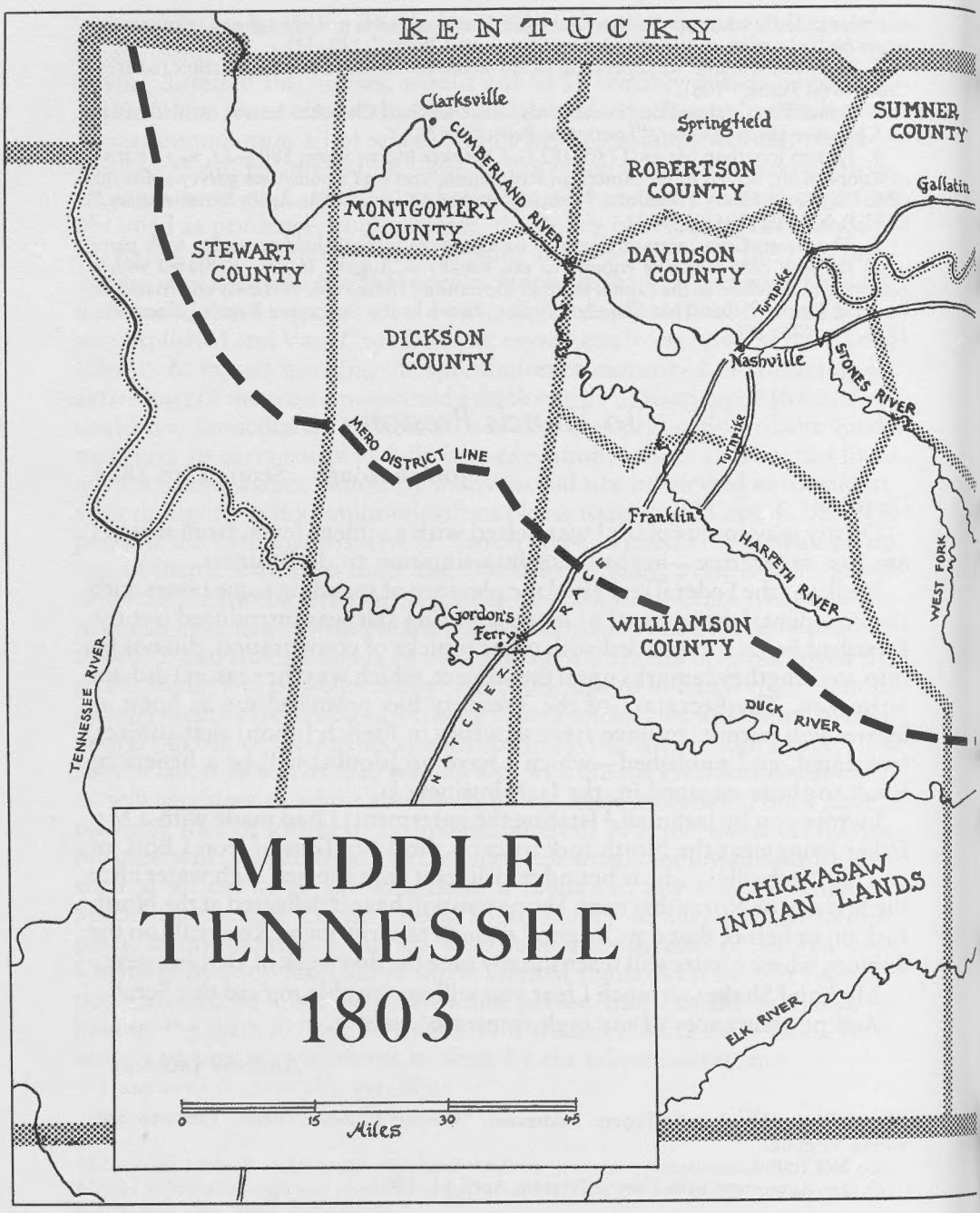
Accept assurances of my high respect & esteem.

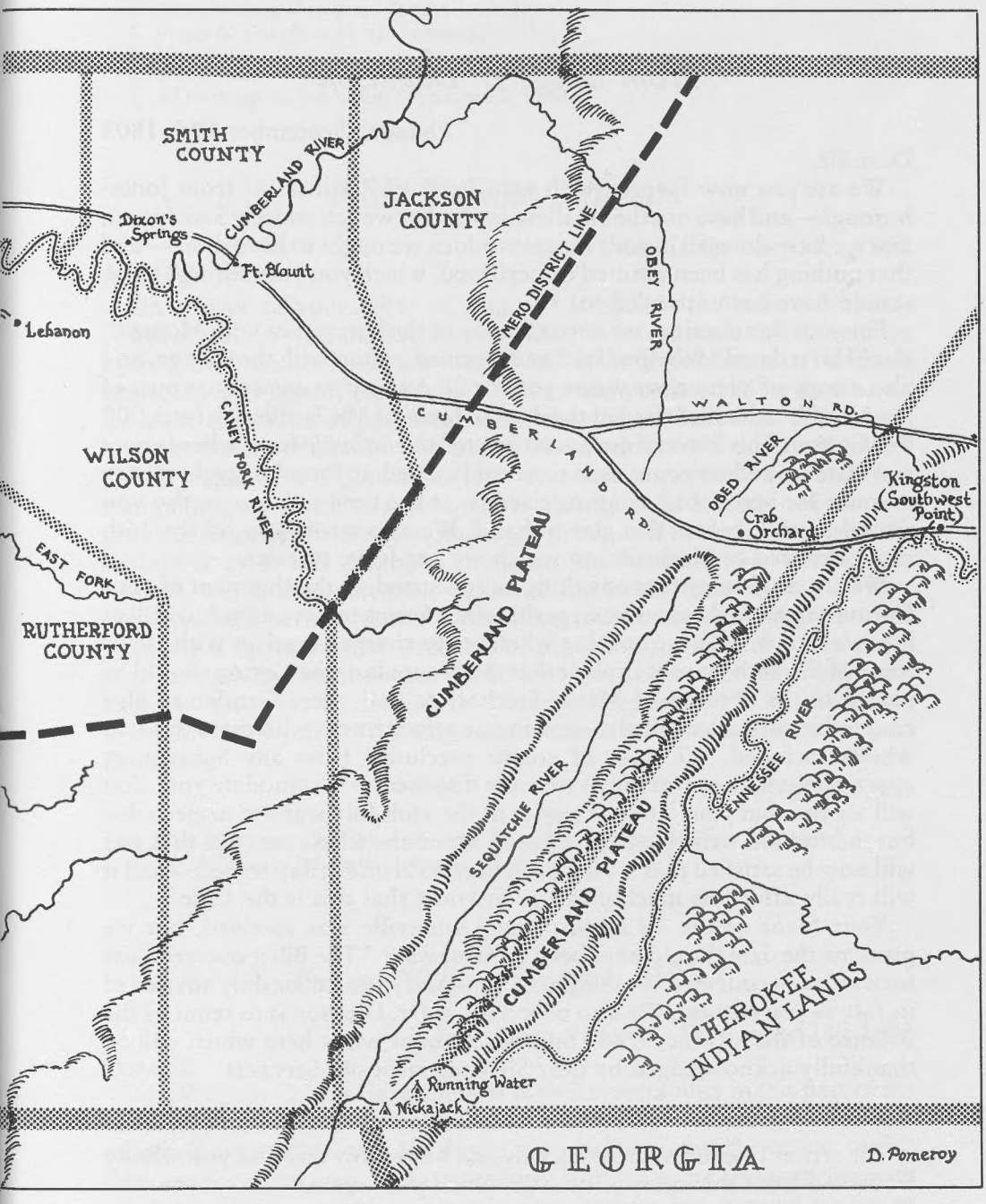
Andrew Jackson

ALS, ViHi-Preston Family Papers. Addressed: "Colonel Francis Preston Preston's Saltworks Virginia."

1. Not found.

2. See Agreement with Francis Preston, April 11, 1803.


KENTUCKY
Clarksville
CUMBERLAND RIVER
Springfield
SUMNER COUNTY
ROBERTSON COUNTY
Gallatin
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
STEWART COUNTY
DAVIDSON COUNTY
Turnpike
DICKSON COUNTY
Nashville
STONES RIVER
MERO DISTRICT LINE
Turnpike
Franklin
HARPETH RIVER
WEST FORK
TRACE
Gordon's Ferry
WILLIAMSON COUNTY
TENNESSEE RIVER
NATCHEZ
DUCK RIVER
MIDDLE TENNESSEE 1803
CHICKASAW INDIAN LANDS
ELK RIVER
0
15
30
45
Miles


SMITH COUNTY
CUMBERLAND RIVER
JACKSON COUNTY
Dixon's Springs
Ft. Blount
Lebanon
MERO DISTRICT LINE
OBEY RIVER
WALTON RD.
CUMBERLAND RD.
OBED RIVER
Kingston (Southwest Point)
Crab Orchard
WILSON COUNTY
CANEY FORK RIVER
EAST FORK
RUTHERFORD COUNTY
CUMBERLAND PLATEAU
SEQUATCHIE RIVER
TENNESSEE RIVER
CUMBERLAND PLATEAU
CHEROKEE INDIAN LANDS
Running Water
Nickajack
GEORGIA
D. Pomeroy

From Boggs & Davidson

Philada. September 19th 1803

Dear Sir,

We are just now favored with your letter of 7th instant[1] from Jonesborough—and have not the Smallest doubt that we can entirely Satisfy you, that we have done all in your business which we ought to have done— and that nothing has been omitted or neglected, which you yourself will think should have been attended to.

For your Satisfaction, we annex a copy of the letter from your House to our N D[2] it dated *18th April last*[3] and received by him with the Cotton, and also a copy of a letter, we wrote you the 2d August[4] in answer to yours of the 16 July,[5] which advised of the draft in favor of Mr. Deaderick for 3,000 lbs. Cotton. This letter of ours was directed to *Nashville* from where yours was dated—and as yours now received is dated at Jonesborough, it may account for your not having received it, at the time you wrote, tho you doubtless will, before this gets to hand. We also wrote you on the 26th ulto.[6] directed to Nashville, to which we beg leave to refer.

We are truly sorry that any thing has occurred, in the shipment of your Cotton to give such uneasiness, as this affair Seems to have done but Still as it relates to us, we have nothing whatever to charge ourselves with. Your letter of the 18th April is explicit that the proceeds of the Cotton should be placed to the account of Messr. Stothart & Bell, these Gentlemen also counted upon it accordingly—and in our arrangement with them this was wholly included. We were of course precluded from any Subsequent appropriation, however much we were disposed to accomodate you. You will see too that your letter of advice of the 16th July was not neglected—but that we did write by *return of mail.* Upon the whole we trust that you will now be satisfied that we have not been to blame in any respect—and it will really afford us much pleasure to know that this is the Case.

Your favor of the *2d August* from Knoxville was received, but we presume the date should have been *2d September.*[7] The Bill it covered, was forwarded in course to Washington City—and you shall be duly advised of its fate as you request. We also observe that Dr. Dickson is to remit us the Balance of the advance made on your account when here which will be thankfully acknowledged by dear Sir your most ob. Servants

Boggs & Davidson

The writer begs his sincere regards and hopes this will find you wholly recovered from the indisposition, in which you wrote.

MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3), enclosed in Boggs & Davidson to AJ, October 7, 1803.

1. Not found.
2. Nathan Davidson.

3. AJ to Nathan Davidson, April 18, 1803.
4. Boggs & Davidson to AJ, August 2, 1803.
5. Not found.
6. Not found.
7. AJ to Boggs & Davidson, September 2, 1803.

From Thomas Jefferson

Monticello Sep. 19. 1803

Dear Sir

On reciept of your favor of Aug. 7.[1] I made it the subject of some communication with the Secretary at War. he informs me that the charge against Colo. Butler on which stress is laid is for disobedience of orders & neglect of duty for not going to fort Adams when ordered & for an absence from his command of near twelve months without leave. on this he will have the benefit of a trial by his peers, who no doubt will do him justice.

The acquisition of Louisiana is of immense importance to our future tranquility, inasmuch as it removes the intrigues of foreign nations to a distance from which they can no longer produce disturbance between the Indians & us. it will also open an asylum for these unhappy people, in a country which may suit their habits of life better than what they now occupy, which perhaps they will be willing to exchange with us: and to our posterity it opens a noble prospect of provision for ages. the world will here see such an extent of country under a free and moderate government as it has never yet seen. being in a hurry of departure for Washington I must here offer you my friendly salutations & assurances of great respect & esteem.

Th. Jefferson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson esquire Nashville."

1. AJ to Thomas Jefferson, August 7, 1803.

From William Branch Giles[1]

Petersburg Virginia September 23d 1803

Dear Sir

Mr. William Cole, a Gentleman of high Respectability in this part of the country, proposes to send a cofidential agent into your state upon business of importance to himself; He thinks it probable that in the course of this business his agent may find it necessary to have some transactions with some Gentleman in the mercantile line, and he has applied to me to recommend him to some mercantile character upon whose integrity he might safely rely; not recollecting at this time any such character residing

in your part of the Country, I have taken the liberty of addressing him to yourself for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in that respect; and which I shall be particularly obliged to you to give to Mr. Coles agent, if called on for that purpose. It is also probable as this business respects lands, he may find himself in want of some friendly advice respecting the title, the Bounderies, or the penalties incurred, or claimed for any noncompliance with the tax laws of your state; I would also thank you to facilitate his objects in these respects with your advice and assistance, as far as may be compatible with your advice and assistance, as far as may be compatible with your Judicial station. for these, or any other attentions or civilities you may think proper to render to Mr. Cole's agent, I shall feel myself under particular obligations to you. Be Pleased to accept assurances of my sincere friendship & regard &c

Wm. B. Giles

ALS, NjP-Blair–Lee Papers. Addressed: "The Honorable Judge Jackson Tennessee."

1. William Branch Giles, a Virginia lawyer, served in Congress, 1790–98, 1801–15.

To John Hutchings

Knoxville Sept. 23rd 1803

Dear Jack

I recd. your letter[1] by last Post. am happy that you have Sent some goods with Lt Campbell[2] by way of Experiment, I hope we will have a good acpt of them. Be attentive to the differrent Stores and to the engagements of Cotton as far as prudence will permit. I am happy to hear of the arival of the cordage &c—but am truly sorry, that the Arbitrators have not made a final Settlement of the business with Mr. Watson. Press that thing—however I will be at home shortly and if not Settled will immediately file a Bill of Equity against him. I have had a verry severe attack of the fever have recovered health tho not Strength, but am strengthing daily. Anderson & Smith have had hard polling—five times tied—the Sixth one of Smiths friends flew and gave Anderson the casting vote. It is said the other Election will come on to day If it does Smith will out vote Cocke in my oppinion.[3] I have been much threatened at Jonesborough by the Sevierites whilst Sick—but as Soon as I got upon my legs, from the fierceness of lyons, the Softend down to the Gentleness of lambs, there is no Spirit amongst them. If a man was alone without arms, a mob of fifty might make an attack—but they knew I was prepared—and the Sneaked to their Den.

Health & respect

Andrew Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 70–71. Addressed: "Mr. John Hutchings Merchant Gallatine."

1. Not found.
2. John Campbell of Knox County managed Jackson's store at the cantonment on the Tennessee River in 1803 and in 1805 (John Campbell to AJ, June 2, 1805, ICHi-AJ Coll.).
3. By the action of the House, Cocke's name was withdrawn before the balloting.

From George Roulstone

Sept 27, 1803

Sir,

Herewith you will receive an account for your Subscription to the Gazette.[1] I have been for several days past confined to my bed, or would have called on you personally. Being much distressed for money, at this time, must plead my apoligy for troubling you, which I hope you will excuse.

Your copy of the Tennessee Laws is bound and ready. I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully

G Roulstone

ENCLOSURE: ACCOUNT WITH GEORGE ROULSTONE

Andw. Jackson, esq.

To Geo. Roulstone, Dr. For the Knoxville Gazette from No. 53 to No. 196 inclusive, being 2 years ¾ 8.25

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Honble. Judge Jackson"; endorsement on enclosure is a receipt for payment in full signed by Roulstone, September 27, 1803.

1. Jackson subscribed to the *Gazette* at least as early as 1792 (*Knoxville Gazette,* December 29, 1792).

To John Sevier

[Knoxville, October 2, 1803]

Sir

The ungentlemany Expressions, and gasgonading conduct, of yours relative to me on yesterday was in true charactor of your self, and unmask you to the world, and plainly shews that they were the ebulutions of a base mind goaded with stubborn prooffs of fraud, and flowing from a source devoid of every refined sentiment, or delicate sensation. But sir the Voice of the people has made you a Governor. this alone makes you worthy of my notice or the notice of any Gentleman. To the office I bear respect, to the Voce of the people who placed it on you I pay respect, and as such I only deign to notice you, and call upon you for that satisfaction and explanation that your ungentlemany conduct & expressions require, for this purpose I request an interview, and my friend who will hand you this will point out the time and place, when and where I shall Expect to see you with your friend and no

other person. my friend and myself will be armed with pistols. you cannot mistake me, or my meaning[1] I am &c &c

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). MsC, T-AJ Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 71. Date is derived from the manuscript copy.

1. Jackson and Sevier met by chance in front of the Knox County courthouse and exchanged insults, prompting Jackson's challenge (Parton, *Jackson,* I, 164).

From John Sevier

[October 2, 1803]

Sir

Yours to day[1] by Andrew White[2] esquire I have received, and am pleased with the contents, so far as respects a personal interview.

Your Ungentlemanly and Gasgonading conduct of yesterday, and indeed at all other times heretofore, have unmasked yourself to me And to the World. The Voice of the Assembly has made you a Judge, and this alone has made you Worthy of My notice or Any other Gentleman, to the office I have respect And this Alone makes you worthy of my notice.

I shall wait on you with pleasure at Any time and place not within the State of Tennessee,[3] attended by my friend with pistols presuming you know nothing About the use of Any other Arms. Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina are all in our Vicinity and We can easily repair to either of those places, And Conveinantly retire into the inoffending Government.

You cannot Mistake me or My Meaning

I am &c &c

John Sevier

ALS, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "Honble Judge Jackson present"; endorsed: "No. 2 Answer to Mine No. 1 coopied." Date is derived from Jackson's letter to Sevier [October 2, 1803].

1. AJ to John Sevier [October 2, 1803].
2. Andrew White was Hugh Lawson White's youngest brother. He was commissioned lieutenant of the Knox County cavalry in 1800 (Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country,* 505; Sevier, *Commission Book,* 31).
3. Dueling in Tennessee was made a criminal offense by statute in 1801 (*Tenn. Acts,* 1801, Ch. XXII).

To John Sevier

Mr. Rawlings October 3rd 1803

Sir

Your note without date,[1] handed by Capt. Sparks, and which I suppose was wrote this morning is now before me—and am happy to find that the

interview proposed by me in my note of yesterday,[2] is pleasing to you, but I am extremly Sorry Sir that the answer has been so long upon its passage and that my friend Mr. A. White was obliged to call so often on yesterday. You say you will wait on me at any time and place not within the State of Tennessee. This Sir I View as a mere subterfuge. your attack was in the Town of Knoxville, in the Town of Knoxville did you Take the name of a lady into your poluted lips in the Town of Knoxville did you challenge me to draw, when you were armed with a cutlass and I with a cain. and now Sir in the Neighbourhood of Knoxville you shall attone for it or I will Publish you as a coward and a paltroon. I now call upon you, that you will this day meet me in the manner prescribed by my note of yesterday. If it will obviate your Squemesh fears, I will set out immediately to the nearest part of the Indian boundery line, on receiving an answer to this note. but to travel to georgia Virginia or North Carolina is a proposition made by you to evade the thing entirely. I am therefore compelled to be Explicit. you must meet me between this and four oclock this afternoon Either in the neighbourhood of Knoxville or on the nearest point of the Indian Boundery line or I will publish you as a coward and paltroon. I Shall Expect an answer in the Space of one hour or I Shall Expect as you are so fearfull of the consequence of a breach of the law, that you may think it advisable to shield your body from paying the Debts of honour under the law as you have heretofore your property. I here pledge my honour on yesterday my friend did the same—that no advantage of the law shall or will be taken by me or my friends let consequences be as the may. I am Sir &c &c

Andrew Jackson

No. 2.

ALS, T-AJ Papers; Bassett, *Correspondence,* I, 71–72.

1. John Sevier to AJ [October 2, 1803].
2. AJ to John Sevier [October 2, 1803].

From John Sevier

3d October 1803

Sir

Your letter of this day[1] is before me And I am happy to find you so Accommodating. My friend Will agree upon the time and place of rendezvous. Yours &c &c

John Sevier

ALS, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "Honble Mr. Jackson present"; endorsed: "Answer to No. 2."

1. AJ to John Sevier, October 3, 1803.

From Boggs & Davidson

Philada. October 7th 1803

Dear Sir,

We wrote you 19th Septemr.[1] addressed to Jonesborough, which hope you duly received. Thomas Oliver's draft on Genl. Mason, was forwarded as then advised, for acceptance, but Genl. Mason being from home, we have only now learnt that he refused acceptance for want of advice and that the Bill is noted accordingly. He says however that if he shall receive advice before it becomes due it shall be paid at maturity—and this we hope will be the case. We shall be governed by circumstances, in case of Protest, whether to hold the Bill for advice in consequence of the present notice, if none shall have been given before, or whether to return it immediately to you.

We are sorry to advise that all business in England wears a most gloomy & discouraging aspect; The papers will give all particulars, but the interruption to their Continental business, and the stop put by the French to remittances from thence, have occassioned great distress among many respectable manufacturing & other Commercial houses. The house of Geo. Barclay & Co. of London have failed—and as they did an enormous amount of business with this Country, it will of course create great distress, & probably in the end cause even some failures here. Green & Wainwright of Liverpool are closely connected with Barclays house. but from all we can learn we believe they will not be seriously affected by them. This house you probably know have had much the greater part of the consignments from your Country—but of the quantity shipped under our direction, as we had the sole controul to do in this respect as we would for ourselves, we sent nearly one half to another respectable house in Liverpool, William Barber & Co. Various reasons induced this—among others it would divide the risk—and by exciting some competition for future consignments, would be likely to induce the most speedy & advantageous Sales. To this house, the whole of your parcel was sent, and we are happy to say, that all the inquiries we have lately made of their responsibility confirm their former character. The last advice from them is of 15, August, when the Maria, in which your Cotton was, had not arrived—but we see by the papers she since has. As to *price*, they say they had made some sales of the firm Bales at 16—and we judge the fair price of the Common quality might be about 14. So great however is the scarcity of money there, that no sales to any extent could be effected and there was the most alarming want of confidence generally among the Merchants.

In case Mr. Oliver's Bill shall be paid, we shall observe your directions as to the sum to be paid to J. Kennedy & Com of Baltimore.

As tis possible you may not have recd. our last, as you seem to be pretty

much on the wing, we shall now hand a copy; and beg your directions as to your *address* in future.

With much respect & regard, we are dear Sir, Your most Ob. Servants

Boggs & Davidson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson near Nashville Tennessee"; endorsed, giving reply date October 24, 1803. For enclosures, see AJ to Nathan Davidson, April 18, 1803; and Boggs & Davidson to AJ, August 2 and September 19, 1803.

1. Boggs & Davidson to AJ, September 19, 1803.

From Seth Lewis

Natchez 8th Octr. 1803

Dr. Sir

I recd. your letter of the 25th of August[1] by Mr. Wm. Hoggatt after I had left home on a Journey to Batonrouge which has been the Cause of my not answering it immediately. According to your request I waited on Majr. Claiborne[2] & recd. from him the Notes you mention. They are drawn payable to Mr. Hutchings but this will make no difference. No part of them [words missing] is for $120: lives below the line so that I do not know when I shall be able to get the money. Mr. Brooks is my neighbour & assures me he will pay the amount due from him in a Short time. I will do all in my power to get payment of both as Speedily as possible and I believe both debtors are in good circumstances. The notes being in Mr. Hutchings's name induces me to think the contract with Davidson may also have been made by him in his own name, which is necessary to be known in order to bring the Suit rightly.[3] Please to enquire of Mr. Hutchings how this matter is and let me know by post. I would enquire of the witnesses you mention but have not yet learned where they live or are to be found. Your letter may reach me in time to save the term of the Court. As soon as I get the necessary information respecting Mr. Davidson [you may] depend [on your inst]ructions being litterally complied with.

Our Country affords nothing now that is worth your attention. My family are in health. As to my private affairs the result already proves that I am considerably gainer by exchanging my Station on the bench for one at the bar. Much trouble, great responsibility, & heavy expences without any profits was all I could expect while in office; which was a course my situation in life did not enable me to pursue. Something Seemed to be due to myself & my family as well as to the public and by taking the more profitable Station I flatter myself I shall have only done justice to myself & those nearest to me

Mrs. Lewis joins me in our best wishes for yours and Mrs. Jacksons health and happiness. Our eldest Daughter who has had the n[ame o]f Rachael Jackson [words missing] [has] grown a fine girl. [She] is with her

aunt at Batonrouge where she improves herself in her Education very fast. Adieu and believe me with great Esteem Your friend

Seth Lewis

P S. Will you enquire of Mr. Hutchings where the Witnesses who are to prove your claim vs Davidson live or if within your own knowledge let me know. Do they live in this Country or in Tennessee

ALS, matched fragments, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 75) and ICHi-AJ Coll. Addressed: "The Honorable Adre[w] Jackson Esqr. Hunters Hill Davidson County Tennessee [by] Mr. Peyton."

1. Not found.

2. Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne (1771–1815), a native of Virginia, was a brother of William Charles Cole Claiborne. He moved to Natchez in 1802 after resigning his commission in the U. S. Army and became a merchant, member of the territorial assembly, and commanding general of the Mississippi militia (Carter, *Territorial Papers*, V, 315n; McLemore, *Mississippi*, I, 230).

3. Jackson was dissatisfied with the way in which Nathan Davidson had managed the sale of his cotton at New Orleans. He had given the facts to Seth Lewis for investigation and possible suit, but no record has been found of suit having been brought (see Boggs & Davidson to AJ, September 19, 1803; AJ to Nathan Davidson, August 25, 1804, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 3).

To George Roulstone

Knoxville, October 8, 1803

Mr. George Roulstone.

It being well understood throughout the state, that at the present session of the General Assembly I intended to resign my office, as one of the judges of the superior courts of law and equity for the state of Tennessee. I will thank you to give the following a place in your paper, that my friends, as well as the citizens of the state, may be informed the causes that operated with me to continue in my present office, from which I intended to retire.

Andrew Jackson

ENCLOSURE I: FROM JOHN TIPTON *ET AL.*

Knoxville, October 5, 1803.

Sir,

The friends of our country, at an early period of your life, evinced their respect for your virtue and talents, by conferring on you some of the most important appointments that were in their power; and it is with pleasure we announce to you, that our confidence is unabated. Permit us to observe, that it is with peculiar concern, we hear of your intention to resign the office of judge, which you have hitherto filled with entire approbation.

We hope at this momentous crisis, when party is raging in a most extraordinary manner, you will not retire from the service of your country and leave them to struggle with the loss. We conceive, talents like yours

were given for public good; and that they will not be withheld when they are mostly wanting. With due deference, we submit these observations to your serious reflection.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our high consideration and respect,

Signed by the members, of the house of Representatives.[1]

ENCLOSURE II: TO GEORGE RUTLEDGE AND JOHN TIPTON

Knoxville, October 7, 1803.

GENTLEMEN.

The address presented to me of the fifth instant, by you, for and in behalf of yourselves, and others of your honorable body, subscribers to the same, experessive of entire confidence and approbation of my official acts, is truly pleasing and gratifying to me—and permit me to reply, that next to an approbation of my country—but particularly gratifying, when that entire confidence and approbation is expressed by the representatives of a free people, chosen by the free suffrage of their fellow citizens and selected for their patriotism, wisdom and virtues.

True it was, that long since I had come to a determination to resign my seat in the judiciary, and retire to domestic exile, there to regain my health, and repair a broken constitution; this resolution I thought, was unalterable, but it being named by you, that from my continuance in office, under present existing circumstances, public good might result, I abandon for the present my resolution and obey the call of so respectable apart of my fellow citizens, as the dictates of duty to a grateful country.

Retirement to private life has been, for some time, to me a very desirable event—and the present period, at which I intended to retire anxiously waited for, but you have said, my further services as a judge would be useful. When my services are thus called for, they belong to my country, and your voice is obeyed. I shall continue to hold the office for the space of two years longer if health will permit me to perform the duties thereof; during which period of time I shall endeavor to merit a continuation of your approbation and confidence, and that of our common country; the greatest and highest reward to a virtuous and grateful mind.

Accept, Gentlemen yourselves, and present to the honorable body you represent, assurances of my high consideration and respect.

ANDREW JACKSON

ENCLOSURE III: FROM PATRICK CAMPBELL *ET AL.*

October 7, 1803

SIR

WE have heard with concern, that at the expiration of the present term of the superior court you intend resigning the office of Judge, which you now hold.

That the laws should be impartially administered by men of talents and integrity, we think a matter of the highest importance to society at all times, and hope there never may be a period when the state may have greater necessity for men of pure principles and sound judgment on the judicial bench, than we believe the present.

In your talents and uprightness we have the highest confidence; and should you now resign, we, for ourselves and our country would sincerely lament the loss thereby sustained.

Permit us therefore, seriously to solicit your continuance in office, as much longer as your own situation will by any means authorise; that our common country may derive additional benefits from those powers of thought, and that independance of mind which nature never designed should be lost in retirement.

Accept our assurance of wishes for your happiness and prosperity, and believe we are

Yours, with the highest respect, Signed by the members, of the senate.[2]

PC, *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*, November 2, 1803. The three enclosures were printed in the same issue of the *Gazette*. Manuscripts of enclosures I and III are DS-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 72–73. Enclosure No. II, ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71).

1. The signers were not all members of the house of representatives as the newspaper states; eleven were members of the senate. The following signatures are on the manuscript document:

John Tipton	Wm. Hall	D. Stuart
John Kennedy	Samuel Tipton	John Gass
David Campbell [the soldier]	Ched Hanes	James Maxwell
William Snodgrass	Jno. Russell	James White
John Menefee	Jas. Scott	R Weakley
James Renfro	Thomas Buckingham	Robt. Nelson
Anderson Cheatham	W. Martin	Joseph McMinn
John Bunch	R. C. Foster	Geo. Doherty
Rodham Kenner	Nathl. Taylor	J Wharton
James Stuart	George Rutledge	Geo. Smith
Thos. A. Claiborne	John K. Wynne	J. F. Jack

2. The signers were all residents of the Knoxville area, not members of the senate as the newspaper states. The following signatures are on the manuscript petition:

Patrick Campbell	R Houston	Tho. Emmerson
J Wilkinson	Jno Smith T	Thos. Brown
Arthur Crozier	Benja. C. Parker	James Parke
John Crozier	Jacob Jones	F A Ramsey
Jos R. Henderson	John Anthony	Andw. White
Armstrong Ellis	Robt Caldwell	Moses Rawlings
Gilbreth Barton	Nathl. Cowan	Robt. Armstrong
Samuel D Carrick	Joseph Love	Chas. McClung
Willie Blount	Thomas McCrory	Hugh Dunlap
William Park	his	Josiah Nichol
James Trimble	Edward X Teale	John Gamble
W G. Blount	mark	Noah Jarnagin
Pleasant M Miller Attory	Joseph Greer	Robt. Craighead
Jas Campbell	Frns. May	Edw Scott
J Cocke	John Williams	Saml. Love

From William Charles Cole Claiborne

Near Natchez October 9th 1803

Dear Sir,

I enclose for your perusal a Copy of my address to the Legislature, as also of the Answers which have been returned there by the two Houses. You will discover that in this Territory the great worth of the Jefferson Administration, is acknowledged with Gratitude, and that the Success of Mr. Monroes Mission[1] has made us very happy.

Accept my best wishes. Your friend Sincerely.

William C. C. Claiborne

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "The Honble. Judge Jackson at Nashville or Knoxville Tennessee [by] Mr. Hill." Enclosures not found.

1. Claiborne most likely refers to Monroe's conclusion of the negotiations for Louisiana in April of this year.

To John Sevier

Knoxville October 9th 1803

Sir

After this note I will bid you adieu, it being the last you will receive from me on the point of honour, the Subject of my first note to you dated the first Instant.[1] From the Tenor of yours of the third Instant[2] in answer to my note of the morning of the same day,[3] I did believe that all that remained to be done, was for our friends immediately to point out the place to which we were instantly to repair, and the Satisfaction required in my note of the Second was immediately to be given—as I had named to you in my note of the third, that unless you did meet me between then & the hours of four Oclock in the evening of the Same day—or set out immediately to the Indian boundery line a place named by me (to remove your Squemish fears) that I would advertise you as a coward and paltroon. but Judge my astonishment, (when it was Stated to me by my friend after application to Capt Sparks your friend to fix the time and proceed to a place to be named agreable to your note) that in express contradiction thereto he stated, that you had instructed him not to name a day sooner than the Eight instant. I directed my friend to State to him Expressly, If he did not agreable to your note, immediately proceed to name time and place, that after four Oclock I would advertise you as a coward and paltroon and that Censure might attach to him, as he was by your note authorised to act. he replied, he hoped I would not advertise you, but if I did he could not help it, that he was strictly persuing your instructions—of which I have no doubt as I

believe him to be a man of truth. I then had a right to expose you. I thought I would that evening Post you as a coward—but to leave you no Subterfuge, I determined to wait to the Eighth the day of your choice, on the Seventh Instant Capt. White waited on Capt Sparks your friend to be informed of your determination—and did emphatically State to you thro Capt Sparks, that we had waited your own time, and expected you had instructed him to State, that on the morning of the Eight, that you would be ready to meet me in the Vicinity of Knoxville, or be ready to Set out to the Indian boundery line, there to Satisfy my demand. The answer was no arangement yet made not Still ready. Capt Sparks was again told to State to you, unless you did meet me on the Eighth instant, you would be posted as a coward and paltroon. on the Eighth an answer was given to my friend Capt. A. White that you could not see me untill the Committee business was over. These delays I well thought were intended as a mere Subterfuge for your cowardice. you will recollect, that you on the first instant in the Publick Streets of Knoxville, appeared to pant for the combat, you ransacked the Vocabulary of Vulgarity for insulting and blackguard Expressions. You without provocation made the attack, and in an ungentlemany manner took the Sacred name of a lady in your poluted lips, and dared me publickly to challenge you. and ever since you gave the insult, has cowardly evaded an interview. *you on that day appeared to court.* you ought at least before you make a premeditated attack to be ready to repair the injury at the call of the injured. I have waited your time, I have named the indian boundery line, to prevent you from having any Subterfuge—to which you agreed—all in vain. cowardice is now your only Shield, to that you have resorted, and as you will not give me that redress in the field, that the injury you have done requires—and as your old age protects you from that Chastisement you merrit—the Justice I owe to myself and country urges me to unmask you to the world in your true colours; In the Gazzet of Monday next—I have spoke for a place in the paper for the following advertisement.[4] and I have named publickly that you are the greatest coward I ever had any thing to do with. The Advertisement as follows, To all who Shall See these presents Greeting. Know yea that I Andrew Jackson, do pronounce, publish, and declare to the world, that his Excellency John Sevier Esqr. Captain General and commander in chief of the land and Naval forces within the State of Tennessee—is a base coward and paltroon, He will basely insult, but has not courage to repair[5] Andrew Jackson you may prevent the insertion of the above by meeting me in one or two hours after the receipt of this, my friend who will hand you this is authorised to say so to declare on a written note Signed by you being delivered to him stating time as above and place and on no other Terms. I Shall Set out for home on the tenth Instant, about the middle of the day, I hope it will not be said that I ran away for fear of you or your friends. Adieu.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 73–75. ALS draft, THi-Unprocessed Misc. Coll. Draft addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Esqr Governor of the State of Tennessee Hond by Capt. A. White"; draft endorsed in Jackson's hand: "Capt. Sparks on friday evening the 7th thro my friend Capt White requested to have an interview, to which I agreed. in the course of conversation, he named to me, If an accomodation could take place. I answered that I expected it could not—that Governor Sevier as a man of courage could not make Such concessions, as would be acceptable to me. Capt Sparks then said the enquiry was unauthorized—but If it was to go any farther he would wash his hands off it. I then told him to state to governor Sevier his intentions and also that If G. Sevier did not meet me on the Eighth, I would publish him as a coward and paltroon. answer on the Eight, that he would not meet untill his business was over with the committee as Stated within. Capt Sparks left Knoxvill on the Eight of October the day that had been named by him as the time for meeting."

1. AJ to John Sevier [October 2, 1803]. In the draft Jackson has deleted the date "first" and inserted "second," which is the correct date for the initial letter in the exchange.
2. John Sevier to AJ, October 3, 1803.
3. AJ to John Sevier, October 3, 1803.
4. AJ to the Public, October 10, 1803.
5. Following "repair" the draft has "the wound."

From John Sevier

Knoxville Saturday 9 October 1803

Sir

Yours of this day[1] by Cap. A White I have recd. As to answering your long detail of paper Gasgonading I shall not give myself the trouble. You need not be Uneasy about an interview for You shall be favoured with a hearty concurance, but shall not neglect the public business I am bound to Attend to, nor my own private concerns now before the House, that you And several other paltroons are aiming at to my prejudice.

An interview within the State you know I have denied, Anywhere outside you have nothing further to do but name the place, and I will the time. I have some regard to the laws of the State over which I have the honor to preside, Altho you a Judge Appear to have none, it is to be hoped, that if by any strange and unexpected event, you should ever be metamorphosed into an upright and *Virtuous Judge*, you will feel the propriety of being Governed and Guided by the laws of the State, you are Sacredly bound to obey and regard.

As to answering all your Jargon of pretended bravery, I deem it perfectly beneath my character, having never heard of any you ever exhibited

Yours &c &c &c

John Sevier

ALS, THi-Misc. Files.

1. AJ to John Sevier, October 9, 1803.

From Samuel Meeker

Philada. 10th October 1803

Sir

Owing to the Severe effects Produced in Europe by the Present *commercial War* and the very material decline in the manufactories of England, The article of Cotton has met a considerable depression in English markets, & it is probable The prices will Even continue low & the Sales Dull. I Think it Therefore a Duty on my part to give you this Information For Your Guide in the present Season and to offer my opinion, which is, that unless Peace should Soon take Place, There will be failures in all the English manufacturing Towns. To an extent heretofore Unknown, That The Export of Cotton, to that country, must be considerd a desperate adventure, and that During this Period of Embarrassment, The consumption of Cotton will not Equal The Growth of the Article in the United States. and that under those unpromising prospects, it will not be adviseable for you to give those prices you have hitherto considdered as safe. The consumption of Cotton on the Continent of Europe is limited & should exports be Directed Generally That way—serious losses might happen.

Under every view of the Subject you are not Safe in my Judgment in giving more Than from 10 to 12½ cents pr.lb for Good Cotton.

Sirs your Obt. Servant

Saml. Meeker

The lowness of the Waters of the Ohio Still detains you & the other Gentlm. Cotton Baging at Pittsburgh. I think you had better Send after it. Messrs. *Geo. Barclay & Co. of London*, have failed I hope however, they will not involve their friends Messrs. Green & Wainewright of Liverpool.

LS, THi-Hurja Coll. Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esq Nashville Tennessee."

To the Public

[Knoxville, October 10, 1803 6 o'clock A.M.]

For the Publick.

Those of the Honourable members of the Legislature and other Citizens who were present on the first day of this Instant in the Town of Knoxville will recollect, the ungentlemany and unprovoked attack, made by his Excellency John Sevier Governor of the State of Tennessee on me. How he panted for a combat—when armed with a Cutlass and I with a cain. His Excellency in Perfect Health, I Just recovering from a Sevier[1] Illness. They

will also recollect his Gasgonading Expressions, and his repeated darings for me to invite him to the field of Honour.
To all whom Shall See these presents Greeting—Know yea that I Andrew Jackson, do pronounce, Publish, and declare to the world, that his Excellency John Sevier Esqr. Governor, Captain General and commander in chief, of the land and Naval forces of the State of Tennessee—is a base coward and paltroon. he will basely insult, but has not courage to repair the wound.

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); PC, *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*, October 26, 1803, reprinted from the *Knoxville Gazette*. Date is from the printed copy.

1. Whether intentional or accidental, Jackson's pun was lost when the newspaper corrected the spelling to "severe."

From John Sevier

Knoxville Monday Morning [October 10, 1803]

Sir

Some part of the boundary lines between this State and the State of Virginia is within forty five miles of this place.

I have heard after all your gasconading conduct that you are preparing to leave town within a day or two, You have not named a place out of the limits of this State where you and myself can have a personal interview; notwithstanding you have been informed that you might name the place and I would the time. Such Conduct is characteristic with yourself. This is the last I shall write you on the subject.

Yours &c &c &c

John Sevier

P.S. My friend Cap. Sparks being absent at this moment, have requested Mr. Maclin to hand you this note.

ALS, T-AJ Papers; MsC, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "Honble Judge Jackson Knoxville"; endorsed: "No. 4." Date is from the manuscript copy.

To John Sevier

Knoxville Monday 12 Oclock 10th of October 1803

Sir

your note[1] by Mr. William Maclin is this moment handed me and I hasten to reply, that you have been well advised what part of the Indian boundery line I would go with you to relieve you of your fears, South West Point was named, and that I would accomodate your fears by going there.

you have been informed invited and requested to meet me there—within the Vicinity of this place, or any other place that would be convenient. you have refused and evaded a meeting, and through mere cowardice—you may yet retrieve your charector by Seeing me in this neighbourhood or at South West Point. If in this neighbourhood, this evening or early Tomorrow morning. If at South West Point Tomorrow evening, or on Wednesday next any time before Twelve oclock. If you incline to this meeting I will expect to be notified by you. I well knew Your friend Capt Sparks is absent, he Told me and my friend Capt A. White on friday evening that for certain reasons he washed his hands of it—and was requested if he did to State it to you and to State agreable to your appointment on the Eighth we would expect to hear from you—or I would Post you as you have been heretofore advised. Capt Sparks Stated to my friend that he had Stated to you every thing he had promised, and gave for answer as I advised you yesterday. you Certainly are not so friendless, that you can get no friend this will not do well for a come off. The advertisement in the press. I leave Knoxville Tomorrow after Breakfast. will obay a call from you between this and that time in the Vicinity of this place—and I assure you, will be happy to See you in a Situation that I can obtain that redress, that I have been trying to compel you to afford me for nine days past, and which you pledged your honour to my friend to give me—and which you have forfeighted

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files; Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 75–76. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Esq Governor &c Present."

1. John Sevier to AJ [October 10, 1803] "Monday Morning."

From John Sevier

Knoxville 10 Octor, in the eveng 1803

Sir

I am again perplexed with your scurilous and paltroon language. You now pretend you want an interview in this neighborhood, this evening, or tomorrow Morning!! And all this great readiness After you have been so repeatedly informed that I would not attempt A thing of the kind within the State of Tennessee. I have constantly informed you I would cheerfully wait on you in any other Quarter and that you had nothing to do but Name the place and you should be Accommodated. I am Now constrained to tell you, that your conduct, during the whole of your pretended bravery, Shews you to be a pitiful paltroon And Coward, for your propositions are such as you and every other person of common Understanding do well know is out of my power to Accede too, especially you a *Judge*!!

Therefore the whole tenor of your pretended readiness is intended for nothing more than a cowardly evasion.

Now Sir, if you wish the interview accept the proposal I have made you, and let us prepare for the Campaign.

I have a friend to attend me. I shall not receive another letter from you, as I deem you a Coward.[1]

John Sevier

ALS, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "Honorble Andrew Jackson Knoxville"; endorsed: "No. 5 recd. by Wm. Maclin—and the answer to my friend who waited upon him with this letter to be informed if he was ready to set out as Stated within. A—not ready."

1. This is the last letter Sevier wrote Jackson on this subject. An entry in Sevier's journal dated December 10, 1803 (T-Journal of John Sevier, Microfilm No. 546), contains the following comment on the controversy:

Tuesday, December 10, 1803

Curious Dream

I dreamed my Father came descending in the Air in what appeared at First like a Cloud, as it came nearer it assumed the appearance of one of the Finest Rigged Vessels I ever had seen, that the Sails ropes and every thing of the apparatus appeared Ritcher and of Superior Quality to any thing I had ever seen. He came out of the vessel when it had halted or alighted and told me that on the Fryday before New years day he had Set out to the Great high Court. I asked him if there was any News where he had been? he Answered that nothing existed there but the utmost peace and friendship, that he had heard much conversation respecting the Quarel between Judge Jackson and myself. I then asked him if it was possible that affair had reached so far? He then replied that long before he had arrived the news was there and also every other transaction that had taken place in Tennessee. I then asked him what was said? He told me that Jackson was by all viewed as a very wicked base man and a very improper person for a Judge, and said I have it in charge to intimate to you either by dream or some other mode, that you have nothing to fear provided you act a prudent part, for they are all your friends. on his saying by dream I began to think I was dreaming and immeadiately awaked. . . .

Sat 14 Was informed by Major James Doherty of Jefferson that my Father was dead. Cloudy cold day.

From Andrew White

[October 10, 1803]

I waited on his Excellancy this evening notwithstanding he had at our last meeting requested me not to trouble him with any more notes from the judge as they were very troublesome to his mind, and as he had informed the judge that he would not recieve any more paper communications from him on that subject by his Note of this evening. And I requested of him to name his friend as I expressly understood by his last that he was then ready to start on the business and I did expect that he was ready to start. he (after pausing some time) stated that in the State he could not fight, I then requested him to name the place. he mentioned a Mr. Robertsons in Va. I said agreed the judge was then ready to start, or in the morning, he then flew the tract again as he had frequently done before and said he could not start till Saturday next—and during the conversation said a prosecution

was threatened. I inquired from what quarter or how it had come out. he said he could not tell but as it was. after some conversation we parted.

[Andrew White]

AD, THi-Misc. Files. The name of the author and the date of this document were derived from statements in the Jackson–Sevier letters exchanged between October 2 and 10, 1803.

From John Ryerson

At my Farm, near Marcus Hook 11th Octo. 1803

Sir

A few days ago I received your letter of the 22 of the last month[1] which would have received earlier attention had not a malignant fever which now prevails there, driven a large portion of its inhabitants from Philade. I am sorry for the occasion which gives rise to your enquiries. I have not the documents here at my farm which alone could enable me to give you accurate information on the points you note. My recollection however I presume will enable me to give such general explanations as will satisfy you.[2]

I did receive from Mr. Watson at the Store on his farm a few goods, perhaps about 150 Dollars in amount with the advance of 50 Ds included on the Philade. cost. These goods were deliverd to me on acct. of Sundry debts due to me, created through his agency by means of goods which he had sold for me on Credit & which Mr. Watson had neglected to collect in due time contrary to my express & repeated instructions to him to that end, & alledging that He felt a reluctance to sue his customers & that some had deceived him, although they were solvent. I made the proposition to him—I thought it his duty Not only to comply with it but to give me much better terms as the Credit of the Store would in some degree be preserved at my expence. I considered the transaction at the time a miserable Shift but thought it best to imbrace it as I had resolved to wind up & close my concerns in that Country. Mr. Watson seemed very tenacious in the business & observed that had he alone been concerned he would have dealt with me more liberally. As this payment was made from the Store I understood that the outstanding debts would be charged to the respective Debtors in the Company's Books. Mr. Watson possesses all the books & papers Containing my Accts. & demands against these persons which were considered as transfered to the Compy. from my conversation with him. The goods were added to my other goods & with the Invoice put in to the hands of Mr. McClure who is now in Western Penn. with them. I did receive from Mr. Watson or by his order in the Spring 1803, Cotton, from Mr. Hutchins at Gallatin 5 Bales, I think about 1250 lb, I also received

about 2000 lb. partly at Cairo & partly at Watsons ferry. In those transactions I thought myself ill used, The Cotton in question was delivered to me upon all of various collections & receipts of that Article at Mr. Watsons Gin for goods that had been, before the erection of the Compy. Store, sold upon my Acct. by Mr. Watson & large portion of it was received in the Fall & of a good quality which the Company applied to their own use & put me off very late in the Spring with very ordinary Cotton, after obliging me to send teams 30 or 40 miles to bring it to the landing inpart. I hardly know who to blame for this neglect, Mr. Watson assured me he left ready for me Cotton of a good quality & some of the assistants said that Mr. Hutchins had deliverd it to Mr. McKain.[3] In aword I was delayed near two weeks by this means, was obliged to take such Cotton as I could get & finally of the two thousand weight which I had settled for with Mr. Watson & was to have received as a balance at his Ginn, I fell short about 150 lb. I confess however this diference was partly owing to my own neglect. I found all the rope & canvass, or replaced it fully in my settlement with Mr. Watson & which I forgot to deduct when I recd. the last Cotton from Johny Winston, so much therefore I was loose even of the quantity allotted for me. This young man Winston I thought behaved with propriety & integrity in these transactions in the absence of Mr. Watson. Whilst I was speaking of the goods I recd. from Mr. Watson I ought to have Stated that he & McClure & he & myself had bartered a good many goods. They recd. from us files Rope & Canvass with some other articles & in our turn, we recd. from Mr. Watson other goods. All these were considered by us as transactions with your compy.

I did receive from Mr. Watson some money which he said had been paid in upon my Accts. I do not remember the sum—But altog[eth]er I am pretty sure it did not exceed 30. dollars

In the winter and spring of 1802 Mr. Hardenberg & Mr. McClure attended to my business in the Cumberland Country: I was not there. Mr. Watson & Mr. Hardenberg managed the business at Mr. Watsons Gin, where I had the Goods & at which place agood deal of money was paid a way for Cotton drawn from my other sources & not from the goods there. Cotton was also recd. upon Acct. of goods sold by Mr. Watson & Mr. Hardenberg for me. I do not know the quantity. But when Mr. Hardenberg descended the river a goodeal of money was left uncollected, which became of course the ground of the succeeding years transaction that is, whilst I was there last Spring which has already been explained

I beleive I have now answered fully & generally to all your enquiries. I wish they may prove satisfactory & restore harmony. And whilst I am writing to you it will be proper to mention that Mr. McClure informs me that when he got away the goods from Mr. Watsons, or rather after he got them to his Store He thought there was a mistake against your Compy of about 12 or 14 Dollars owing to his having recd. afew more of goods, than

was contained in the Bill. This Statement, if correct, would in part repair the error I had made in the neglect of deducting the Rope & Canvass from the weight of the Cotton

To hasten the passage of this letter I close it in a hurry [to put it] in this days mail. And remain Sir with the highest esteem & regard Your Very Obedt. Servt.

Jno Ryerson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "The Honble Judge Andw. Jackson near Nashville State of Tennessee."

1. Not found.
2. Jackson had earlier helped Ryerson start his mercantile business at Thomas Watson's location. He was interested in Ryerson's problems with Watson because Jackson and Watson had recently terminated their business partnership (AJ to John Ryerson, July 5, 1801; see Agreement with Thomas Watson, August 6, 1803).
3. Joseph McKain was a Nashville merchant (Clayton, *Davidson County*, 198).

To John Sevier

Knoxville Mr. Rawlings October 11th 1803 half after 7 Oclock P M

Sir

I am Just informed by a confidential friend that you have been Stating this evening, that you have been always and are now ready to meet me at any Point on the Virginia line, this Sir was not the language you made use of to my friend Capt Andrew White when he waited upon you last evening in consequence of your note that Squinted at that Object, and Stated that you had a friend to attend you and requested me to prepare for the campaign, It was then answered by you that you could not go there, not before Saturday next, and this too after you had named Mr. Robertsons in the State of Virgia, to which my friend agreed, and Told you I was ready to Set out. Under existing circumstances, the above information of your readiness is the only reason opperating with me again to trouble you with another note. And now Sir that the thing may be well understood and a final end put to all Such Ideas and that you may have it in your power If so disposed to render me that Satisfaction that I have been so long in vain trying to obtain. I have to request that you will immediately with your friend set out with me and mine to Mr. Robertsons near the cumberland Gap in the State of Virginia there to render me that Satisfaction required of you by my note of the Second instant I have directed my friend Capt A. White to require of you to State in writing underneath My signature the hour you will meet me at the above place and that you will sign the same.

From my information of your expression I have no doubt, (if real) but you will be ready to set out on the morning of the 12th and we can reach the wished for Point the same Evening. recollect Sir I have come to your Terms as to place and the injured has the right to name the time I therefore call

upon you to meet me between this and Thursday evening next, the hour you may name yourself If this is too Short I will extend it to your own time named to my friend on last evening that was Saturday next, If that is not convenient your own time will be waited for. I have Just to remark, that it is high time the thing Should be put an end to and I do require of you to State a time on this piece of paper, that you will meet me for the purpose before mentioned, the Virginia line has lately been your Stand, to prevent further evasion I have come to that proposition. I hope you will come to mine with respect to time or forever after hold your peace. It has been Stated to me that you have averred this evening that the place was your only objections to your meeting me. you named to my friend last evening that prosecutions were talked of, the Surest method to avoid and prevent that is an early and secrete interview, If you wish to keep a coopy of this my friend will give you one and attest the Same with your answer in writing time is precious with me nothing detains me from my family but waiting on you for an accomodation—of this business, and I have instructed my friend to have Such an answer as will be final[1]

I am &c &c

Andrew Jackson

ALS, THi-Misc. Files; ALS draft, THi-Misc. Files. Addressed: "His Excellency John Sevier Esqr. present coopy"; endorsed in Jackson's hand: "To which my friend reported as follows I carried this letter this morning and presented it to him and after looking at the back of it—refused to open it saying he would not read it, I insisted that he would he said he would have nothing to do with the Judge or any more of his notes or words to that effect, I then told him the Judge was about to Start home and as it had been Stated to him yesterday evening by some of his friends, that you Said you were always ready and was now ready to See him. I told him that the contents were that he was about to take his leave of Knoxville and that he would now or at your own time See you at your favourite Spot he utterly refused &c &c"; "No. 6. presented not recd. The contents made known, and an a refusal on the part of the Govr. to have any thing to do with me on the Subject." The draft contains the first endorsement in an unidentified hand.

1. Although Jackson and Sevier exchanged no additional letters, the controversy continued in the state's newspapers and involved many friends of both parties (see App. VI).

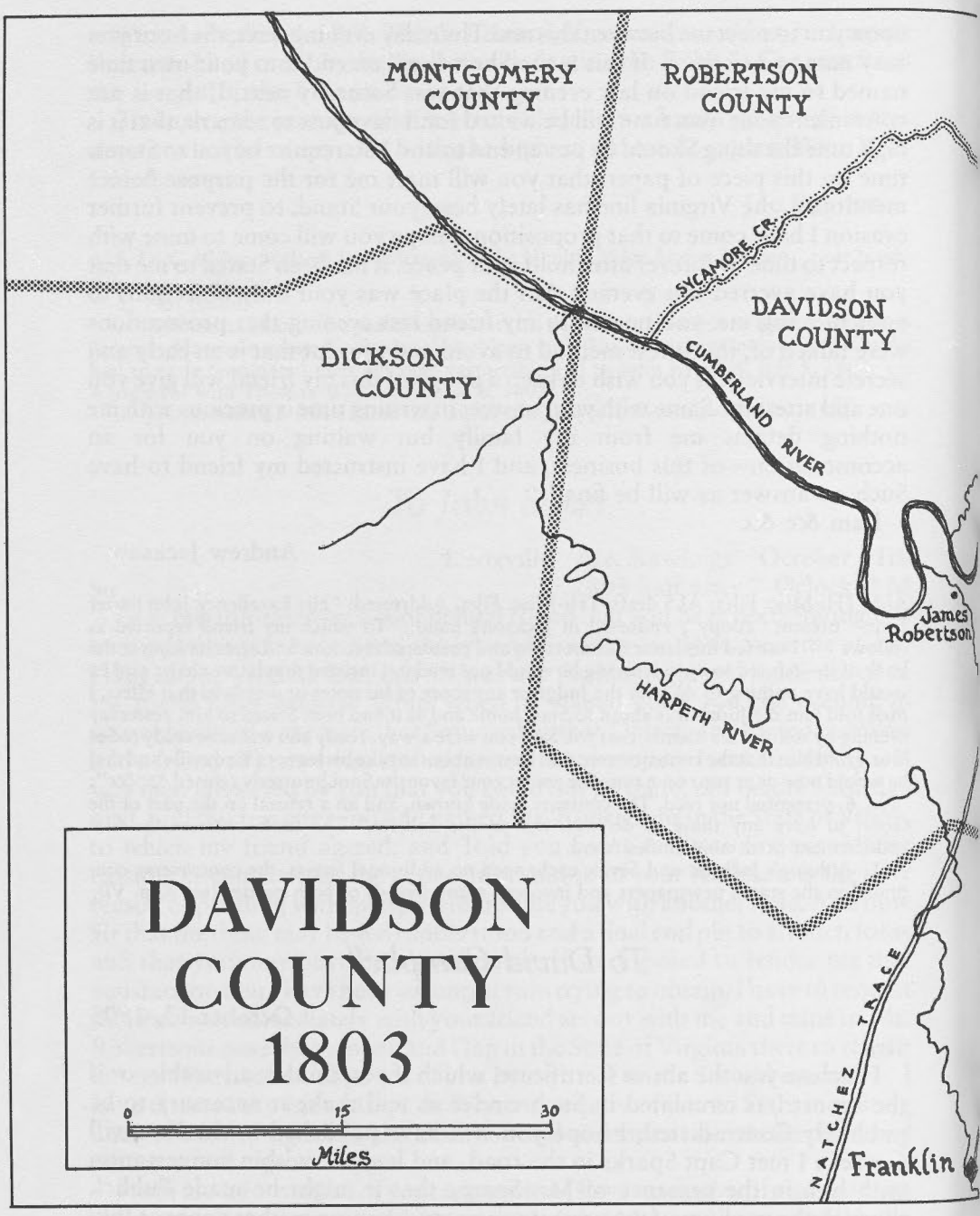
To David Campbell

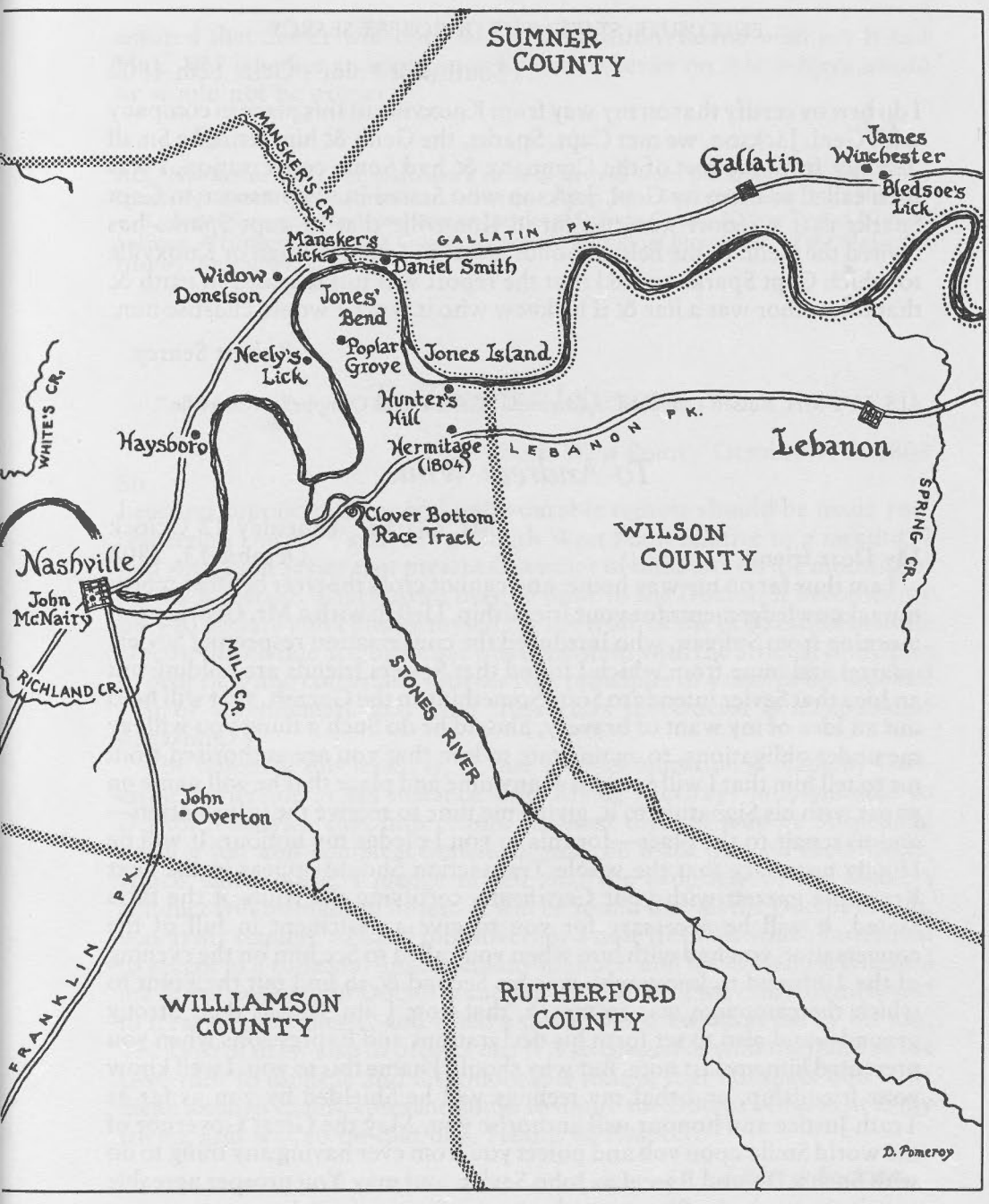
October 13, 1803

Sir,

I enclose you the above Certificate, which If you think it advisable, or if the report has circulated in Such circles as will make it necessary to be publickly Contradicted, I hope you will have published in the Knoxvill Gazzett. I met Capt Sparks in the road, and had the within conversation with him in the presence of Mr. Searcy that it might be made Publick through the medium of the press if necessary—having neither paper or Ink. Health and respect

Andrew Jackson


MONTGOMERY COUNTY
ROBERTSON COUNTY
SYCAMORE CR.
DAVIDSON COUNTY
DICKSON COUNTY
CUMBERLAND RIVER
James Robertson
HARPETH RIVER
NATCHEZ TRACE
Franklin
DAVIDSON COUNTY 1803
0
15
30
Miles


SUMNER COUNTY
MANSKER'S CR.
Gallatin
James Winchester
Bledsoe's Lick
GALLATIN PK.
Mansker's Lick
Daniel Smith
Widow Donelson
Jones' Bend
Poplar Grove
Jones Island
Neely's Lick
WHITE'S CR.
Hunter's Hill
Haysboro
Hermitage (1804)
LEBANON PK.
Lebanon
SPRING CR.
Clover Bottom Race Track
WILSON COUNTY
Nashville
John McNairy
RICHLAND CR.
MILL CR.
STONES RIVER
John Overton
FRANKLIN PK.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY
RUTHERFORD COUNTY
D. Pomeroy

ENCLOSURE: STATEMENT OF ROBERT SEARCY

Southwest Point Octr. 12th 1803

I do hereby certify that on my way from Knoxville to this place in company with Genl. Jackson, we met Capt. Sparks. the Genl. & him retired a Small distance from the rest of the Company & had Some conversation. I was then called to them by Genl. Jackson who Stated in my presence to Capt Sparks that a report was currant in Knoxville that he capt Sparks has invited the Genl. to the field of honor either in Jonesborough or Knoxville to which Capt Sparks replied that the report was not founded in truth & that the author was a liar & if he knew who it was he would chastise him.

Robert Searcy

ALS, PVT-Mrs. Russell Campbell. Addressed: "Colo. David Campbell Knoxville."

To Andrew White

Mr. Clarks Thursday 12 Oclock
Octobr. 13. 1803

My Dear friend.

I am thus far on my way home, and cannot cross the river before I report my acknowledgements for your friendship. I fell in with a Mr. George[1] this morning from Sulivan, who intrduced the conversation respecting Seviers quarrel and mine from which I found that Seviers friends are holding out an Idea that Sevier intends to State Something in the Gazzett, that will hold out an Idea of my want of bravery, Should he do Such a thing you will lay me under obligations, to again State to him that you are authorised from me to tell him that I will See him at any time and place that he will name on paper with his Signature to it, giving me time to receive the information—and to repair to the place—for this to you I pledge my honour. It will be Highly necessary that the whole Transaction Should appear in the next Knoxville gazzett with your Certificate, certifying the truth of the facts Stated, It will be necessary for you to give a Statement in full of the conversation you had with him when you called to See him on the evening of the 10th and to know who was his Second & to find out the Point to which the campaign was to march, that note I am Told is their Strong ground—and also to set forth his declarations and Expressions when you presented him my last note. But why should I name this to you. I well know your friendship, and that my feelings will be Shielded by you as far as Truth Justice and honour will authorise you. May the Great Governor of the world Smile upon you and potect you from ever having any thing to do with Such a Damnd Rascal as John Sevier. and may You prosper agreable to your merit is the Sincere wish of your Sincere friend

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Speak for a place in the Gazzet on the receipt of this unless you are

assured that Sevier will not make a publication. advise with my friend H. L. W.[2] whether an application by you to Sevier on that Subject would or would not be proper.

A. J.

ALS, NN-Kohns Coll. The addressee's name is derived from the knowledge that White handled Jackson's negotiations with Sevier (see AJ to John Sevier, October 11, 1803).

1. James George, an early explorer and settler of Sullivan County (Oliver Taylor, *Historic Sullivan. A History of Sullivan County, Tennessee, with Brief Biographies of the Makers of History*, Bristol, 1909, p. 22).
2. Hugh Lawson White.

To Thomas Jefferson

South West Point October 17th 1803

Sir

Least misrepresentations and unfavourable reports should be made you, respecting Doctor Vandyke[1] of South West Point relative to a meeting, I had with John Sevier esqr present Governor of this State on the morning of the 16th Instant. That Justice may be done to the Doctor, it becomes my duty to declare and I pledge myself for the truth of the declaration that the Doctor did no one act, but what was consistant with the Strictist principles of propriety and consistant with the true principles of a man of honour and that of a gentleman. and from these rules the Doctor is incapable of departing.

The object of this letter, is, in case a communication is made by Governor Sevier, or at his instance thro Major McCray[2] unfavourable to Doctor Vandyke, that impression, founded thereon may be Suspended untill a full and compleat Statement may be made you on the Subject, which when made, I pledge myself that the propriety of the Doctors conduct will be made manifest. It will be found that all the Doctor did do, was at my request, to hand the Governor a note from me which he refused to accept in a rude and ungentlemany manner. and his low abuse enduced me in the presence of Doctor Vandyke his Son[3] & Two other Gentlemen[4] to treat him cavalierly, and when a pistol was drew upon me by his son, The Doctor drew also to protect me. It is so congenial with the mind of the Governor to do little and dishonourable things, that I Suspect him to be mean anough to misrepresent things to injure the Doctor because he is my friend, and was so on that day. Health & Respect.

Andrew Jackson

ALS, PHi-Daniel Parker Papers. Addressed: "Thomas Jefferson President of the United States of America City of Washington."

1. Thomas J. Vandyke (d. 1814), surgeon's mate at Fort Southwest Point, resigned from the army in 1806. He married a daughter of Judge David Campbell in 1798 (Heitman,

Register, I, 982; Margaret Hamilton Campbell Pilcher, ed., *Historical Sketches of the Campbell, Pilcher, and Kindred Families*, Nashville, 1911, p. 114).

2. William MacRea (d. 1832) was appointed commandant of Fort Southwest Point in 1803 (Banker, "Southwest Point," 103).

3. Sevier's son James (App. VI, Affidavit of Jesse Wharton *et al.*, December 21, 1803).

4. Andrew Greer and John Hunter, partisans of John Sevier (Driver, *John Sevier*, 183; see also App. VI for Affidavit of Andrew Greer, October 23, 1803).

From George Washington Campbell

City of Washington, 29th Octr. 1803

Dear Sir,

Since our arrival at this place, we have been generally engaged on the Subject of the *Louisiana business* We have passed in our house the necessary laws, for carrying into compleat effect, The Convention, (or Treaty) with France Ceding Louisiana to the United States. Some of those laws have, & the others no doubt soon will, pass the Senate. These laws provide for, taking immediate possession of that Country, creating the Stocks &c to pay France, the Sum Stipulated to be paid to her for that Country, by the Sd. Treaty—and for paying our merchants the Sum to be paid them on behalf of France, by the Same Treaty. Persuant to the law for that purpose, the president will no doubt, direct possession to be taken of the Country as Soon as possible, should military force be necessary he is impowered to call out Such force according to the law passed last Session for that purpose—and in Such an event a part of Such force will probably be taken from our State. Some doubts are entertained of the Conduct that may be persued by the Spaniards at Orleans. Since writing the above, monday 31 Ocbr. have just recd. information thro' the Secretary at war that directions will be forwarded by this days mail (which is to arrive in 8 days at Nashville) to the Executive of our State to raise & embody immediately in west Tennessee, five hundred horsemen—armed &c *if convenient*, if not to be furnished with arms—to aid if necessary in takeing immediate possession of N. Orleans, & Louisiana in general. It is understood that the above number of men will be expected to be ready to march, in a few (Say five) days after the order arrives in that State. The utmost promptness in the execution of this measure, may be of immense importance. Should opposition be made at Orleans & our Strength, at hand (which is understood to be at present but about 4 or 500, regular troops) not be sufficient to enforce obedience & take possession—it would no doubt be cause of triumph to the *opposition party* who have, (a few excepted) opposed the Cession &c in almost every Stage. And indeed, Sir, the officers of Government of the U S. have recd. Some assurances on our part, that Should Such a measure become necessary, the people of our State, would be at least foremost to engage in the enterprise. The western States are materially interested in having immediate possession taken of that Country. Doubts are Suggested here of the Constitutionality of our admitting that Country into the Union as a State—and many appear

opposed to admitting it to be populated &c. These objections are likely to become more Serious than might at first be deemed. Should be happy to have your ideas on these points &c.

I am, with Sentiments of very high respect your most obedt.

G. W. Campbell

please make my compliments very respectfully to Mrs. Jackson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 76. Addressed: "Gen Andrew Jackson Knoxville Tennessee Postmaster at Knoxville will please forward this immediately to Genl. Jackson."

From William Dickson

Washington Octr. 31st 1803

Dear Sir,

The President of the United States has thought proper on account of the unfavorable appearances at New Orleans to direct that five hundred mounted Infantry to be raised with all possible expedition in Mero District to proceed to Natchez and cooperate if Necessary with the troops under Genl. Wilkinson and the Militia of the Mississippi territory. Of this the Secretary of War has just given me information and has also informed me that he has transmitted dispatches of this date to the Govr. of Tennessee. He views it only as a Colonels command.

He further contemplates raising a force of some thousands to be also in readiness to march if necessary by first of December—for which purpose provisions, Boats &c. will be wanted. As to the procuring 20 or 30 large Flat bottomd Boats presuming it can be done in West Tennessee, and as it requires much expedition. I took the liberty to mention your name to him. He will probably write you on the Subject.[1]

The information on this business is secret here, the Secy. of War has communicated only to two or three. It is necessary it become immediately public in Tennessee.

The mail will be closed in a few minutes. I have not time to [inform] you very fully at Present. It is expected that the dispatches will reach Knoxville in a few days—& that these troops will move in seven or eight days after. It is earnestly hoped that [a]ll due encouragement will be given to induce the men of Cumberland to volunteer their Services with that alacrity which the importance of the case demands. accept my best wishes.

Wm. Dickson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "General Andrew Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. Secretary of War Dearborn wrote Jackson on the subject the same day (Henry Dearborn to AJ, October 31, 1803).

From Henry Dearborn

War Department October 31st 1803

Sir,

It having been deemed expedient (as a precautionary measure for securing the possession of Louisiana) to organize a considerable body of the Militia of the Western Country, and to provide for conveying them down the River, if such movement should be necessary, I have therefore to request that you will undertake to procure Boats of the least expensive kind—sufficient to convey 1,500 Men from Tennessee, to be ready by the 20th of December next at farthest. The above troops will be divided into three Regiments of Eight Companies each. The Boats should be sufficiently large to carry a company each, and each regiment should be furnished with two Boats to transport the provisions for said Regiments. You will procure them on the most economical terms in your power. For the expense thereof you will please to draw on me at ten days sight. Your compensation will be such as shall be reasonable and adequate to your Services.

I am &c.

[Henry Dearborn]

LB, DNA-RG 107, Secretary of War, Misc. Letters Sent, 1800–1809 (Microcopy 370, Reel 1). The author was determined by reference to this letter in AJ to Henry Dearborn, November 12, 1803.

From Thomas J. Vandyke

So Ws. Point Novr. 5th 1803

Dr. Sir,

Your letter dated Nashville October 26th[1] came to hand, by last mail. you mention your disappointment at not having received a letter from me, & urge a communication. having directed two letters to you,[2] I am equally disappointed that neither have been receiv'd. you have, I hope been appris'd in this, through other channels, of Sevier's attempts, to obtain an impeachment of you, & his merited failure it is so base & rascally an attempt. he is (so say his friends) now determin'd, to try his strength by as base & cowardly an appeal to the Law.

With respect to myself, I have been informed through several gentlemen that he has requested my removal from office, his son, after his arrival in Knoxville, had the courage to declare, that he had a *great mind*, to *whip* me. this is all I have heard relative to myself. I ride out frequently, & particularize Sevier's *hiding place*, to all that pass with me.

There are few in this part of the country who do not know the memora-

ble tree. I am determind to make it as remarkable, as Herns Oak,[3] in Windsor Forrest.

I am happy to hear, you returned in time to prevent a severe injury to your private affairs, which had become, no doubt very irregular. Mrs. Vandyke & myself read that part of your letter in which you mention Mrs. Jacksons health, & good wishes towards us, with every emotion of friendship. we are truly happy to hear of your recovery. if that pain in your breast should continue, wear flannel, & open an issue over the part affected.

information reach'd us yesterday of the President having order'd a quota of 1500 militia from West Tennessee, for the purpose of taking possession of Louisianna—the inhabitants having refus'd to accede to the terms of the cession. your wise men of the West will give You the news however on their return, which I understand will be in a day or two.

[With] our mutual testimonies of esteeme & friendship to Mrs. Jackson & yourself, I am your's

Thos. J. Vandyke

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Nashville Honrd. by Judge Campbell."

1. Not found.
2. Letters not found.
3. The legend of Herne's Oak is related in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act IV, Scene IV.

From Edward Scott[1]

Knoxville November 10th 1803.

Dr. Sir,

At our last interview I promised to forward you a copy of the Journal of the House of representatives so far as it respected the Proceedings of that body in the papers documents &c. of Carters office. Inclosed you will find a correct copy of such orders and votes as have been taken throughout that tedious transactions. a copy of all the Testimony wou'd have accompanied the Report &c had it been entered on the Journal but from some Political motives this was not done, for the reasons which gave rise to their motives I beg leave to refer You to our friends Robert C Foster[2] and Jessee Wharton[3] Esqrs who no doubt will be able to give You all the Satisfactory information upon the various shapes this Subject[4] has assumed since you left this place that you may desire; It has been insinuated that the Projected expedition to new orleans, in some measure checked the Spirit of investigation, when You get a detail of facts and circumstances from Your immediate Representative and compare it with the inclosed and Pay some little attention to the vote you will be fully enabled to form a correct conclusion. I confess that I have made up my own opinion and when we meet I shall not hesitate to communicate my Sentiments with freedom. with Compliments

to Mrs. Jackson and wishes for Your own health I remain Your Sincere Friend

Edward Scott

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "The Honble And: Jackson." Enclosure not found.

1. Edward Scott (d. 1844) moved to Knoxville from Virginia and was licensed to practice law in Tennessee in 1798. He was clerk of the lower house of the Tennessee General Assembly, 1798–1807 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 6; Rothrock, *French Broad–Holston Country*, 481–82).

2. Robert Coleman Foster (1769–1844) moved to Nashville around 1797 and established a law practice. He was a member of the lower house of the Tennessee General Assembly, 1803–1807 (*BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 258–59).

3. Jesse Wharton (1776–1833) moved to Tennessee about 1797 and was licensed to practice law in the state in 1798. He served in the lower house of the Tennessee General Assembly, 1801–1803 (Sevier, *Commission Book*, 6, 7; *BD-Tenn. Assembly*, I, 733–34).

4. In the session of the General Assembly following John Sevier's defeat of Archibald Roane for governor, the papers and documents from the office of John Carter, Washington County entry taker, were presented to the lower house for investigation. A joint committee of the two houses, appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against Sevier, submitted its findings on November 7, 1803, thd day before adjournment. The report contained several references to fraud and illicit actions by Sevier that were deleted by both the house and senate in their adoption of the report, leaving only the implication of Sevier's complicity (White, *Messages*, I, 171–79).

From Seth Lewis

Natchez 11th Novr. 1803

Dear Sir

I have this moment recd. your favor of the 28th Ulto.[1] and hasten to answer it by the return of the Mail. I wrote to you some considerable time ago[2] in answer to your letter[3] by Mr. Hoggatt mentioning my having recd. the Notes you mentioned from Majr. Claiborne but I fear my letter did not reach you. Th[e] notes are taken payable to Mr. Hutchings which induced me to believe the Contract with Davidson was also made in his name and for that reason I had delayed to bring the suit untill that point could be ascertained. Will you inquire of Mr. Hutchings how this matter is & inform me by post. As soon as this can be done you may depend on my Sending a proper Messinger to *Majr.* Davidson. I have not recd. payment of the Notes but shall be carefull not to let a term of the Court pass without commencing Suit if they are not paid. Mr. Brookes promises Speedily to pay but Mr. Collins lives in the Spanish Territory and of course beyond the reach of our process and has not been here Since I had the Note. I will Send it down for payment by the first safe hand I can meet. As to Mr. Oneal or the other witness I have not been able to See them yet but will endeaver to find them out if possible.

Crops are light and money Scarce in this Country. We are anxiously waiting the event of the Louisiana Cession—before this the Treaty must be decided on. My family are well & Mrs. Lewis joins me in our best wishes for your, & Mrs. Jacksons health & happiness. Our little Rachael is yet

with her aunt at Baton rouge where She improves in her Education very fast. I wrote to you before of her name being confirmed to her by the rite of baptism

Doctr Sappington has not been in this Country since my residence here nor can I learn any thing perticular of his Circumstances. He is Settled and I am told Married in the Oppeloussas.

With Esteem I am Your friend & Obedt. Servt.

Seth Lewis

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "The Honble. Andrew Jackson Esqr. Davidson County Tennessee."

1. Not found.
2. Seth Lewis to AJ, October 8, 1803.
3. Not found.

To Henry Dearborn

Hunters Hill near Nashville November 12th 1803

Sir

Your letter of the 31st Ultimo,[1] reached me to day, the contents duly observed, I hasten to answer, That the Boats required, Shall be ready to Sale against the 20th of next month, if within the reach of Possibility, and in procuring them oeconomy Shall be attended to, as far as the Shortness of time and the Scarcity of hands at this busy Season will permit.

I view with extreme regret, the necessity for this precautionary measure, and this at a period, when it was generally thought, and believed that the wisdom of our government, had laid the lasting bases of peace by the purchase of Louisiania in this quarter. But Sir, if we Should be, by the conduct of Spain compelled into the measure, and war be the ultimatum you will find the Spirit of Patriotism prevade the minds of the militia in the west, and, that the Regements required will be readily filled; of this there is no doubt, unless their ardor Should be abated by the mode that the Governor has adopted in his Selection of officers

Permit me here to State, that the militia, by the constitution of this State has a right to appoint, and elect their own officers, from that of a Lieutenant up to the Colo. This being their right Secured to them by the constitution—they View any change from this an act of usurpation, which the mind revolts at and creates opposition. I am Just informed, and that too through a respectable channel—That the Governor has assumed the power to appoint any person he pleases to office—taking them from the ranks, and paying no respect to the Selection of officers already appointed agreable to the existing rules and regulations of the State.[2] I am also informed, that this has given offence to the officers commanding companies, and that they make use of all their influence to prevent those new created officers from taking any part of their company from them by

enlistment, or otherwise, This I fear, will have a banefull effect, and occassion a Serious delay in filling up the regiments. There are a number of (Volunteer) independant companies who expected to have been called upon to march and hold themselves bound to do so, at a minutes warning. These I am Just informed have been neglected, not even a request command or invitation to march, This information comes to me directly from one of the independant corps, accompanied with a complaint of neglect on the part of the Governor. Unfortunately for our State at present, we have a governor who has always through life been governed by selfish motives reguardless of Publick good, and unfortunately in the present instance he persues the System, of giving appointments to those Who are his favourites, without consulting the Benefit of the publick Service. If this System is not put an end to, by the interference of the general Government I fear that the Federal party will have it to Say that the militia cannot be relied on in cases of Sudden emmergency, and I am well assured if proper measures had been adopted the full quota of men required of this State could have been brought to the field in three weeks. Various complaints of the above description having been made to me, I thought it my duty to communicate the same to you, that as congress is in Session if necessary, they might Provide by law that in all cases that hereafter might arise, where the services of the militia may be required, that the Shall be commanded, by their own officers appointed agreable to the established laws of the State from which they are called. This I well know would have a tendency, to bring to the field at an early day any number of militia required. I can say with certainty, that it would be a pleasing tour to the militia of this District, when commanded by an officer in whom the had confidence, to march to chastise those Dons, who would dare to infringe our rights or trample upon the Treaty. Should my attention to any business be thought necessary in this quarter to promote the Publick Service it will be with pleasure rendered—and Should my Services in the field be required with promptness I will obay. and rest assured that my exertions Shall not be wanting to bring to the field the requisition made upon the state. Health & respect

Andrew Jackson

ALS draft, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); Bassett, *Correspondence*, I, 77–78.

1. Henry Dearborn to AJ, October 31, 1803.

2. Jackson's complaints against Sevier must be understood against the background of surrounding events: the near duel and Jackson's accusations of land fraud against Sevier. When Dearborn requested mobilization of the militia, there was no chance that Sevier would appoint Jackson to command the expedition. Instead Dearborn assigned Jackson to contract for boats to transport the troops, and Colonel George Doherty received the field command. At the writing of this letter Jackson may already have heard that on November 5 the legislature had withdrawn the fourteen eastern counties from his militia command and had created two divisions of Tennessee militia, each to be commanded by a major general. By this act Jackson's militia unit was reduced to the eleven counties of the western division (*Tenn. Acts*, 1803, Ch. I). For an account of these events, see Samuel C. Williams, "Tennessee's First Military Expedition," *THM*, VIII [1924–25], 171–90.

From Meriwether Smith[1]

South West Point November 14th 1803

Sir

I have this moment called at Mr. Clarks for the purpose of writing you, and upon a subject which no doubt you will find me deeply interested in.

The nature of this communication is to request and to solicite your friendly aid, in prevailing on Doctor Ward, to make me a visite. I intimated to you when I last had the pleasure of seeing you here, that I was apprehensive, that I was attacked with a cancer, which conjecture is now with me reduced to a certainty. I would go on next Sunday to your house in company with Lieut. Brahan,[2] who will then be on his way to Massac[3] in order to pay the troops there. but such is my present situation and in the absence of Mr. Hall it would militate greatly against our interest for me to leave the business. I would there prefer giving the Doctor an Extra fee to viste me, and any arrangements or Bargain you may be so good as to make, will be binding on me, the Doctor during his stay here can make my house his home.

I have taken the liberty of Troubleing you with my business, and must therefore apolojize.

Your friendly attention to my request will long be remembered, by me Sir, who is with profound Esteem Your most obt.

Meriwether Smith

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "The Honble Judge Andrew Jackson Nashville."

1. Meriwether Smith was a partner with Thomas N. Clark in the operation of a store in Kingston in 1805 (Banker, "Southwest Point," 117).
2. John Brahan was serving in the U. S. Army at Fort Southwest Point (Banker, "Southwest Point," 108n; Heitman, *Register*, I, 240).
3. Fort Massac, on the Illinois side of the Ohio River.

To William Preston Anderson

[*c*November 20, 1803]

Dear Friend—I send you five hundred dollars. It appears to me I said I would send you $1000. But when I came to myself I found there were appropriations made that I knew nothing of. This I learnt at the store, and two journeys to perform, and expenses to be born that my recollection did not serve me with at the moment—To-morrow when you come up arrangements shall be made, so as to accommodate as far as I can—My dear sir, do not fail to come up to-morrow, at ten o'clock I will meet you at my house; I have to see Gen. Smith in the morning at his house—The Boats I think you said five in number and some Pork you would furnish—these

must be done against the 20th of December next, but more of this tomorrow—you must set out in a very few days, I will furnish the needful—The cash now sent is in part for the boats—the balance on delivery—Either in bank bills or a Draft on New Orleans the $3000 being all the cash that can be furnished, this must be appropriated to the best possible advantage—and to the last shilling will be put in your way if you can furnish the Boats and Pork except so much as will meet the engagements already entered into—I send you twenty $20 bills and ten $10 bills—which I wish safe to hand, and beg of you not to fail coming up tomorrow—I wish to start a messenger on Monday next—Health and respect.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PC, *United States' Telegraph,* October 30, 1828, reprinted from the *Nashville Republican.* Without date or addressee this letter was widely published in the anti-Jackson press during the campaign of 1828 as evidence that Jackson was implicated in the Burr Conspiracy of 1806. The charge worried Jackson enough to supply his campaign manager, William Berkeley Lewis, with refutation. He first speculated that the letter was to his friend James Jackson or to John Shute, both of whom built boats at this time after Burr had requested Jackson in late 1806 to furnish boats for his expedition down the Mississippi (AJ to William Berkeley Lewis, August 15, 1828, Bassett, *Correspondence,* III, 424–25). Four days later he concluded that the letter concerned the war department boats ordered in 1803 for which he was contractor (AJ to William Berkeley Lewis, August 19, 1828, Bassett, *Correspondence,* III, 427–28). In September 1828 the pro-Jackson forces reported a conversation in which William Preston Anderson, by this time a political enemy of Jackson's but in 1803 his aide-de-camp and close friend, said that the letter had nothing to do with the Burr affair but with another matter entirely (*Nashville Republican,* September 26, 1828). Jackson's supporters then identified Anderson as the addressee. In an open letter Anderson later claimed that he had been mistaken in his first statement and that the letter was probably written to John Coffee in 1806. Anderson neither directly confirmed nor denied that he was the recipient; he did say that Jackson's letters to him were often undated, and he once referred to this document as "Gen. Jackson's letter to me without date" *(National Banner and Nashville Whig,* October 17, 1828). One member of the Jackson opposition said that William Preston Anderson had given him this letter and several others, all in Jackson's hand and all addressed to Anderson (Andrew Erwin in *National Banner and Nashville Whig,* October 11, 1828). Consequently the editors have decided to identify Anderson as the addressee.

The most convincing evidence for the 1803 date is the coincidence of the December 20 delivery date in this letter and in Dearborn's order of October 31, 1803. In addition the final bill submitted to the war department was $3566, very near the $3500 mentioned here (AJ to Henry Dearborn, January 13, 1803, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 3). The month and day have been arbitrarily fixed between Jackson's receipt on November 12, 1803, of Dearborn's order and the first entry in the boat-building account.

From William Dickson

Washington Novr. 20th 1803

Dear Sir,

I have this moment recd. yours of 20th Inst.[1] as also a letter from Dr. Vandyke upon the Subject mentioned in yours in which he is interested. lest an arrangement or rather derangement insue in consequence I will call in the morning at the War Department and place the matter in a proper

point of view to the Secretary. The transactions of Knoxville and the Point[2] have reached me sometime past—very fully detailed by several of my acquaintances—a rencontre was expected by me—but I could not have calculated on such a termination as ensued for I considered that if courage should be wanting, that pride would have so far supplied its place as to have given one fire at Least.

The mode adopted by the Secretary of War relative to the Detatchment of Militia was the only one that was practicable at the time consistent with the law—and it appears peculiarly unfortunate that the provisions of the act have not succeeded as well as could be wished in the first Instance. This I anticipated when the orders went forward—and made known the obstacles. I expected to result to the Secretary of War—but there was no alternative, the Executive of the State was the only proper channel thro which the business should be done. I hope however that the alacrity of the Western Militia will equal the great expectation that is formed of them—and that they will march at an early date notwithstanding the irregular manner in which the officers have been selected. It is however fortunate that His Excellency does not command in person—as in that case his enemies would be very safe—and I presume also he would not lead his men into danger. If his letters respecting Dr. Vandyke has reached the President, no doubt but it has been before now laid before the Secretary of war. I will at all events see both on the Subject.

A few days past I recd. yours inclosing a Deed[3] from Zach Cox. there is no provision yet made for a pecuniary compensation. the registration in the office of the Secretary of State is necessary & shall be done.

Since the Louisiana business has been decided on, private or local matters have occupied the house. It is expected that Orleans—upper Louisiana—& Detroit will each form a territorial Government. these matters are now under the consideration of committees.

Upon inqury about the Saline Springs I find a Mr. Bell of Kentucke has offered to make in the year 120.000 Bushl. of Salt at 49 Cents. Some other propositions have been made as low as from 70 to 80 cents. I believe orders have been issued to close the contracts. I have regularly transmitted you the Journals of the Senate. In some things I have been surprised. I fear a direct course will not be invariably pursued. a Seat for six years removes responsibility to too great a distance. accept my best Wishes. I am Yours respectfully

Wm. Dickson

I herewith enclose you Meeker, Denman & Co. receipt for $333.33⅓/100 remitted by me on your accot.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Enclosure not found.

1. Not found.
2. Dickson refers to the threatened duel between Jackson and Sevier and their encounter at Fort Southwest Point.
3. Neither letter nor enclosure found.

From Thomas Watson

Novr. 20, 1803

Sir

It truly hurts my feelings that I have been oblige to disapoint you as I have, but it is owing to my being so disapointed by others, I expect some of my friend out in ten days or a fortnight. If I should not get the money before that time by some other means, I will then borrow as much of them, as will pay what I Shall be owing you certainly. I was in Nashville yesterday and apointed to met Mr. Stotharts on tuesday in Nashville. I had made some apointments to morrow, that I am oblige to attend to or Should been glad to have met you to morrow. I am Sir your Hl. Sr.

Thos. Watson

NB. I left the Invoices with Mr. Stothart yesterday.

TW.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson."

From William Dickson

Washington Novr. 21. 1803

Dear Sir,

I have just visited the Secretary of War and as I expected the letters respecting Dr. Vandyke were before him. Col. Cock has been more industrious than myself. he was there before me, and had made a correct statement of the business. The Secretary is no stranger to the *civil wars* of Tennessee and altho perhaps Dr. V. may have gone rather farther than accorded with his wishes, yet he had a respect for Genl. Jackson, and the Doctr. would remain as heretofore. thus you will observe the Gov's application will not have the desired effect—a new sourse of mortification.[1] Captn. Sparks I met with at the War office, whether he has made any unfavorable representations or not I cannot say—but they can have no effect. On the *internal wars* he is cool and silent.

I am now writing in the house amidst a warm contention, on the continuation of the Salaries of the heads of department. the party for reducing them will fail. Under every view of the Subject, I have no hesitation in saying I wish them continued—having the ablest cabinet in the World, the reduction would be an indirect censure and drive some of them from Office—& the United States may save two or three thousand dollars a year thereby—a mighty sum! a fine object to economise on! When we are spending millions on fleets & armies.

Every thing now appears tranquil at Orleans. I rather expect the War

orders will be countermanded. the Secy. of War regrets the irregularity of the recent proceedings in the militia appointments in Tennessee

I am Dear Sir Yours respectfully

Wm. Dickson

Search is now again making in the deffunct affairs for Carters books. I fear in vain.

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. It had been reported to Jackson that Sevier would try to secure the removal of Dr. Vandyke as surgeon's mate with the U. S. Army at Fort Southwest Point (see AJ to Thomas Jefferson, October 17, 1803, and Thomas J. Vandyke to AJ, November 5, 1803).

Account for Boat Building Expenditures[1]

Hunters Hill Novr. 23rd 1803–Jany. 21, 1804

	Boat Acts. Dr.		$	Cents
Novr.				
	To 215 lbs beef @	16/6	5	89⅓
	To 2 bushels meal @	3/	1	..
	" 9 pints salt @ 8 Cents pr lb		..	56⅓
24	" 1 quart whiskey @	1/6	..	25
25	" 2 quarts ditto @	1/6	..	50
26	" 2 Ditto ditto @	1/6	..	50
	" 190 lbs beef @	16/6	5	25
	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
	" 2 gallons salt @	24/	1	..
27	" 1 bushel meal @	3/	..	50
	" 1 pint salt @	20/	..	8⅓
28	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
	" 1 file @	3/	..	50
	" 1 small gimblet @	/6	..	8⅓
29	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
Decr.	" 1 quart Ditto @	1/6	..	25
2	" 1 Small file @	0/9	..	12½
	" 1 bushel meal @	3/	..	50
	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
	" 1 3½ point blankets R. Harmen	24/	4	..
5	" 1 Ditto ditto @ Jno. Marlow	24/	4	..
	" 1 Ditto ditto Jones	24	4	..
6	" ½ gallon whiskey @	6/	..	50
	" 2 bushels meal @	3/	1	..
	" 397 lbs beef @	16/6	10	91⅔
	" 13 lbs salt @	24/	1	42
	" 3 quarts whiskey @	6/	..	75
	" 74 lbs pork @	13/	2	22

	" 6½ lbs salt @	24/	..	52
	" 1 quart whiskey @	1/6	..	25
	" 2 bushels meal @	3/	1	..
9th	" 1 quart whiskey @	1/6	..	25
10	" 2 quarts ditto @	1/6	..	50
	Amount carried over		49	92½
1803				
Decr.	Amount brought forward		$ 49	92½
10th	Boat acpt. Dr.			
	[To] 1 quart whiskey to James Crawford	1/6	..	25
	" 1 quart ditto @	1/6	..	25
11	" 1 ditto ditto pr. R. Harmen	1/6	..	25
12	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
	" paid Charles Harryman for labour P. boats		17	..
	" 327 lbs beef @	16/6	7	33
	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
	" 1 peck salt @	24/	1	..
	" 2½ bushels meal @	3/	1	25
13	" 2 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	50
	" Wm. Sergeant & Thos. Morgan 3 yds Cloth	10/6	5	25
	" 1 oz thread by ditto		..	29
	" Robert Harman 1 qt whiskey @	1/6	..	25
	" ditto 1 pocket hkff @	5/3	..	87½
14	" ½ gallon whiskey	6/	..	50
	" 1 small gimblet @	9d	..	12½
16	" 1 quart whiskey pr. boy @	1/6	..	25
	" 2 quarts ditto to Mr. Harriman	1/6	..	50
	" 2 quarts ditto	1/6	..	50
	" 2½ bushels meal	3/	1	25
	" ½ gallon whiskey @	6/	..	50
	" ½ Ditto ditto @	6/	..	50
17	" ½ gallon whiskey @	6/	..	50
18	" ½ Ditto ditto @	6/	..	50
	" 1 Cable for boat @ 4¾ lbs @	13 Cents	..	61½
19th	" 1 gallon whiskey @	6	1	..
	" 2½ bushels meal @	3/	1	25
20	" ½ gallon whiskey @	3/	..	50
	" 5½ lbs Salt @	8 Cents	..	44
			94	35½
	Boat acpt Dr.		$	Cents
Decr.	Amount brought forward		94	35½
22	To 3 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	75
	" 2 quarts ditto @	1/6	..	50

23	"	½ gallon whiskey @	3/	..	50
	"	1 quart Salt @		..	62½
24	"	2 ditto whiskey @	3/	..	50
	"	1½ gallons whiskey to Mr. Gallaspies Ha[nd]		1	50
		paid James Crawford for waggoning 18 days		45	..
	"	19¼ lbs Cordage pr. Mr. Harriman		2	50
	"	1 Bushel meal		..	50
	"	1 quart wy. by Sergeants order		..	25
27	"	1½ lbs nails	3/	..	75
	"	3 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	75
29	"	21¼ lbs Salted pork @	4½d	1	31½
	"	Cash for hemp 35 lbs @	/6d	2	91⅖
	"	2 bushels Indian Meal @	3/	1	..
	"	8 lbs Salt @	8 Cents	..	64
30	"	paid negro boy 1 Dollar pr. Mr. Jacksons order		1	..
	"	3 quarts whiskey	1/6	..	75
	"	50 tacks	1/6	..	12½
1804	"	15½ lbs pickled pork @	4½		94
Jany. 2	"	3 quarts whiskey @	1/6	..	75
	"	½ gallon whiskey @			50
	"	10¾ lbs salt @	8	..	86
4	"	1 gallon whiskey @	6/	1	..
5	"	3½ Bushels Meal	3/	1	75
	"	½ gallon whiskey	3/	..	50
6	"	½ gallon whiskey @	3/	..	50
	4 "	4 Quarter Auger @	1/	2	75
	2 "	5 Quarter Ditto @	1/	1	75
		½ gallon whiskey @	3/	..	50
		2 Skeans Silk Jno. Marlow		..	25
		1 quart whiskey		..	25
		Carried over		168	2⅔
1804		Boat accpt		D	Cts.
Jany		Brot over		168	2⅔
11th		To ½ lb nails	1/	..	16
		To ½ gallon whiskey	3/	..	50
		To ½ gallon Ditto	3/	..	50
13th		To ½ gallon whiskey @	3/	..	50
14th		To 16 lbs Cordage @	13	2	50
		To ½ gallon whiskey @	3/	..	50
		To 3 Bushels meal @	3/	1	50
		½ gallon whiskey		..	50
		1 Bushel Meal		..	50

	paid James Crawford for Halling	$15	15	..
	1 quart and ½ pint whiskey @	25	..	31
17	47 lbs pork @	4½	2	91
	1 quart whiskey @		..	31
	½ gallon whiskey @		..	50
	8 lbs rope	13	1	11
	6 lb Salt @	8	..	48
	Samuel Green 17 days work on the Boats at 75 Cts. Pr. day			
	William Reed 13 day @ 75 P day			
	1 quart whiskey		..	25
20th	paid Jones Cash		2	..
	1 quart whiskey		..	25
21	½ gallon whiskey @		..	50
	1 quart whiskey @		..	25
	C. Merryman To 1 qrt. Melvin to 1 qrt.			50
	Jno. Marlow to sundries as pr. day book		2	
	To 1 qrt whiskey		..	25
	2 Bushels Meal @	50 Cents	1	00
			202	22

AD, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3).

1. This account is for the boats that Dearborn ordered for possible use in deployment of troops to the Louisiana Territory (Henry Dearborn to AJ, October 31, 1803).

From Samuel Meeker

Philada. 26 Novemr. 1803

Sirs,

Annexed I hand statement of your account balance in my favor $1618.29/100 which I expect will be found correct. Knowing that orders have gone on to Meeker, Williamson & Patton of Orleans for the Article of Cotton, I immediately wrote to them, to give a preference to my Customers, at least to the amount of their accounts with me. Should it be in your Power, to forward on cotton soon, it would not only be an advantage to you. but facilitate a remitance to me which would be verry Acceptable. Offering you my best Services here I remain D Sirs Your Obedt. Servt.

Saml. Meeker

ENCLOSURE: ACCOUNT WITH SAMUEL MEEKER

Philada. Novemr. 26th 1803.

Messrs. A. Jackson Watson & Co.

To Samuel Meeker. Drs.

1803		
May 7.	To Merchandize at 6 Months	$ 114.10.
" "	To Ditto	145.12.
June 18.	To Ditto	138.00.
"	To Ditto	649.25
"	To Cash paid Carriages on Goods to Pittsburgh	55.16
May 5	To Jno. Jordan, for A Jackson Watson & Cos. Dft on Me dated the 5. May last favr. Jno. Jordan Junior	425.00
	To Paid Abner Barker for balance of Carriage & Commission	91.66
		$1618.29

E E

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Andrew Jackson Esq Nashville Tennessee." In additional computation on a back page of this document, Jackson states that the account was paid on May 20, 1806.

From Thomas J. Vandyke

So. W. Point 26th Novr. 1803

Dr. Sir

Your letter[1] by Col Hutchins I have recd. & am pleased to hear the complaint of your breast, is not likely to be productive of any permanent bad effects; I was fearfull of an incipient consumption. as soon as your official duties will permit attend strictly to your health.

Mr. Brahan will hand you this, & can detail the news of this quarter. I inclose you, a publication of some friend of our immaculate executive.[2] what a happy circumstance for society, that villany & folly are generally concomitants. this production I have however answer'd, the copy I have not kept, I only touch'd upon two points. The Kingston *assassination attempt*, & the Governors signal *instrumentallity*, in effecting the *treaty*.[3] I have refer'd to documents which go to prove, the Govr. never open'd his lips before the council, untill *after* Double Head on behalf of the nation had made a formal offer of the road to Col. Meigs, & that the much desired object of the treaty was alone attributable to the happy & wise folly of the executive of the U. S. together with the honest exertions of the agent of War, Col. Meigs I conclude by observing "the person to whom the citizen alludes, as having requested an interview with Genl. Jackson at Jonesborough & again at Knoxville, can be accomodated at any time by an application to the undersign'd at So. Ws. Point. I will thank you to inform me who the person alluded to, is. I have conjecture Jas. Sevier.[4]

I thank you for the information relative to Louisianna & shall esteme it a favour, to hear from you whenever convenient—make our mutual respects to Mrs. Jackson accept them yourself & believe me Yours

Thos. J. VanDyke

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "General Andrew Jackson Nashville West Tennessee Honour of Lt. Brahan."

1. Not found.
2. Probably the article signed "A Citizen of Knox County" (see App. VI).
3. This refers to the agreement made with the Cherokees on October 19, 1803, granting permission to cross their territory with a road to Georgia (Driver, *John Sevier*, 197).
4. Son of John Sevier.

From Henry Dearborn

War Department Decr. 6th 1803

Sir,

I have to request you will engage some suitable persons to build ferry Boats for the ferries on Duck & Tennessee Rivers, as soon as practicable. there should be a well constructed light Scow at each ferry sufficiently large to convey four or five Horses at one time and a convenient light boat of the Batteaux kind for the conveyance of foot passengers.

I am very respectfully Your Huml. Sevt.

H. Dearborn

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Gen. A. Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

From William Dickson

Washington Decr. 6th 1803

Dear Sir,

The accots. last received from New Orleans state that every thing there wears the appearance of peace. and tho it is matter of great consolation that the militia of Tennessee have marched, it is presumed that they will not have an opportunity to distinguish themselves.

The Senate have at length agreed to the discriminating principle in Presidential elections.[1] It is the order of the day for this house to morrow. I have no doubt of its success. I have not heard whether the State of Tennessee adjourned under an impression of being called together in the insuing Spring. Unless this is the case I fear they will not be convened by the Executive on this all important business. and thus leave the Genl. Government again exposed to all the disagreeable effects of collusion and intrigue. Perhaps however his Excellency by proper representations from his friends (yourself particularly as one of the number) will be induced to give them a call.[2]

Mr. Butler of South Carolina is now deemed by the republicans as a complete apostate from this cause. The Senate jurnals which I will regularly enclose you may fully show the political defections of that body.

Since my last some further information has arrived from Tennessee respecting Dr. Vandyke. of this I am just informed. but have not yet heard the full amot. the malignity of his enemies will not sleep and no exertion to injure him will be left untried. We shall endeavor to make head against them.

Best respects to Mrs. Jackson I am Dear Sir, yours respectfully

Wm. Dickson

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Nashville Tennessee."

1. The Twelfth Amendment.

2. A special session of the General Assembly ratified the amendment, July 27, 1804 (White, *Messages*, I, 182–89).

From John M. Gelston and William C. Mumford

December 7, 1803, New York; LS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson near Nashville Tenee." The letter is printed except for the signatures and "7" in the date.

Informs that they will be leaving New York and establishing a commission business in New Orleans under the name Gelston & Mumford.

From William Preston Anderson

Nashville 10th Decr. 1803

I have ransacked all my papers in search of Fulsoms deposition & cannot find it high nor low. I hope you did through mistake put it in some of yr. pockets the evening you were at my house & unless this is the case some rascal has stolen it off of my table.

Please look for it & send it by the boy if to be found. The next paper in this place I find, on examination, will be completely filled with *Veritas*,[1] & then not contain all the certificates, so that it will be the paper after the next before more of John Seviers villainy can appear.

yr. friend

W. P. Anderson

Sunday morng

The moment before I was about to start a boy to Hunters Hill, the within alluded to deposition and yr. letter was hand to me by Mr. Deadericks March. I am glad it was not lost. I will flog the *old cur* in his own coin; yet it cannot be as soon as wished for, on acct. of the reasons mentioned. It will however be as certain as the decrees of god. I was yesterday evening at the

printing office, pressing the publication of *veritas* & the types were all set then, & it will appear in the next paper, which Comes out on Wednesday.

I shall visit the office again before I go to Clarksville & deliver Mr. Coffees message. If you can make any better use of Colo Prestons paper than I can—(which is in fact none), you shall have it for Duck river land or horses. When I return from Clarkesville Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Butler & daughters & myself will see you & Mrs. Jackson at H. Hill

In the meantime we say god bless you both yr. friend

W. P. Anderson

ALS, T-AJ Papers, Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Hunters Hill [by] Boy."

1. "Veritas" was the pseudonym intended for the newspaper letter defending Jackson's actions in the encounter with Sevier. The letter was printed twice in the *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*, neither time with a signature. See App. VI for full text of the "Veritas" letter.

From Deaderick & Tatum

Decr. 11th 1803

Dr. Sir

We have received by Ned the goods Sent and will use our utmost endeavors to procure a Waggon, without delay to take them, with ours to Tennessee, but expect it will be attended with some difficulty.

Our boats are progressing with all possible dispatch, and hope they will be ready by the time the Troops are prepared to descend the river, but we do not at present contemplate that they will be feneshed before the 25th but perhaps they may. We have every reason to believe the Troops will not be in readiness until the first of next month, if then.

Mr. E Fisher[1] says to us that Buck horn cut in lengths of precisely 3¾ Inches, of a size that will do for knife handles of various descriptions is a good article and will command 50/ Sterling ℔ 100 lbs. in Europe. A barrel we suppose will hold upwards of 200 lbs. they are worth the trouble of cutting and a small sum for a supply. We shall try the experiment and have also directed Mr. Swanson to procure what he can and have them prepared at Tennessee. You will judge of the propriety of collecting them at your Stores. The horn we apprehend will cost little or nothing And a Barrel of them will command more than the highest prices ever given for flour. 50/ Sterling is better than $11. The barrel will of course Sell for $22; and upwards according to its weight

We are respectfully your friends

Deaderick & Tatum

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Esquire Hunters Hill."

1. Elisha Fisher & Company, a Philadelphia mercantile firm (see E. Fisher to Jackson & Hutchings, March 31, 1804, and March 25, 1805, DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 3).

Agreement with Mark Mitchell

December 12, 1803

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 12th day of December Eighteen hundred and three, Between Mark Mitchel of the County of Rutherford of the One part and Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson of the Other part.

Witnesseth that whereas heretofore the said Andrew Jackson became bound as security for the said Mark for the payment of about five hundred dollars to James McNare of Knox County and Executed an instrument of Writing for that purpose and whereas the said Andrew has paid to the said James one hundred and twenty Dollars of the said Sum and whereas there still remains due to the said James a balance of the said debt, for which the said Andrew stands pledged for the payments—the said Mark willing to indemnify the said Andrew for the monies paid and to be paid by him—has this day delivered a Negro Boy named Bird into the hands and possession of the said Andrew for the purpose of raising the said monies paid and to be paid by the said Andrew to the said James McNare. And it is the true intent and meaning of the parties that the said Andrew is to sell the said boy to raise the money—redeemable at three months by the said Mark and if not redeemed at the day, the Sale to be absolute in the purchaser and that the said Andrew Execute in his name papers of this description to the purchaser which the said Mark does bind himself to ratify and confirm and the said Andrew does bind himself, to deliver to the said Mark the original articles of agreement and indemnify him from the debt due and owing to the said James McNare and also the Sum advanced for him by the said Andrew to the said James. And it is further that if the Negro Boy Bird can be sold (redeemable at three months) for more money than is due to the said James McNare including the One hundred and twenty dollars paid by the said Andrew on account of the debt due as aforesaid to the said James and the said Mark and no person for him shall redeem the said Negro boy within the time aforesaid then and in that case the said Andrew is to pay the said Mark whatever Sum he receives for said boy over and above the Sum that is due as aforesaid and that these presents may be complied with we bind ourselves to each other in the Sum of five hundred dollars and bind ourselves and each of our heirs Executors and Administrators for the performance of the same. Witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands and Seals the day and date first above written.

In the presence of
Jas. Irwin

Mark Mitchel Seal
Andrew Jackson Seal

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3).

From Robert Hays

Cedar Grove 15th Decr. 1803

Dr Sir

John Ward will call on you for a part of a Box of Glass which Mr. Coffee Said to me was for you and myself

please Send me as many of the peyns you can Spare and If you have any Puttey Send me a few Pounds

I am Sir yours &c

Robert Hays

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Major Genl. Andrew Jackson Hunters Hill."

Receipt from H. Gowyer

Decbr. 22nd 1803

Then recd. of Andrew Jackson the Sum of forty Dollars, and his note of hand for Seventy three dollars Twelve and a half cents, in being in full for my Services rendered as overseer for the Said Andrew to this date and in full of all acpts to this date

Test H Gowyer

Jno. Coffee

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). This document is in Jackson's hand.

From John Coffee

Haysborough December 29th 1803

Dr. Sir,

I sent yesterday to Colo. Mansker to see about plank[1] and cannot get one foot for Reason the creek is down, so low they cannot saw. I am at a loss what to do, till I see you, I promised you I would come over this evening, but find it not convenient, for certain Reasons, I will Name to you when I see you. I'll try to come if possible Some time tomorrow. I hope you'll be at home I think you had better send to Hacketts Mill, if you can, get any person to go, and engage the covering plank

I am Sir your frind & Huml. Servt.

Jno. Coffee

ALS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). Addressed: "Genl. Andrew Jackson Hunters Hill."

1. For boats which the war department had requested Jackson to build (see Henry Dearborn to AJ, October 31, 1803).

Receipt from William Winston

Decbr. 30th 1803

Then recd. of Andrew Jackson the Sum of ninety seven dollars, including my acpt in the Store of $17 15/100 in full for the hire of Two negroes Namely Antony & Betty for one year Except ten dollars, which yet remains due for the hire of Said Negroes, which is detained untill the hire of a horse amounting to that Sum which was hired by me for the use of Thomas Watson is paid to the Said Andrew

test W Winston
James Hooper

DS, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3). This document is in Jackson's hand.

Appendix I

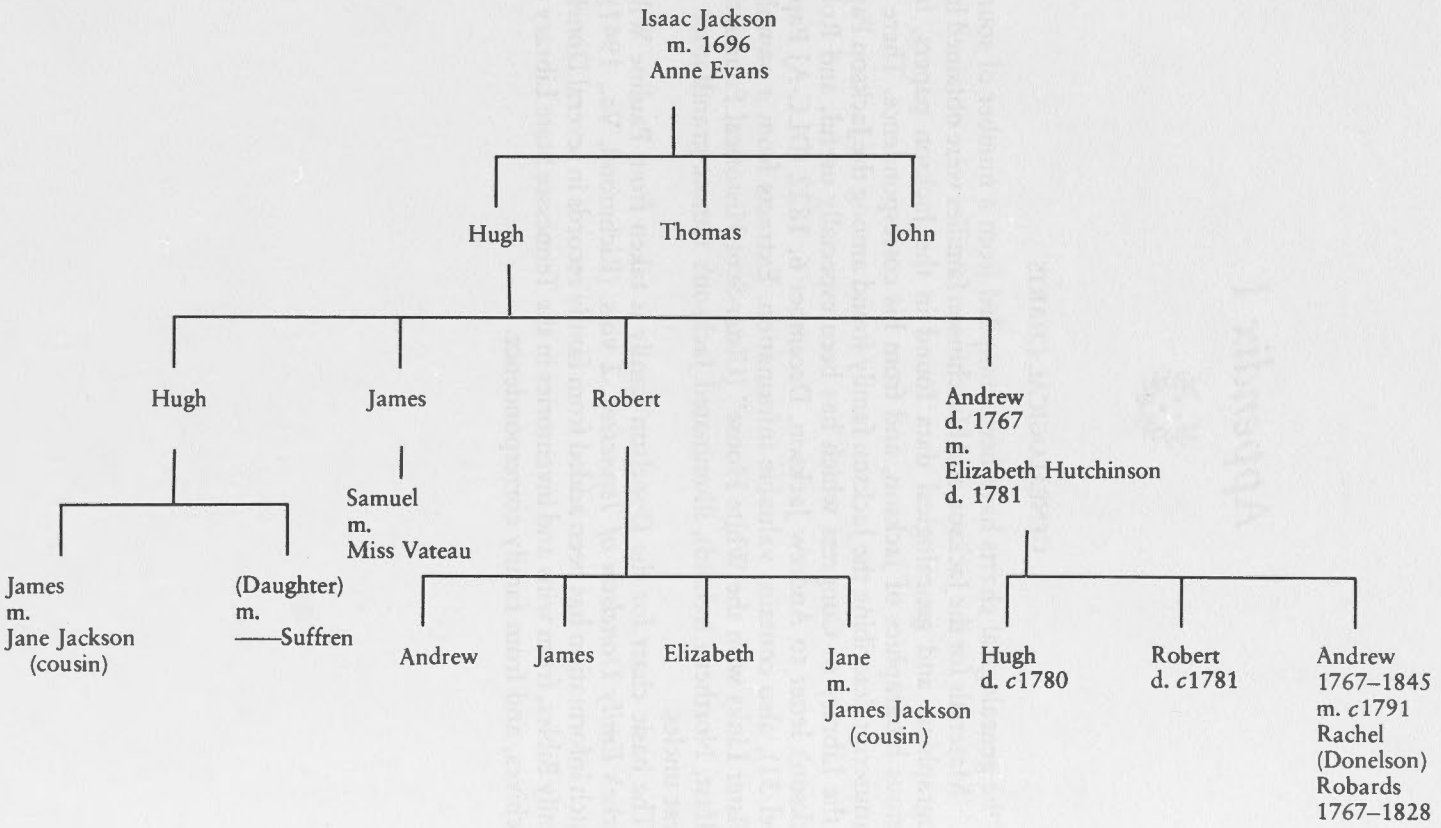


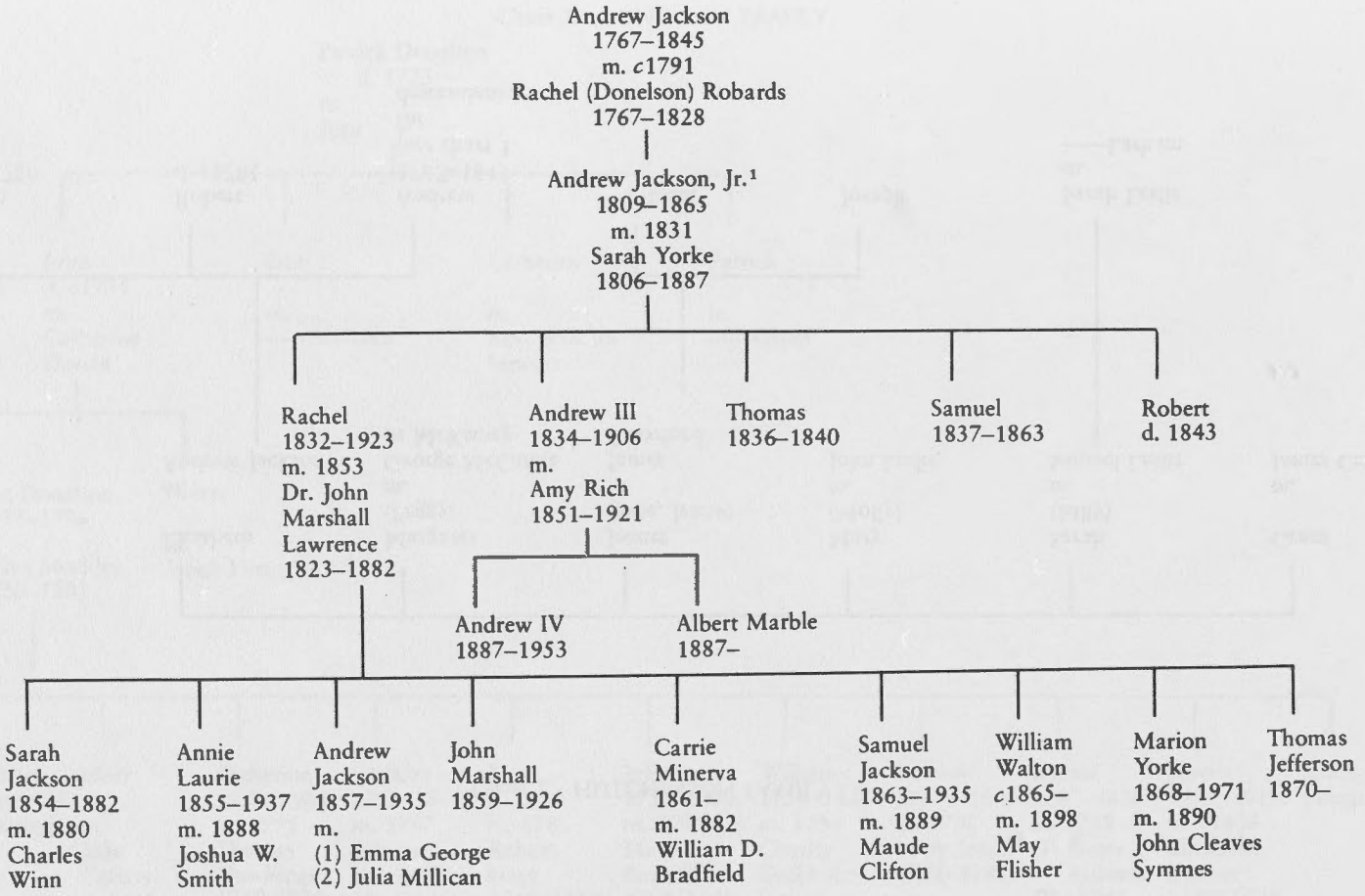
GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

The genealogical charts have been compiled from a number of sources. Materials for the Jackson and Hutchinson families were obtained from biographical and genealogical data found in the Jackson papers, from various biographies of Jackson, and from his correspondence. There is a manuscript describing the Jackson family found among the Jackson Papers at the Library of Congress which has been especially useful, and Robert Jackson's letter to Andrew Jackson, December 6, 1822 (DLC-AJ Papers, Reel 31), also contains valuable information. Extracts from a pamphlet, "Ulster Links with the White House" (Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation, Belfast, Northern Ireland), illuminated Jackson's remote grandfather and great uncles.

The basic chart for the Donelson family is taken from Pauline Wilcox Burke's *Emily Donelson of Tennessee*, 2 vols. (Richmond, Va., 1941), to which information has been added from family records in several Donelson family Bibles, from wills and inventories in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, and from family correspondence.

Chart 1. JACKSON FAMILY





[1]Son of Severn Donelson, adopted at birth by Andrew and Rachel Jackson.

Chart 2. HUTCHINSON FAMILY

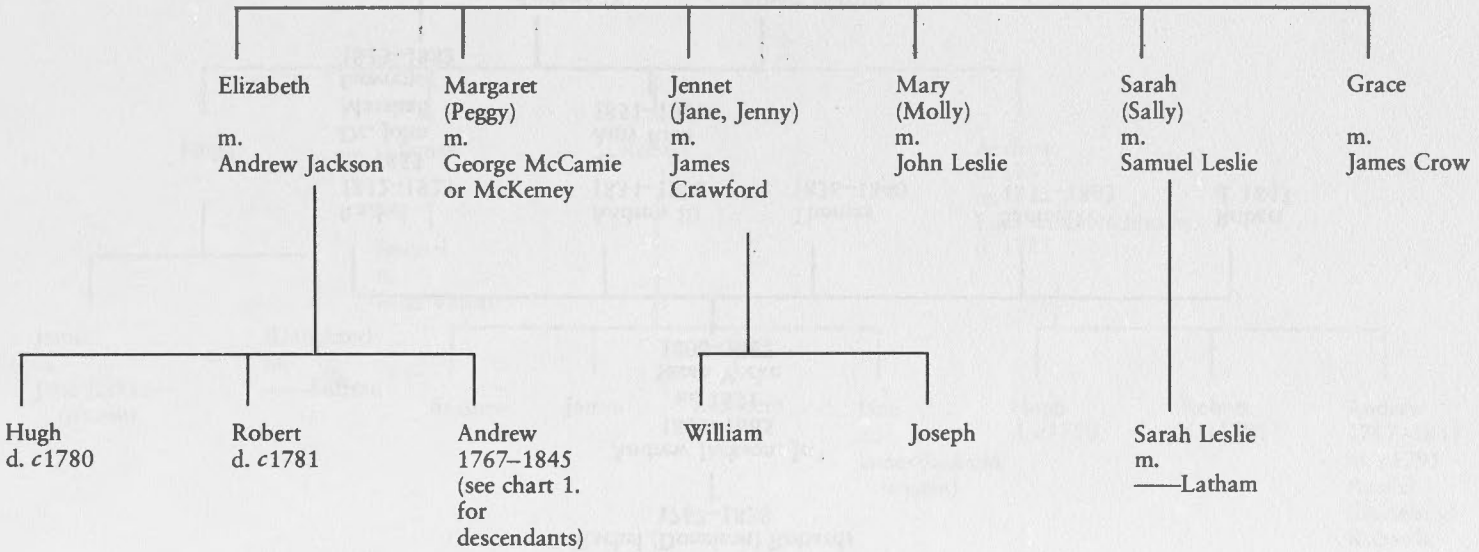


Chart 3. DONELSON FAMILY

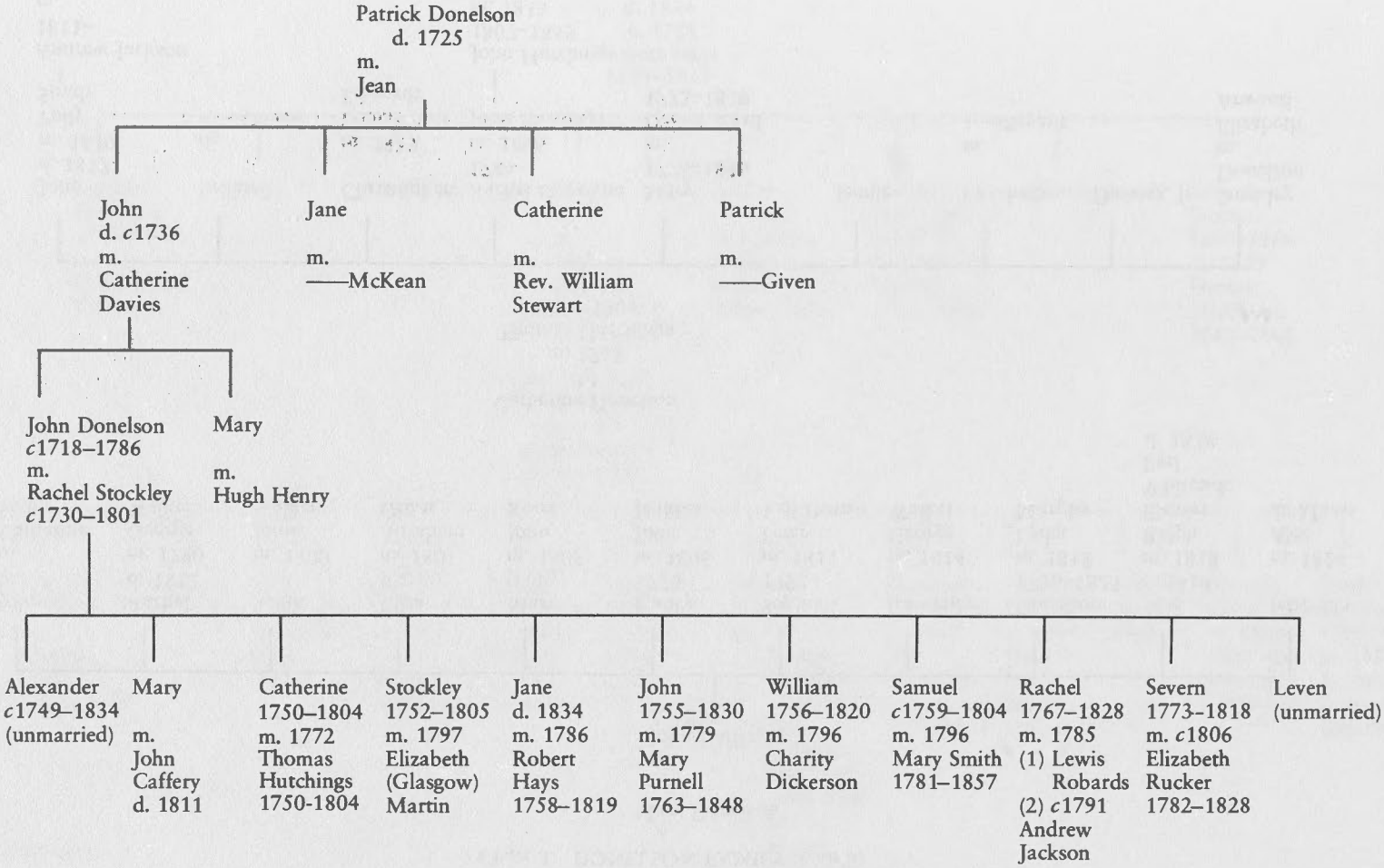
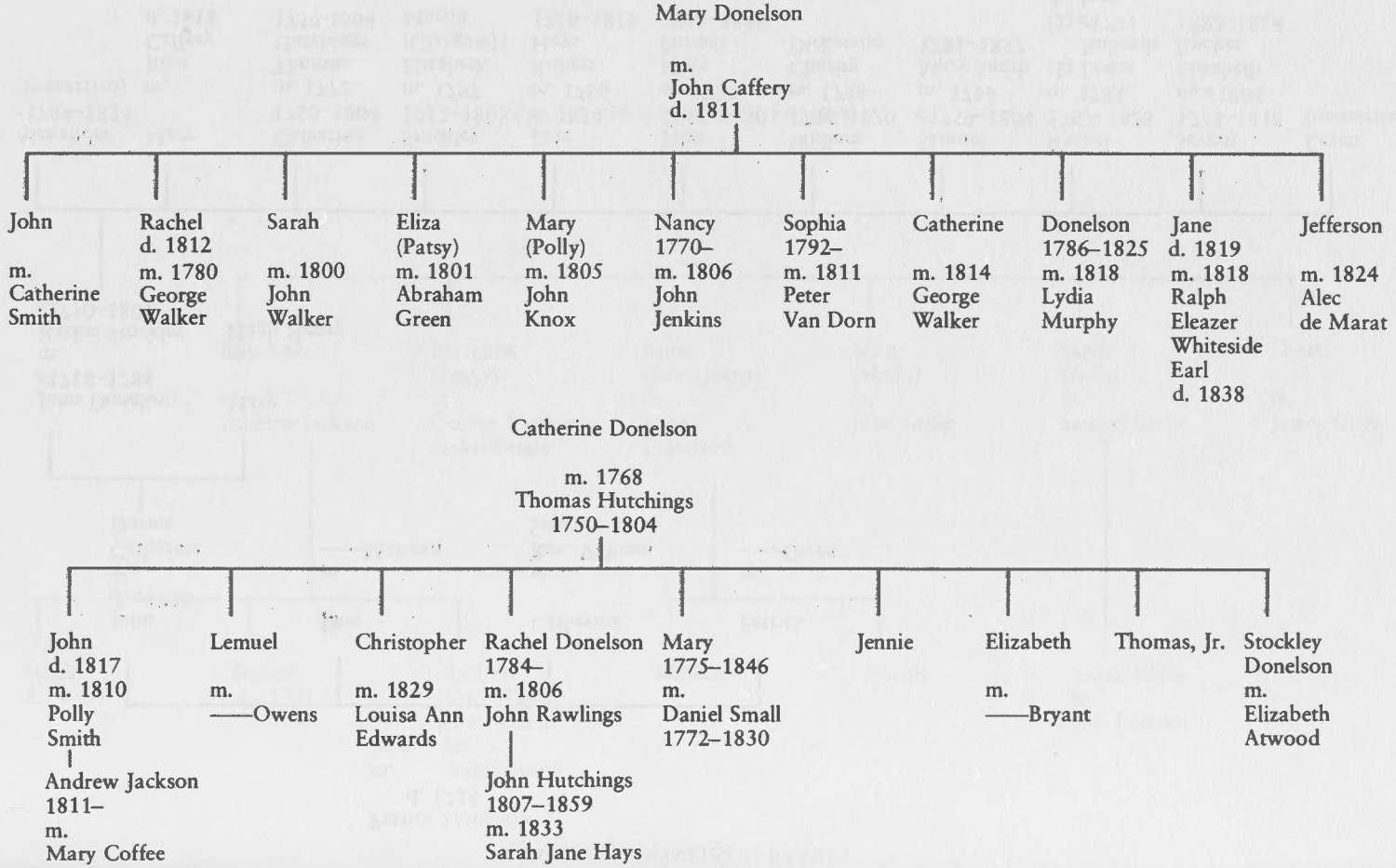
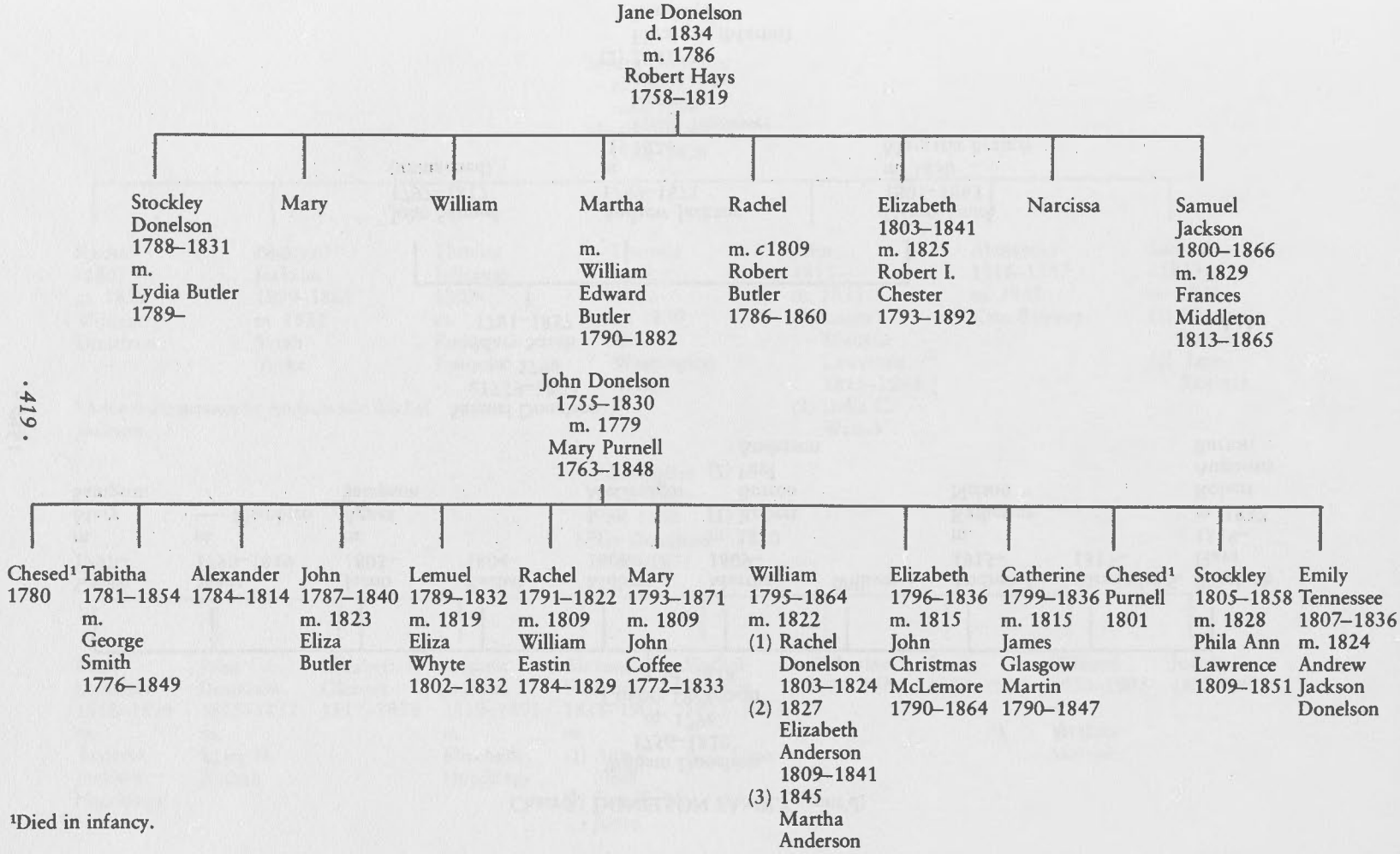


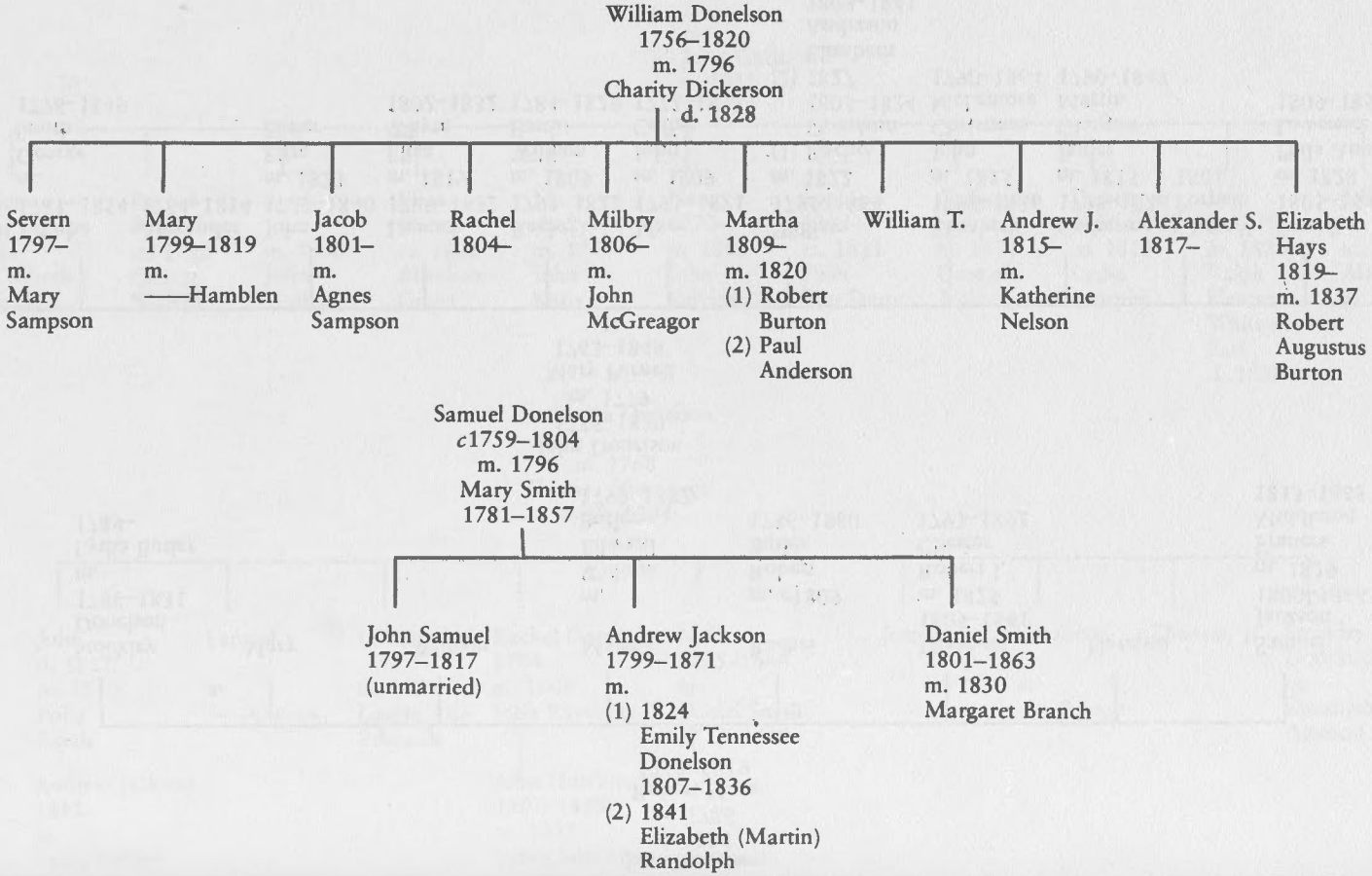
Chart 3. DONELSON FAMILY (cont'd)





[1]Died in infancy.

Chart 3. DONELSON FAMILY (cont'd)



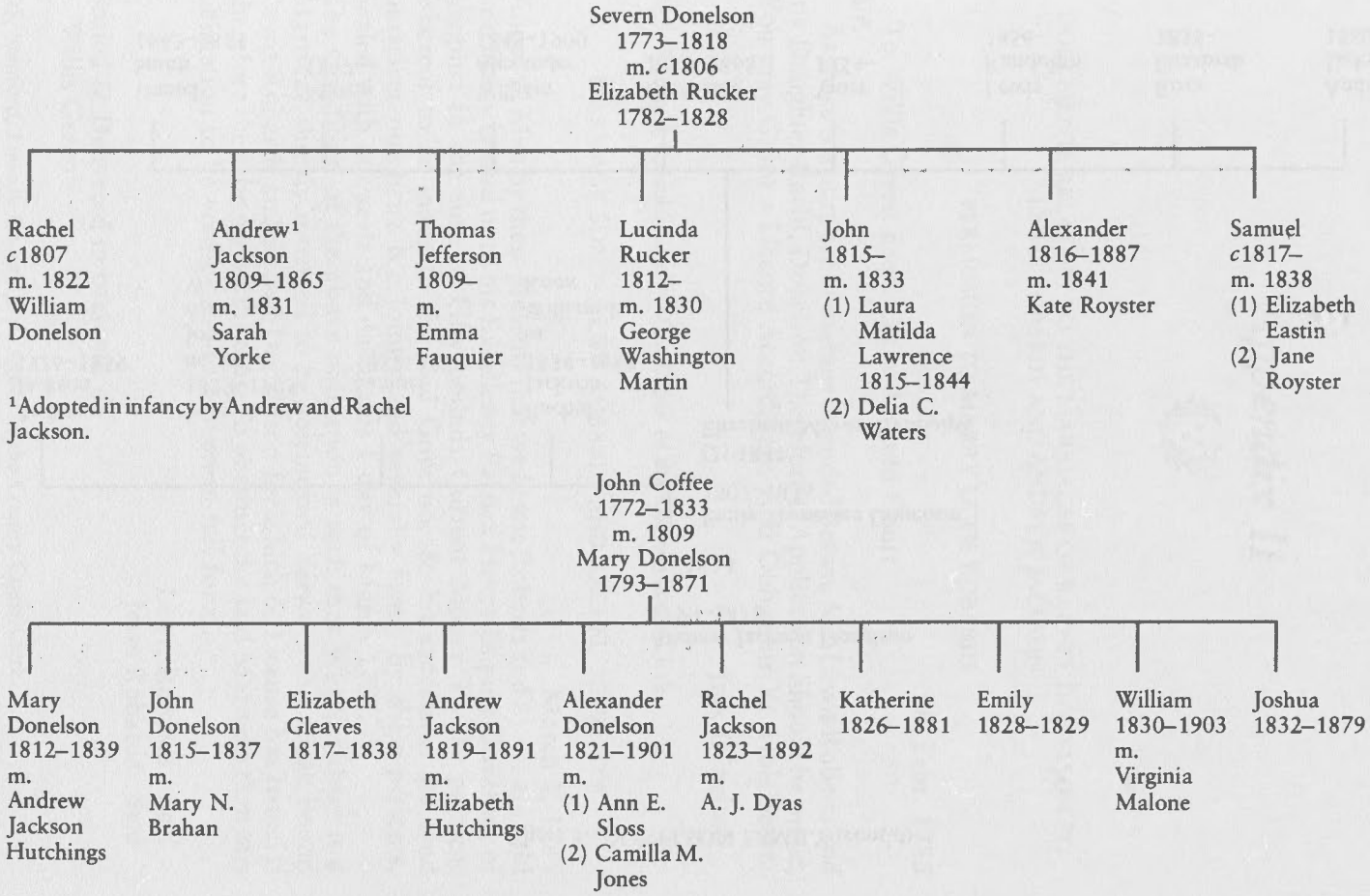
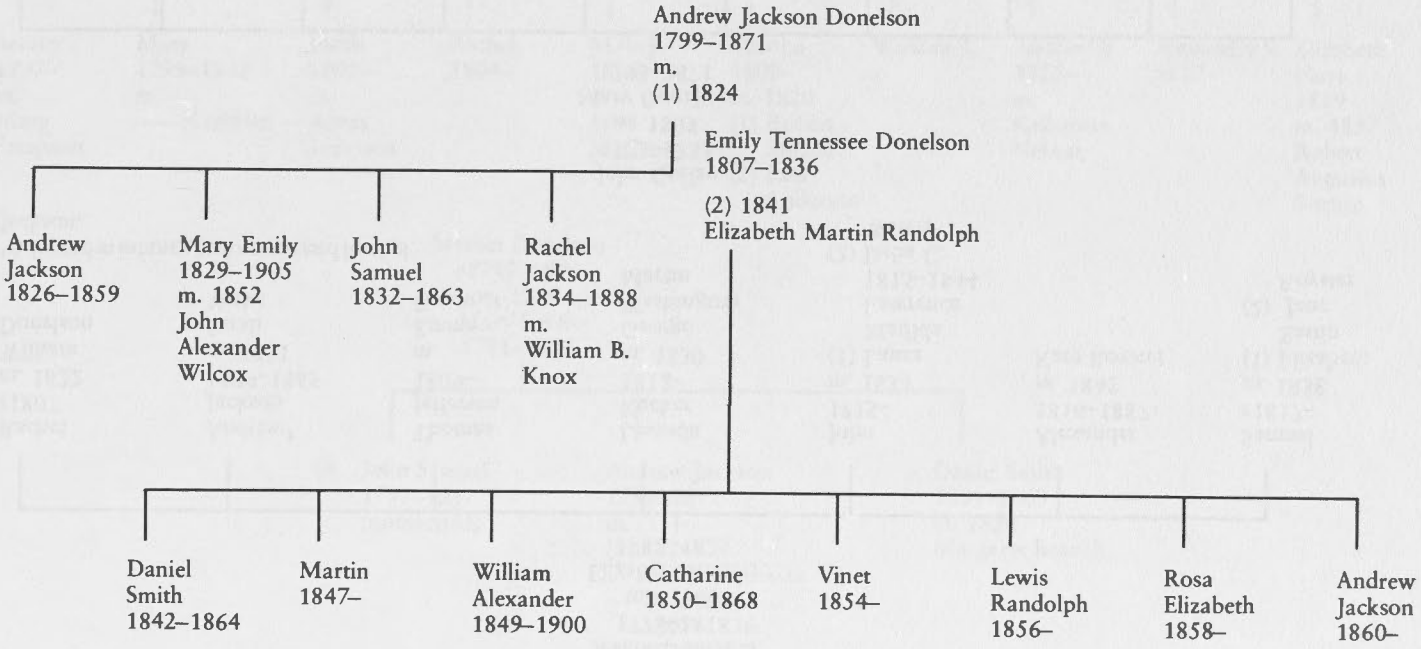

Severn Donelson
1773–1818
m. c1806
Elizabeth Rucker
1782–1828
Rachel
c1807
m. 1822
William
Donelson
Andrew[1]
Jackson
1809–1865
m. 1831
Sarah
Yorke
Thomas
Jefferson
1809–
m.
Emma
Fauquier
Lucinda
Rucker
1812–
m. 1830
George
Washington
Martin
John
1815–
m. 1833
(1) Laura
Matilda
Lawrence
1815–1844
(2) Delia C.
Waters
Alexander
1816–1887
m. 1841
Kate Royster
Samuel
c1817–
m. 1838
(1) Elizabeth
Eastin
(2) Jane
Royster
[1]Adopted in infancy by Andrew and Rachel
Jackson.
John Coffee
1772–1833
m. 1809
Mary Donelson
1793–1871
Mary
Donelson
1812–1839
m.
Andrew
Jackson
Hutchings
John
Donelson
1815–1837
m.
Mary N.
Brahan
Elizabeth
Gleaves
1817–1838
Andrew
Jackson
1819–1891
m.
Elizabeth
Hutchings
Alexander
Donelson
1821–1901
m.
(1) Ann E.
Sloss
(2) Camilla M.
Jones
Rachel
Jackson
1823–1892
m.
A. J. Dyas
Katherine
1826–1881
Emily
1828–1829
William
1830–1903
m.
Virginia
Malone
Joshua
1832–1879

Chart 3. DONELSON FAMILY (cont'd)



Appendix II

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MARRIAGES OF RACHEL DONELSON TO LEWIS ROBARDS AND ANDREW JACKSON

PERMISSION TO MARRY LEWIS ROBARDS

9th Febr. 1785

To Willis Green Esqr. Clk of Lincoln Court

Sir.

As there is a purpose of marage intended Betwn. Mr. Lewis Roberts and my Daughter Rachl. Donelson Therefore if Application Should be made, You may Grant a Licence Accordingly. And Oblige Sir Yr. Hble Servt.

Jno. Donelson

ALS, Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky., Office of the County Court Clerk.

MARRIAGE BOND—LEWIS ROBARDS AND RACHEL DONELSON

March 1, 1785

Know all Men by these presents that we Lewis Roberts and are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency Patrick Henry Esquire Governor of Virginia in the sum of Fifty pounds Current Money To the paiment whereof to be made to the said Governor & his successors we bind ourselves our heirs &c Jointly and severally firmly by these presents, Sealed with our seals and dated this 1 day of March 1785.

The Condition of the above obligation is such that Whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized Between the above bound Lewis Robards and Rachel Donaldson for which & Licence has issued if therefore there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said Marriage then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force

Lewis Robards Seal
Jesse Robards Seal

Sealed & Delivered in presence of
Willis Green

DS, Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky., Office of the County Court Clerk.

PERMISSION FOR ROBARDS TO SUE FOR DIVORCE

December 20, 1790

An ACT *concerning the Marriage of* Lewis Roberts
Passed the 20th December, 1790.

Sect. I. Be *it enacted by the General Assembly,* That it shall and may be lawful for *Lewis Roberts* to sue out of the office of the supreme court of the District of *Kentuckey* a writ against *Rachel Roberts*, which writ shall be framed by the clerk, shall express the nature of the case, and shall be published for eight weeks successively in the *Kentuckey* Gazette, whereupon the plaintiff may file his declaration in the said cause, and the defendant may appear and plead to issue, in which case, or if she does not appear within two months after such publication, it shall be set for trial by the clerk on some day in the succeeding court, but may for good cause shewn to the court be continued until the succeeding term.

Sect. II. Commissions to take depositions and subpoenas to summon witnesses shall issue as in other cases.

Sect. III. Notice of taking depositions published in the *Kentuckey* Gazette shall be sufficient.

Sect. IV. A jury shall be summoned who shall be sworn well and truly to enquire into the allegations contained in the declaration, or to try the issue joined, as the case may be, and shall find a verdict according to the usual mode; and if the jury in case of issue joined, shall find for the plaintiff, or in case of enquiry into the truth of the allegations contained in the declaration shall find in substance, that the defendant hath deserted the plaintiff, and that she hath lived in adultery with another man since such desertion, the said verdict shall be recorded, and thereupon the marriage between the said *Lewis Roberts* and *Rachel* shall be totally dissolved.

PC, *Virginia Acts*, 1790, Ch. XCII.

LEWIS ROBARDS TO ROBERT HAYS

Mercer County January 9th 1791

D Sir

I Shall be very much Oblige to you if you Will send me the horse you soald my Corn For by Mr. Niles or by the first Opporteunty You can get I Shall depend on you and Mr. Overton That theire is no advantage taken of me in My Absence at Cumberland you will plase to Right by the first Opporteunity if the Estate is devided as I may no how to proseed to get my Rite [He is possibly referring to the settlement of John Donelson's estate.] if thrire is aney Opporteunity Offers of Selling my land you will please to let Me no my price is $250 will give long Creddet For one half I will take Negroes if theay are Young and likely and if you think theire no Chanch of Selling it if theire is aney probability Of getting aney famileys to Settel on it you will [several

words missing] owe to Settel them on it [remainder of letter is missing.]
[Lewis Robards]

AL, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1).

INVENTORY, APPRAISAL, AND DIVISION OF JOHN DONELSON'S ESTATE

January 28 / April 15, 1791

An Inventory and Appraisements of the personal Estate of Colo. John Donelson Dessd. Made the 28th day of January, 1791 By Henry Bradford Robert Cartwright and John Overton. After having been Qualified According to law Pursuant to an Order of the Worshipfull court of Davidson County bearing Date October Term 1790 And Extended by an Order at the January Term 1791 to April Term 1791.

. . . [Names of thirty Negroes] . . . The Whole Amount of the Negroes is 4344⅔ hard Dollars. . . . [Listing of cattle] . . . The Whole Amount of cattle is 103⅓ hard Dollars. . . . [Listing of horses] . . . The Whole Amount of Horses is 567⅔ hard Dollars. Hogs 11⅙ hard Dollars. The Whole Amount of the Estate Exhibited for Valuation & Appraisements is 5026⅚ hard Dollars After having Appraised the Whole of the Personal Estate of John Donelson Dessd. Exhibited to our View by William Donelson Admr. of the said Estate, We then proceeded to divide the property Specified in the Above Inventory Among the Widow and Eleven children in the following Manner. Viz into the following Classes & Numbers being as Nearly Equal as We Were Able to make them Viz

No. 1	Frank & Sary	No. 7	Moses, Candis Senr. & Hannah
2	Joe & Agness	8	Jacob, Candis Junr. & Chloe & Cancer
3	George & Moll	9	Esther, Willoughby & Morgan
4	Sampson & Silvey	10	Winney James & Orange
5	Peter; Pero & Ben	11	Rainer & Isaac
6	Somerset & Sal,	12	Rody & Shadrack

We then Proceeded to form a Lottery of the Above Negroes Agreeable to the Said Numbers and Aforesaid Proviso upon Which We caused An Unexceptionable Person to draw for the Widow and Children—Agreeable to Seniority of Age, And the Numbers Were drawn as follows Viz

Parties	Numbers	Negroes	Value
Mrs. Donelson Widow	No, 5	Peter, Pero & Benjamin	366⅔
Alexander Donelson	11	Rainer & Isaac	333½
Cathrine Hutchings	12	Rody & Shadrack	383⅙
John Donelson	6	Somerset & Sal	366⅔
Mary Caffrey	8	Chloe Jacob Cancer & Candis Junr.	360
William Donelson	2	Joe & Agness	366⅔

Stockley Donelson	1	Frank & Sary	326⅔
Jane Hays	7	Moses, Candis Senr. & Hannah	408⅓
Rachel Jackson	3	George & Moll	333⅓
Samuel Donelson	4	Sampson & Silvey	333⅓
Severn Donelson	10	Winny James & Orange	376⅔
Levin Donelson	9	Esther Willoughby & Morgan	390
			4344⅔

We then proceeded to Divide the cattle Among Alexander Donelson Samuel Donelson and Stockley Donelson Whose Shares of the Negroes Amounting to Less than the Other children in the following manner. Viz. . . [Division of the cattle] . . . We Also Allotted the Hogs Amounting to 11⅙ Doll: to Alexr. Donelson Upon Information of Wm. Donelson the Admr. Aforesaid it Appears to us that the sd. John Donelson Dessd. Advanced to the following children in his Life time the following property Which We have brought into Estate Act. Viz

Cathrine Hutchings One Bed		10 Hard Dollars
John Donelson One Bed and furniture		18
Jane Hays One Bed		15
Rachel Jackson		
One Bed & furniture	35 hard Dollars	
One Mare	50	
One Cow & Calf	10	97 Dollars
One Iron Pot	2	
Samuel Donelson One Orphan colt		1 Doll
William Donelson One colt		3⅓
		144⅓ hard Dollars

. . . [Division of the horses]. . . .

Epitome of the Above Divission	
Amount of the Whole Estate With the Advancements to the Children Above mentioned	hard Dollars 5171⅙
Each Divident being Eleven children and Widow	429½
The Amount of the Allotments are As follows	
The Widow Negroes & Horses	439⅓
Alexr. Donelson Negroes, Cattle, Horses & Hogs	423⅔
Cathrine Hutchings Negroes, Horses & Advancements	430

John Donelson Negroes, Horses & Advancements	429⅔
Mary Caffry Negroes & Horses	433⅓
Wm. Donelson Negroes, Horses & Advancements	443⅓
Stockley Donelson Negroes, Horses & cattle	412
Jane Hays Negroes & Advancement	423⅓
Rachel Jackson Negroes & Advancements	430⅓
Samuel Donelson, Negroes, Horses, Cattle & Advancements	436⅙
Severn Donelson Negroes and Horses	416⅔
Levin Donelson Negroes & Horses	433⅓

Given under this day & date Above Written

Signed { John Overton
Robert Cartwright
Henry Bradford

Test Andrew Ewing

D, extract, T-Davidson County Wills and Inventories, I, 196–201; ordered recorded, T-Davidson County Court Minute Book, 1783–1809, p. 424.

PUBLIC WRIT ANNOUNCING DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

January 24, 1792

The commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Mercer county, Greeting.

YOU are hereby again commanded to summon *Rachel Roberts*, to appear before the Judges of our Supreme court for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville on the ninth day of their next March court to answer a charge of adultery exhibited against her by *Lewis Roberts*. And have then there this Writ. Witness Christopher Greenup Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the 24th day of January 1792, in the XVI year of the Commonwealth.

Christo. Greenup.

PC, *Kentucky Gazette*, February 4, 11, 18, 25, and March 3, 10, 17, 24, 1792.

DIVORCE DECREE

September the 27th 1793

Lewis Robards Plff
against
Rachel Robards Deft

In Adultery

This day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney and thereupon came also a Jury, Towit, James Bradsberry, Thomas Smith, Gabriel Slaughter John Lightfoot, Samuel Work, Harrison Davis, John Ray, Obadiah Wright, John Miles, John Meaux, Joseph Thomas and Benjamin Lawless who being Elected tried and sworn well and truely to inquire into the allegations in the Plaintiffs Declaration Specefied upon their Oath do say that the Defendant Rachel Robards hath deserted the Plaintiff Lewis Robards and hath and doth Still live in adultery with another man. It is therefore considered by the Court that the Marriage between the Plaintiff and the Defendant be desolved.

D, Mercer County, Ky., Court of Quarter Sessions Book, 1792–96, p. 105.

MARRIAGE BOND—ANDREW JACKSON AND RACHEL DONELSON ROBARDS

January 17, 1794

Know all men by these presents that Mr. Andrew Jackson Robert Hays and Jonh Overton of the county of Davidson and Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio Are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency William Blount Esquire Governor of the Territory Aforesd. in the Sum of One thousand pounds to be paid to his Said Excellency his Successors in Office or there Assigns To Which payment Well and Truly to be made and We bind ourselves our heirs Executors & Administrators and every of them Jointly and Severally firmly by these presents. Witness our hands And Seals this Seventeenth day of January 1794.

The condition of the Above Obligation is Such that If there Shall not hereafter Appear any Lawfull cause Why Andrew Jackson & Rachel Donelson Alias Rachel Roberts Should not be Joined together in holy Matrimony—Then This Obligation to be Void Else to Remain in full force and Virtue in Law.

Test
Andw. Ewing

Andrew Jackson Seals
Robert Hays Seals
Jno. Overton Seals

DS, T-AJ Papers. Their marriage license dated January 18, 1794, appears in the text.

Appendix III



CALENDAR OF TRANSACTIONS AND AGREEMENTS, 1770–1803

Exhaustive annotation of the great mass of Jackson's papers other than correspondence has not been possible. Most of the papers reflecting Jackson's extensive personal and business activities other than correspondence consist of various agreements, deeds, land grants, assignments, promissory notes, bills of exchange and sale, bonds, receipts, invoices, statements, and letters of credit. Most of these documents are summarized here and arranged in a chronological sequence.

The editors have elected to define the scope of the listing in the broadest of terms. For example, record book entries such as "deed proved in court" or "entry filed" are included as evidence of land transactions for which further documentation has not been located. Transactions referred to in Jackson's correspondence and in that of his associates but for which no other documentation has survived likewise have been summarized and presented as bracketed entries. All transactions involving Rachel Jackson have been included.

Transactions involving monetary amounts of less than $25 have been excluded except when such transactions are of particular significance or interest.

Each primary document has been reduced to an entry reflecting the nature of the document or transaction. The substance of each document has been summarized under the columnar headings "Date," "Transaction," "Parties," and "Subject Matter / Consideration." The provenance of each document has been included in the column headed "Parties." Appropriate cross-references to related transactions have been included in parentheses.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Assignment: A transfer of property or the right to property vesting in the assignee, the party to whom the transfer is made, a right to the thing transferred (see Alexander M. Burrill, *A Treatise on the Law of Voluntary Assignments*, New York, 1858, pp. 1–3).

Bill of exchange: A written order addressed by one person to another directing the latter to pay a certain sum of money to a third person or to any other to whom that third person may order it paid (see Joseph Story, *Commentaries on the Law of Bills of Exchange*, Boston, Mass., 1860, pp. 3–4).

Entry: The entry system, by which the disposition of public lands was accomplished under both North Carolina and Tennessee governments, originated in the Carolina provincial government under the Proprietors. The system was designed to permit the potential land purchaser to choose the general location of his land while at the same time ensuring that the land he desired had not already been selected by someone else. The whole of what would become Tennessee was included by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1777 as territory to be disposed of under the entry system (ch. 1, 1777 N.C. Acts [Nov. Sess.] 3). Then in 1783 the assembly set aside a certain tract of the western territory as the military reservation to be appropriated to soldiers in the War for Independence (ch. 3, § 7, 1783 N.C. Acts 8). The entry system also was used in the disposition of land within the military reservation. The system evolved from statutory enactments of 1715 and 1777 (see ch. 33, 1715 N.C. Acts, in James Iredell, ed., *The Public Acts of the General Assembly of North-Carolina*, rev. ed., Newbern, N.C., 1804, pp. 15–16; ch. 1, §§ 3–5, 10, 1777 N.C. Acts [Nov. Sess.] 3). Prospective purchasers and soldiers seeking compensation in land for their services in the war were required to procure a warrant from the secretary of state describing the amount of land desired and its location. This description was called a "location" and constituted the inception of title (see L. D. Smith, "Land Laws of Tennessee," *Tennessee Law Review*, II, [1924] 185–86). After 1777 the location was referred to as an "entry" and entitled the locator to acquire the land thus located in preference to subsequent entrants. The written location, or entry, was filed by the holder with the state's designated entry taker. The land then was surveyed and, upon certification of the surveyed plat, a grant or patent was issued. Since the time required for surveying the land often delayed the issuance of the grant, it was not at all uncommon for the entry to pass by assignment to a number of individuals before the actual grant was forthcoming. For identification purposes, patent or grant numbers, when available, have been included for each land transaction in the listing. Otherwise, warrant numbers have been identified when available.

Letter of credit: A written instrument addressed by one person to another requesting the latter to extend credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn in exchange for which the issuer agreed to repay the creditor (see Story, *Commentaries*, 573–77).

Moiety: One half; generally indicating the interest held by a joint tenant, or co-owner of land (see J. H. Thomas, ed., *A Systematic Arrangement of Lord Coke's First Institute of the Law of England*, Philadelphia, Pa.,

1827, I, 846–47). A conveyance of "one undivided moiety of a certain tract of land containing 640 acres" is thus a conveyance of a one-half interest in the entire 640-acre tract and not a conveyance of the full interest in the whole tract.

Patent: A land grant. See *Entry*.

Warrant: A document issued by a state's secretary of state vesting in the person to whom it was issued the right to a certain amount of land. See *Entry*.

COUNTY SYMBOLS

Tennessee Counties:

TAn	Anderson	TRo	Roane
TBe	Bedford	TRob	Robertson
TDa	Davidson	TRu	Rutherford
THaw	Hawkins	TSt	Stewart
THay	Haywood	TSum	Sumner
THen	Henry	TWash	Washington
TKn	Knox	TWe	Weakley
TMad	Madison	TWi	Williamson
TMon	Montgomery	TWil	Wilson
TRh	Rhea		

North Carolina Counties:

NcMe	Mecklenburg

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
1770			
Dec. 17	Deed	Thomas Ewing and Sarah Ewing to AJ, Hugh Jackson, and Robert Jackson. NcMe-Deed Book 7:21–22	200 acres, Mecklenburg Co. / £14
1787			
Oct. 28	Recognizance bond	AJ, Hugh Montgomery, William Cupples, Daniel Clary, and Henry Giles with Lewis Beard. PVT-Horace J. Stepp, Jr.	£1,000 payable upon failure to appear in court
1788			
Nov. 17	Bill of sale proved	Micajah Crews to AJ. TWash-Washington Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book 1788–1793, p. 20	One slave (Nancy, "about Eighteen or Twenty Years of Age")
1789			
Jan. 21	Deed	Stockley Donelson to Rachel Donelson. TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:91 (T mf 427)	All interest in John Donelson's estate / £300
Apr. 9	Bill of sale	Thomas Smith to AJ. TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:88 (T mf 427); TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book A:286 (T mf 1597)	One horse / £100
Apr. 10	Bond acknowledged	AJ, surety for Thomas Smith. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book A:285 (T mf 1597)	£25 plus costs (satisfaction of judgment in *Polk* v. *Smith*)
July 18	Deed	Samuel Allen to AJ. TMon-Deed Book A:52–53 (T mf 107)	640 acres, Tennessee Co. (warrant 2049) / £100
[Sept. 21]	[Deed]	[AJ to William Donelson. See Release, Donelson to AJ, Feb. 24, 1795.]	[320 acres, Tennessee Co. (warrant 2049)]
1790			
Feb. 17	Assignment of warrant	Howell Tatum to AJ. T-WPA, Davidson Co. Land Records 1788–1793, p. 36	640 acres, Davidson Co. (warrant 3672)

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Feb. 17	Assignment of warrant	AJ to Robert Barnett. T-WPA, Davidson Co. Land Records 1788–1793, p. 36	640 acres, Davidson Co. (warrant 3672)
[Mar. 1]	[Promissory note]	[AJ to Melling Woolley. See Accounts with Melling Woolley, Mar. 1, 1790.]	[$150]
Oct. 11	Bond acknowledged	AJ and Robert Hays, sureties for John Hays. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book A:385 (T mf 1597)	$200 (maintenance of ferry)
Oct. 14	Bond acknowledged	AJ, surety for William Donelson, quardian of Samuel, Severn, and Leven Donelson, orphans of John Donelson. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book A:392 (T mf 1597)	$1,500
Dec. 7	Deed	Daniel James to AJ and Bennett Searcy. TDa-Deed Book I:262 (T mf 3)	160 acres, Davidson Co. (grant 115) / $160
1791			
Jan. 28	Settlement of John Donelson's estate	To Rachel Donelson Jackson. TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:196–201 (T mf 427)	Two slaves (George and Molly), livestock, and personalty
[Feb. 26]	[Promissory note]	[Stockley Donelson to AJ. See Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson, the Border Captain*, New York, 1933, p. 63.]	[Unknown]
May 11	Assignment of warrant (see Land Grant, Feb. 23, 1793)	Howell Tatum, assignee of Malica White, to AJ. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, #333; T-WPA, Davidson Co. Land Records 1788–1793, p. 39	640 acres (warrant 1348)
May 21	Covenant of warranty	AJ to Robert Barnett. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	$600 (guarantee of title assigned Feb. 17, 1790)
July 7	Bill of sale	Turner Williams to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:219 (T mf	One slave (Tom, formerly Peter, "about Seven and Twenty

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		427); TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book A:428 (T mf 1597)	years old") / £60
Dec. 21	Bill of sale	George Augustus Sugg to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:240 (T mf 427); TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:15 (T mf 1597)	One slave (Aaron, "about Six years old") / £100
1792			
Feb. 23	Deed	John Donelson to AJ. TDa-Deed Book C:134 (T mf 1)	330 acres, Jones Bend (Davidson Co.) / £100
May 7	Bond acknowledged	AJ, Robert Hays, and Howell Tatum, sureties for Andrew McNairy, Mero District Superior Court clerk. TDa-Mero District Superior Court Minute Book 1788–1803, pp. 63–64	£2,000
May 29	Promissory note	AJ to Joel Rice. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	$572
1793			
Jan. 3	Bill of sale	William Bowen to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:269 (T mf 427); TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:61 (T mf 1597)	One slave (Peg, "about Twenty Six years old")
Feb. 23	Land grant pursuant to Assignment of warrant, May 11, 1791	North Carolina to AJ. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, Land Grant Book 76:329; T-N.C. General Grants 1775–1804, #1635; T-N.C. Revolutionary Warrants 1784–1799, #1348; TDa-Deed Book C:166 (T mf 1)	640 acres, Sumner Co. (warrant 1348; grant 1635)
Apr. 8	Bond acknowledged	AJ and Bennett Searcy, sureties for George Ridley, administrator of George Ridley, Jr.'s estate. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter	£50

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		Sessions Minute Book B:70 (T mf 1597)	
Apr. 8	Deed proved	Thomas B. Craighead, Daniel Smith, Ephraim McLane, Robert Hays, and AJ to John Caffery and John Calloway. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:69 (T mf 1597)	Unknown
Apr. 13	Deed	James Robertson and Hugh Leeper to AJ. TDa-Deed Book C:140 (T mf 1)	320 acres, north side of Duck River (Davidson Co.) / £100
July 2	Promissory note	James McKain to AJ. T-Sumner Co. Records	Value of one cow and calf
July 8	Bond acknowledged	AJ and Joseph Davis, sureties for Elizabeth Hays, administratrix of Samuel Hays' estate. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:100 (T mf 1597)	£500
July 13	Bond acknowledged	AJ, Frederick Stump, and John Overton, sureties for Sampson Williams, Davidson Co. sheriff. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:118 (T mf 1597)	£5,000
Oct. 14	Deed	AJ to Robert Johnston. TDa-Deed Book C:191 (T mf 1)	320 acres, Davidson Co. / $100
Nov. 21	Bill of sale	Thomas Simpson to AJ. TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:313 (T mf 427); TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:170 (T mf 1597)	One slave (Roele) / $150
Nov. 30	Promissory note	[AJ] and Robert Hays to Elizabeth Hays, administratrix of Samuel Hays' estate. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	$53
1794			
[Jan.]	[Bill of sale]	[Samuel Hays' estate to AJ. See TDa-Wills and Inventories 1:298 (T mf 427).]	[One horse and two cows / $41.50]

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Jan. 15	Bond acknowledged	AJ, Thomas Hardeman, John Overton, James White, and Bennett Searcy, sureties for Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, Davidson Co. sheriff. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:149 (T mf 1597)	$5,000
Jan. 15	Deed	Edward Cox to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); TDa-Deed Book C:242 (T mf 1)	640 acres, Davidson Co. / $500
Jan. 17	Agreement	AJ, Robert Hays, and John Overton with [Territory South of the River Ohio]. T-AJ Papers; MBAt	$1,000 bond payable "If there Shall not hereafter Appear any Lawfull cause Why Andrew Jackson & Rachel Donelson Alias Rachel Roberts Should not be Joined together in holy Matrimony"
Jan. 22	Receipt	AJ to Moses Shelby, executor of Evan Shelby's estate. THLA	$3 partial payment of legal fees (see Receipt, AJ to Shelby, Oct. 29, 1794)
Feb. 12	Deed (sheriff's sale of Lardner Clark's property)	Sampson Williams, sheriff, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); TDa-Deed Book C:316 (T mf 1)	640 acres, Davidson Co. / $11
May 12	Agreement	AJ with John Overton. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	Partnership for purchasing land
May 13	Deed	Elisha Rice (executor of John Rice's estate; see Deed, Overton to Allison, May 14, 1795) to John Overton. TDa-Deed Book C:312 (T mf 1) (AJ received one-half interest in the land pursuant to Agreement, May 12, 1794)	15,000 acres, Western District (patents 291, 294, 295) / $500
May 14	Deed	Elisha Rice, for himself and as attorney for Nathan Rice and William H. Rice, heirs of John Rice, to John Overton. TDa-Deed Book C:311 (T mf 1) (AJ received one-half interest in	10,000 acres, Western District (patents 289, 341) / $400

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		the land pursuant to Agreement, May 12, 1794)	
July 1	Bill of sale	James Hannah to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	Livestock / £21, 10 shillings; legal services
July 8	Bill of sale	Charles Carter to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71); TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:6 (T mf 427); TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:195	Two slaves (Hannah and child Bet) / £80
July 17	Bond acknowledged	AJ, James White, Thomas Hardeman, John Overton, Bennett Searcy, and James Mulherin, sureties for Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, Davidson Co. sheriff. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:202	£5,000
July 19	Deed	AJ to Sampson Williams. TDa-Deed Book C:317 (T mf 1)	640 acres, Davidson Co. / £44, 5 shillings
July 26	Deed	Elisha Rice for himself, Nathan Rice, William H. Rice, and Joel Rice, heirs of John Rice, to John Overton. TDa-Deed Book C:370–71 (T mf 1) (AJ received one-half interest in the land pursuant to Agreement, May 12, 1794)	30,000 acres, Western District (patents 80, 283, 284, 285, 288, 292) / £1,000
Sept. 14	Bill of sale	James Adams to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71)	Three slaves (Bett, "about Thirty four years of age"; Hannah, "about Eight years of age"; Tom, "about fourteen years of age") / £125
Sept. 24	Bill of sale	Robert Craig to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 71)	One slave (Mary) / $233
Oct. 29	Receipt	AJ to Moses Shelby, executor of Evan Shelby's estate. THLA	$13 final payment of legal fees (see Receipt, AJ to Shelby, Jan. 22, 1794)
1795 Jan. 1	Deed of gift	AJ to Eneas Hannah.	Livestock

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		TSum-Deed Book NCG 1:466 (T mf 185)	
Jan. 16	Bond	AJ, Sampson Williams, Samuel Barton, and Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, sureties for Andrew Ewing. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:36 (T mf 427)	$1,250 (collection of taxes)
Feb. 24	Release	William Donelson to AJ. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:30 (T mf 427)	Right to cause of action re: failure to convey good title to 320 acres conveyed by AJ, Sept. 21, 1789 / £100
Apr. 5	Agreement	AJ with Joel Rice. MsC, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	Agency for selling Rice's 18,750 acres
May 13	Promissory note	David Allison to AJ. T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25, *Jackson* v. *Erwin*	$1,101
[May 14]	[Agreement]	[David Allison with AJ. See Agreement, Allison with AJ, June 11, 1796.]	[Purchase of land from sale of inventory valued at $4800]
May 14	Agreement	John Overton, by his attorneys AJ and James Grant, with David Allison. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	Covenants for further assurance and against incumbrances re: Deeds, Overton to Allison, May 14, 1795
May 14	Deed	John Overton, by his attorneys AJ and James Grant, to David Allison. THaw-Deed Book 1:165–68; TSt-Deed Book 6:257–59 (T mf 67) (AJ was to have received an equal portion of the consideration for the conveyance pursuant to Agreement, May 12, 1794; see Agreement, AJ and Overton, Sept. 22, 1795)	15,000 acres, Western District (patents 291, 294, 295) / 5 shillings
May 14	Deed	John Overton, by his attorneys AJ and James Grant, to David Allison. THaw-Deed Book 1:169–71; TSt-Deed Book 6:263–64 (T mf 67) (AJ was to have received an equal portion of the consideration for the conveyance pursuant to	10,000 acres, Western District (patents 289, 341) / 5 shillings

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		Agreement, May 12, 1794; see Agreement, AJ and Overton, Sept. 22, 1795)	
May 14	Deed	John Overton, by his attorneys AJ and James Grant, to David Allison. THaw-Deed Book 1:158–61; TSt-Deed Book 6:263–64 (T mf 67) (AJ was to have received an equal portion of the consideration for the conveyance pursuant to Agreement, May 12, 1794; see Agreement, AJ and Overton, Sept. 22, 1795)	25,000 acres, Western District (patents 80, 284, 285, 288, 292) / 5 shillings
May 15	Assignment of warrant (see Land Grant, Mar. 7, 1796)	Elisha Rice, executor of John Rice, assignee of . . . Ezekiel Rieley, to AJ and Samuel Donelson. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, #1100	428 acres (warrant 1676)
May 15	Assignment of warrant (see Land Grant, Mar. 7, 1796)	Elisha Rice, executor of John Rice, assignee of . . . Giles Driver, Jr., to AJ and Samuel Donelson. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, #1099	640 acres (warrant 1793)
June 9	Bond	Stockley Donelson with AJ and Henry Bradford. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	Sale of 150,000 acres of land
July 15	Bond acknowledged	AJ, Andrew Ewing, Elisha Rice, Seth Lewis, and Bennett Searcy, sureties for Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, Davidson Co. sheriff. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book B:270 (T mf 1597)	$12,500
Sept. 22	Agreement	AJ with John Overton. T-Edgar McNish Papers; TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:40 (T mf 427)	Liability for losses and damages re: land conveyances to David Allison, May 14, 1795
Oct. 7	Bond proved	AJ, surety for James Carson. TSum-Sumner Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book 2:95 (T mf 327)	$1,250 (maintenance of ferry on Cumberland River at Jones Bluff)
Oct. 14	Bill of sale	Nicholas Perkins Hardeman,	One slave / $175

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
	(sheriff's sale of William Loggins' property)	sheriff, to William Condry. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:35 (T mf 427)	($15.89½ of which in satisfaction of judgment obtained by AJ in *Jackson* v. *Loggins*)
Nov. 12	Entry filed	AJ and Samuel Donelson, assignees of Elisha Rice, assignee of . . . Ezekiel Rieley. T-WPA, Davidson Co. Land Records 1788–1793, p. 171	[428] acres (warrant 1676)
Nov. 12	Entry filed	AJ and Samuel Donelson, assignees of Elisha Rice, assignee of . . . Giles Driver. T-WPA, Davidson Co. Land Records 1788–1793, p. 171	640 acres (warrant 1793)
Dec. 8	Deed (sheriff's sale of George Augustus Sugg's property)	Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, Sheriff, to AJ. TDa-Deed Book C:497 (T mf 1)	525 acres, Davidson Co. (patent 921) / $5.25
Dec. 14	Deed	AJ to John Witherspoon. TDa-Deed Book C:480 (T mf 1)	525 acres, Sumner Co. (patent 921) / $200 (see Receipt, AJ to Witherspoon, Dec. 14, 1795)
Dec. 14	Receipt	AJ to John Witherspoon. PVT-William Waller, Sr.	One horse and $100 promissory note / 525 acres (Sumner Co., patent 921; see Deed, AJ to Witherspoon, Dec. 14, 1795)
1796			
Jan. 7	Bond proved	AJ and Bennett Searcy, sureties for Sampson Williams. TSum-Sumner Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book 2:102 (T mf 327)	$1,250 (maintenance of ferry on Cumberland River at Ft. Blount)
Feb. 19	Lease	AJ to James Pearse and William Pit Bowers. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	Farmland of unspecified quantity, (Davidson Co.)
Feb. 28	Deed	John Overton to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); TDa-Deed Book D:48 (T mf 2)	One-half interest in 5,000 acres, Western District (patent 283) (see Deed, Rice to Overton, July 26, 1794) / $100

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Mar. 7	Land grant pursuant to Assignment of warrant, May 15, 1795	North Carolina to AJ and Samuel Donelson. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, Land Grant Book 88:326; T-N.C. General Grants, 1775–1804, #2599	640 acres, Sumner Co. (warrant 1793, grant 2599)
Mar. 7	Land grant pursuant to Assignment of warrant, May 15, 1795	North Carolina to AJ and Samuel Donelson. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, Land Grant Book 88:326; T-N.C. General Grants, 1775–1804, #2600	428 acres, Sumner Co. (warrant 1676, grant 2600)
Mar. 8	Deed (sheriff's sale of Henry Boyers' heirs' property)	Joseph B. Nevill, sheriff, to AJ. TDa-Deed Book C:492 (T mf 1); THi-Unprocessed Manuscripts	5,000 acres, Tennessee Co. / $100
Mar. 10	Deed	John Shannon to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); TDa-Deed Book C:495 (T mf 1)	640 acres, Davidson Co. (grant 206) / $700
Mar. 11	Deed	William Terrel Lewis to AJ. THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; TDa-Deed Book C:496 (T mf 1); TMad-Deed Book 1:83–84 (T mf 1)	1,000 acres, Western District (patent 155) / $250
Mar. 19	Deed	Rees Porter to AJ. THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; TDa-Deed Book C:495 (T mf 1)	640 acres, Middle District / [$ 16]
[Apr.]	[Deed]	[AJ, by William Blount, to James Stuart. See William Blount to James Stuart, April 5, 1796, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25; Stuart to Blount, Apr. 5, 1796, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25; Blount to Stuart, Apr. 6, 1796, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25; Stuart to AJ, Apr. 17, 1796; AJ to James Jackson, Aug. 25, 1819, DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 27)]	[Approximately 26,000 acres on Duck River to which Indian title not yet extinguished; 4,000 acres within military reservation / approximately $7,000 (initial payment of $2,800 payable to AJ's Philadelphia creditor John B. Evans & Company; balance payable two years from sale)]
Apr. 11	Deed proved	George Neville to AJ. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions	Unknown

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		Minute Book B:318 (T mf 1597)	
Apr. 13	Deed	Thomas Hickman to AJ. TDa-Deed Book C:493 (T mf 1); THen-Deed Book A:71–72 (T mf 114)	250 acres, Western District (patent 392) / $62.50
May 2	Deed	AJ to James Shumate. TDa-Deed Book D:2 (T mf 2)	640 acres, Davidson Co. / $300
May 9	Deed	Martin Armstrong and Stockley Donelson to AJ. TDa-Deed Book D:454–55 (T mf 2)	2,560 acres, Sumner Co. (patents 2422, 2467, 2476, 2479) / $2,000
May 9	Deed	Martin Armstrong and Stockley Donelson to AJ. TDa-Deed Book D:455 (T mf 2)	3,200 acres, Sumner Co. (patents 2421, 2424, 2473, 2474, 2475) / $3,000
May 9	Deed	Stockley Donelson to AJ. TDa-Deed Book D:455–56 (T mf 2)	1,000 acres, Middle District (patent 307) / $1,000
May 9	Deed	Stockley Donelson to AJ. THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; TKn-Deed Book C1:102–103 (T mf 6304); TKn-Deed Book C2:v.1K: 102–103 (T mf 6338)	2,000 acres, Eastern District (patents 207, 213) / $2,000
May 9	Deed	Stockley Donelson to AJ. THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; TKn-Deed Book C1:103–105 (T mf 6304); TKn-Deed Book C2:v.1K:103–105 (T mf 6338)	1,000 acres, Eastern District (patent 191) / $1,000
May 9	Deed	Stockley Donelson to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); THi-Claybrooke and Overton Papers; TKn-Deed Book C1:106–107 (T mf 6304); TKn-Deed Book C2:v.1K:106–107 (T mf 6338)	2,000 acres, Knox Co. (patents 208, 212) / $2,000
[May 14]	[Deed]	[Landon Carter, on account of Elijah Robertson, to AJ. See Receipt, AJ to Landon Carter, May 14, 1796, T-East Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 223, *Robertson* v.	[4,000 acres, Middle District / partial extinguishment of Robertson's 23,000-acre debt to AJ]

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		Maclin; Robertson to Carter, Apr. 22, 1796, T-East Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 223, *Robertson* v. *Maclin*.]	
May 14	Deed	Elijah Robertson to AJ. TDa-Deed Book D:42 (T mf 2)	5,000 acres, Middle District (patent 360) / $2,500
May 14	Deed	Elijah Robertson to AJ. TDa-Deed Book D:43–44 (T mf 2)	5,160 acres, Western District (patents 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 325) / $6,000
May 18	Promissory note	John Caffery to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	$50
[June 8]	[Promissory note]	[David Allison to AJ. See Acknowledgement of Indebtedness, Allison to AJ, June 8, 1796, Enclosure D, Deposition of John Overton, Dec. 15, 1821, T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25, *Jackson* v. *Erwin*]	[$5,000]
June 11	Agreement	David Allison with AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); Bassett, *Correspondence* I, 21–22	Limitation of AJ's liability re: title warranties [see Deed, AJ to Allison, June 11, 1796]
June 11	Deed	AJ to David Allison. THay-Deed Book A:152–59; TWe-Deed Book A–B: 68–74, 88–96	28,810 acres consisting of: 5,760 acres, Sumner Co. (patents 2421, 2422, 2424, 2467, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2479); 11,410 acres, Western District (patents 155, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 325, 392, and Boyers' patent conveyed by Deed, Nevill to AJ, Mar. 8, 1796); 3,000 acres, Eastern District (patents 191, 207, 213); 5,640 acres, Middle District (patent conveyed by Deed, Porter to AJ, Mar. 19,

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
			1796; patent 360); 2,000 acres, Knox Co. (patents 208, 212); 1,000 acres, Davidson Co. (patent 307) / $1
June 11	Promissory note	David Allison to AJ. T-Middle Tennessee Supreme Court Records, Box 25, *Jackson* v. *Erwin*	$676.73
June 11	Promissory note	William Blount to AJ (endorsed by James Stuart). DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	$4,539.94
July 2	Receipt	John Deaderick and George Michael Deaderick to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1)	£7, 5 shillings, 8 pence
Sept. 15	Deed	Elisha Rice for himself as executor of John Rice's estate and as attorney for Nathan Rice, William H. Rice, and Joel Rice to AJ. TSum-Deed Book 1:472–73 (T mf 108)	1,000 acres, Sumner Co. (patent 299) / $350
Oct. 5	Deed	AJ to William Martin. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); TSum-Deed Book 1:417–18 (T mf 108)	840 acres, Sumner Co. (patent 299) / $640
Oct. 24	Deed	AJ to Joseph Atkins. TSum-Deed Book 2:495–96 (T mf 108)	640 acres, Sumner Co. (grant 1635) / $640
Nov.	Deed	William Martin to AJ. TSum-Deed Book 1:425 (T mf 108)	640 acres, Davidson Co. (patent 261) / $800
Nov. 1	Bill of sale	Robert Knox to AJ. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:101 (T mf 427)	Two slaves (Sawney and Charles, "boys")
Dec. 1	Land grant	North Carolina to AJ. Nc-Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, Land Grant Book 90:79, Warrant #839	200 acres, Randolph Co. (grant 1009)
1797			
n.d.	Assignment of warrant	James Watson, assignee of . . . Henry Sellers, to AJ. T-N.C. Revolutionary Warrants 1784–1799 #4471	640 acres (warrant 4471)

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Jan. 20	Deed	AJ to Joseph Hendrick. TSum-Deed Book 1:439 (T mf 108)	640 acres, Davidson Co. (patent 261) / $640
Feb. 18	Deed	Joseph Hendrick to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 1); TDa-Deed Book D:108 (T mf 2)	640 acres, Sumner Co. / $640
Apr. 1	Deed	AJ to John Hays. TSum-Deed Book 1:412 (T mf 108)	640 acres, Sumner Co. (patent 247) / $640
June 16	Bill of sale	AJ to Ezekiel Douglass. TSum-Deed Book NCG 1:477 (T mf 185)	One slave (Suck, "about fourteen or fifteen years old") / $290
July 3	Deed	AJ to Richard Winchester. TDa-Deed Book D:202 (T mf 2)	One-eighth interest in 5,000 acres, Western District (patent 283; see Deed, Overton to AJ, Feb. 28, 1796) / $312.50
July 3	Deed	AJ to Stephen Winchester. TDa-Deed Book D:207 (T mf 2)	One-eighth interest in 5,000 acres, Western District (patent 283; see Deed, Overton to AJ, Feb. 28, 1796) / $312.50
July 11	Bill of sale	Isaac Bateman to AJ. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:78 (T mf 427)	One slave (Suck, "About fourteen years old") / $290
Sept. 26	Bond	AJ and Edward Douglass, sureties for Robert Searcy, Mero District Treasurer. T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Col.; T-Papers of the Secretary of State	$20,000
Oct. 18	Deed	AJ to Alexander Donelson. TDa-Deed Book D:273 (T mf 2)	330 acres, Jones Bend (Davidson Co.; see Deed, John Donelson to AJ, Feb. 23, 1792) / $530
1798			
Mar. 26	Receipt	Thomas Clifford and John Clifford to AJ. TNJ-Stanley Horn Col.	Merchandise / $106.67
Apr. 12	Receipt	——, for Benjamin Franklin Bache, to AJ. T-Provine Papers	Subscription, to *Philadelphia Aurora* / $5
May 2	Receipt	AJ to James Stuart. DLC-AJ	$819.59⅔ (see

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		Papers (Reel 2)	Promissory note, Blount to AJ, June 11, 1796)
July 10	Bond	AJ, Andrew Ewing, Nicholas T. Perkins, James Neely, William Donelson, John Daniel Williamson, Robert Edmondson, John Gordon, Bennett Searcy, Robert Hays, William Perkins, Nicholas Sarlis, James Walker, Seth Lewis, Andrew McNairy, and Thomas Hickman, sureties for Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, Davidson Co. sheriff. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:126 (T mf 427)	$12,500
July 12	Assignment	AJ to Robert Stothart. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Balance due on Promissory note, Blount to AJ, June 11, 1796 (see Receipt, AJ to Stuart, May 2, 1798)
1799			
Sept. 24	Bond	AJ and Sampson Williams, sureties for Robert Searcy, Mero District treasurer. T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Col.	$20,000
1800			
Mar. 7	Deed	Stockley Donelson to AJ. TMon-Deed Book B:354–55 (T mf 107)	187 acres, Montgomery Co. (patent 3076) / $100
Apr. 2	Deed	John Love to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TMon-Deed Book B:355–56 (T mf 107)	640 acres, Montgomery Co. (patent 2827) / $600
Apr. 2	Deed	John Love to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TRob-Deed Book B:328 (T mf 4)	640 acres, Robertson Co. (patent 2820) / $600
Apr. 7	Deed	John Love to AJ. TRob-Deed Book B:327 (T mf 4)	640 acres, Robertson Co. (patent 2829) / $640
May 12	Deed	AJ to John Rice. TWil-Deed Book A:134–36 (T mf 6); T-AJ Papers	214 acres, Wilson Co. (grant 2600) / $214
Oct. 1	Deed	Richard Gill, by George	1,000 acres, Knox Co.

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		Gordon, to AJ. TKn-Deed Book F2:v.1:283 (T mf 6310); TRh-Deed Book E:434–35 (T mf 75); TRo-Deed Book A:138–40 (T mf 165)	(patent 569) / $600
Oct. 1	Deed	Richard Gill, by George Gordon, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TWil-Deed Book A:67–68 (T mf 6)	640 acres, Wilson Co. (patent 982) / $600
Oct. 2	Deed	Richard Gill, by George Gordon, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TKn-Deed Book F2:v.1:284 (T mf 6310)	640 acres, Knox Co. (patent 5) / $600
Oct. 2	Deed	Richard Gill, by George Gordon, to AJ. TKn-Deed Book F2:v.1:285 (T mf 6310); TRo-Deed Book B:172–73 (T mf 165)	640 acres, Knox Co. (patent 572) / $600
Oct. 2	Deed	Richard Gill, by George Gordon, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TKn-Deed Book F2:v.1:282 (T mf 6310)	1,000 acres, Knox Co. (patent 8) / $600
Oct. 2	Deed	Richard Gill, by George Gordon, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TWil-Deed Book A:68–69 (T mf 6)	640 acres, Wilson Co. (patent 981) / $600
Dec. 27	Bill of sale	AJ to Abraham Green. William J. Snelling, *A Brief and Impartial History of the Life and Actions of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States*, Boston, Mass., 1831, pp. 205–206	Two slaves ("Betty about thirty-five years of age and Hannah her Daughter about fifteen years of age") / $550
1801			
Feb. 7	Deed	James Watson to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TDa-Deed Book E:302 (T mf 2)	1,005 acres, Davidson Co. (grants 2722, 3109) / $100
Feb. 7	Deed	James Watson to AJ. TWil-Deed Book A:198–200 (T mf 6)	2,560 acres, Sumner Co. (patents 2574, 2710, 2713, 2714) / $150
Feb. 18	Assignment of warrant	Sampson Williams, assignee of . . . James Carrington, to AJ. T-N.C. Revolutionary Warrants, 1784–1799, #4300	640 acres

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Mar. 26	Deed	AJ to Thomas Gallaher. TRo-Deed Book A:31–33 (T mf 165)	300 acres, Knox Co. (patent 8) / $100
Apr. 1	Deed	AJ to John McClellan. TKn-Deed Book L1:33–34 (T mf 6318)	200 acres, Knox Co., (patent 8) / $100
Apr. 1	Tax assessment	United States to AJ. *Knoxville Gazette*, May 6, 1801	$3.08 on 640 acres, Western District
Apr. 8	Deed	AJ to John Rhea. TRo-Deed Book A:3–7 (T mf 165)	640 acres, Hawkins Co. (patent 572) / $428
Apr. 13	Deed (sheriff's sale of Stockley Donelson's property)	Robert Houston, sheriff, to AJ. TKn-Deed Book V1:168–71 (T mf 6333)	5,000 acres, Knox Co. (James King patent) / $110
Apr. 18	Assignment of warrant (see Assignment, Feb. 18, 1801)	AJ, assignee of Sampson Williams, assignee of . . . James Carrington, to John Donelson. T-N.C. Revolutionary Warrants, 1784–1799, #4300	640 acres
May 4	Deed	AJ to John Andrews. TDa-Deed Book F:3–4 (T mf 2)	640 acres, Wilson Co. (patent 982) / $640
May 6	Deed	James Watson to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TWil-Deed Book A:237–38 (T mf 6)	457 acres, Wilson Co. (patent 3108) / $230
May 12	Entry filed	AJ, assignee of James Watson . . . assignee of . . . Henry Sellers. T-WPA, Davidson Co. Land Records 1788–1793, p. 404	640 acres, Davidson Co. (warrant 2471)
June 9	Deed	AJ to Samuel Oliphant. TDa-Deed Book E:300 (T mf 2)	320 acres, Davidson Co. (patent 2722) / $430
July 11	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Robert Holt. TKn-Deed Book M1:190–93, 273–75 (T mf 6320)	250 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
July 15	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Thomas Chapman. TKn-Deed Book G1:2–3 (T mf 6312)	500 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
July 21	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Patrick Campbell. TKn-Deed Book N1:77–79 (T mf 6321)	2,400 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Aug. 25	Deed	AJ to William Ripeto. TRo-Deed Book A:62–63 (T mf 165)	420 acres, Knox Co. (patent 8) / $300
Aug. 27	Deed	AJ to Archibald Roane. TRo-Deed Book A:10–11 (T mf 165)	1,000 acres, Knox Co., (patent 569) / $500
Sept. 25	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to John Vance. TKn-Deed Book G1:162–63 (T mf 6312)	40 acres, Knox Co. / $1
Oct. 3	Bond	AJ and William Dickson, sureties for Robert Searcy, Mero District treasurer. T-Governors' Papers, John Sevier Col.	$20,000
Oct. 5	Deed	AJ to Patrick Campbell. TK-Old Records Room; TKn-Deed Book L1:59ff. (T mf 6318)	5,000 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $200
Oct. 8	Deed	AJ to John Kearby. TAn-Deed Book B:209–11	453 acres, Knox Co. (patent 5) / $453
Oct. 8	Deed	AJ to Alexander Kirkpatrick. TAn-Deed Book 1[A]:46–[48]	100 acres, Knox Co. / $100
Oct. 8	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to John McNeile. TKn-Deed Book G1:163–65 (T mf 6312)	500 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $10
Oct. 9	Deed	AJ to Hackett McClean. TKn-Deed Book L1:235–36 (T mf 6318)	100 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $25
Oct. 21	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Thomas Johnston. TKn-Deed Book L1:21 (T mf 6318)	300 acres, Knox Co. / $1
Oct. 23	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to James Swan. TKn-Deed Book G1:261 (T mf 6312)	300 acres, Knox Co. / $1
Oct. 24	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to James Bray. TKn-Deed Book A1:489–90 (T mf 6299)	84 acres, Knox Co., (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Nov. 7	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Adam Carson. TKn-Deed Book O1:188–89 (T mf 6323)	103½ acres, Knox Co. / $1

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Nov. 18	Deed (sheriff's sale of James Harris' property)	Nicholas Perkins Hardeman, Sheriff, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TWil-Deed Book A:246–47 (T mf 6)	320 acres, Davidson Co. / $65
Nov. 19	Deed	AJ and Bennett Searcy to Blake Rutlin. TDa-Deed Book E:340–41 (T mf 2)	320 acres, Davidson Co.; (see Deed, Nov. 18, 1801) / $400
Nov. 25	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to William Standifer. TKn-Deed Book A1:512–13 (T mf 6299)	250 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Nov. 26	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to John Grayson. TKn-Deed Book R1:338 (T mf 6328)	30 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
1802			
Feb. 8	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to James Bray. TKn-Deed Book L1:28 (T mf 6318)	198 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Feb. 16	Agreement	AJ with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Partnership re: store and cotton gin at Watson's plantation, re: distillery at AJ's farm, and re: store and gin in Wilson Co.
Feb. 16	Agreement	AJ with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Amendment of partnership agreement re: allocation of expenses and profits re: gin at Watson's plantation and distillery at AJ's farm
Mar. 26	Deed	AJ to Alexander Kirkpatrick. TAn-Deed Book 1[A]:29–30	51 acres, Anderson Co. (patent 5) / $100
Mar. 27	Deed of release	Stockley Donelson to AJ. TRh-Deed Book E:435 (T mf 75); TRo-Deed Book E:3–4 (T mf 166)	Donelson's interest in property conveyed to AJ by Richard Gill (see Deeds, Gill to AJ, Oct. 1–2, 1800)
Apr. 7	Deed	AJ to David Campbell. TKn-Deed Book A1:521–23 (T mf 6299)	838 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Apr. 7	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to John Love. TKn-Deed Book G1: 258–60 (T mf 6312)	100 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Apr. 9	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to John Hambright. TKn-Deed Book C1:207–208 (T mf 6304); TKn-Deed Book C2:v.1K:207–208 (T mf 6338)	200 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Apr. 9	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Gibson Hardin. TKn-Deed Book C1:210–11 (T mf 6304); TKn-Deed Book C2:v.1K:210–11 (T mf 6338)	200 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Apr. 9	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to James Hardin. TKn-Deed Book O1:367 (T mf 6323)	200 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Apr. 9	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Joseph Hardin. TKn-Deed Book C1:209–10 (T mf 6304); TKn-Deed Book C2:v.1K:209–10 (T mf 6338)	50 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Apr. 9	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Samuel Lewis. TKn-Deed Book O1:68–70 (T mf 6323)	100 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
Apr. 19	Deed (sheriff's sale of John Love's property)	James Menees, Sheriff, to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TRob-Deed Book F:345–46 (T mf 5)	640 acres, Robertson Co. / $7.05
May 12	Invoice	Meeker Denman & Company to Deaderick & Tatum, for Jackson & Hutchings. TNJ-Stanley Horn Col.	Merchandise / £360, 12 shillings, 4 pence
May 17	Invoice	William Cochran & Brothers to Deaderick & Tatum, for Jackson & Hutchings. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Merchandise / £181, 8 shillings, 5 pence
May 25	Deed	John Hutchings to AJ. TRob-Deed Book F:94 (T mf 5)	624 acres, Robertson Co. (Benjamin Bailey grant) / $700
June 5	Deed	AJ, by Charles McClung, to Amos Hardin. TKn-Deed Book O1:113–15 (T mf 6323)	100 acres, Knox Co. (King patent; see Deed, Apr. 13, 1801) / $1
June 21	Deed	John Caffery to AJ. TRob-Deed Book A:240 (T mf 4)	640 acres, Robertson Co. (patent 270) / $640
June 28	Deed	AJ to Edward Dillon. THi-Hurja Col.; TMon-Deed Book B: 542–43 (T mf 107);	640 acres, Robertson Co. (patent 270) / $640

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
		TRob-Deed Book S:171–72 (T mf 8)	
June 28	Deed	AJ to Edward Dillon. TMon-Deed Book B:644–45 (T mf 107)	624 acres, Montgomery Co. (Benjamin Bailey grant) / $624
July 13	Deed (sheriff's sale of David Allison's heirs' property)	Robert Hays (Marshal) to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TRu-Deed Book E:350–51 (T mf 109); TWi-Deed Book 1A:242–46 (T mf 137)	10,000 acres, Middle District (patents 234, 235) / $182
July 13	Deed	AJ to Rachel Hays and Patsy Thompson Hays. TWi-Deed Book 1A:241–42 (T mf 137); TBe-Deed Book B:244–45 (T mf 112)	1,500 acres, Middle District (patent 234) / $500
July 21	Agreement	AJ with Philamon Richards. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Purchase of 300 bushels of salt / $600
July 27	Deed	Commissioners in Trust for Sumner Co. to Jackson & Company. TSum-Deed Book 3:350 (T mf 108)	Lot 4, Gallatin (Sumner Co.) / $21
Aug. 7	Invoice	Deaderick & Tatum to Jackson & Hutchings. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Merchandise / £50, 7 shillings
Aug. 16	Deed	Commissioners in Trust for Wilson Co. to Jackson & Company. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2); TWil-Deed Book C:103 (T mf 6)	Lot 8, Lebanon (Wilson Co.) / $15
Aug. 16	Deed	Commissioners in Trust for Wilson Co. to Jackson & Company. TWil-Deed Book C:104 (T mf 6)	Lot 4, Lebanon (Wilson Co.) / $40
[Sept.]	[Promissory note]	[AJ to Stothart & Bell. See Agreement, AJ with Hutchings, Aug. 23, 1803]	[$9,664.77]
*c*1803 n.d.	Agreement	AJ with Thomas Watson. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 60)	Equal division of 52 acres (Davidson Co.) in settlement of boundary dispute

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
[n.d.]	[Bond]	[AJ, surety for Mark Mitchell. See Agreement, Dec. 12, 1803]	[$500]
1803			
Feb. 2	Bill of sale	Charles Gilliam's estate to AJ. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:303–304 (T mf 427)	4,747 pounds of seed cotton, 10 rows of peach trees, "A Ballance," and "a Small Nursery" / $154.38
Feb. 11	Deed	AJ to John and Abner Johns. TRu-Deed Book E:394–95 (T mf 109)	320 acres, Davidson Co. / $260
Feb. 28	Agreement	Jackson & Company with John and Robert Allen. ICHi-AJ Col.	Purchase of "three thousand three hundred weight of Good merchantable Gined Cotton for . . . the Sum of thirteen Dollars for each & every Hundred weight so Delivered at Majr. Dixons Gin" plus baling expenses
Mar. 10	Promissory note	Jackson & Company to John and Isham F. Davis. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	$231.63
Apr. 11	Agreement	AJ with Francis Preston. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Purchase of 12½ tons of bar iron / $2,000
May 4	Receipt	John Morrell & Company to Jackson, Watson & Company. THLA	Merchandise / $149.92
May 7	Promissory note	Jackson & Hutchings to John Morrell & Son. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	$404.72
July 16	Order of transfer proved	AJ to Robert Hays. TDa-Davidson Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minute Book D:136 (T mf 1598)	Unknown
July 17	Promissory note	John Hutchings, for Jackson & Company, to —— Barton. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 2)	Services as boatman / £1, 14 shillings

Dates	*Transactions*	*Parties*	*Subject Matter / Consideration*
Aug. 1	Bill of sale	Henry Buckler to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	One slave (Dick, "about the age of twenty two years") / $450
Aug. 6	Agreement	AJ with Thomas Watson and John Hutchings. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	Dissolution of partnership (see Agreement, Feb. 16, 1802)
Aug. 12	Bill of sale	AJ, by John Hutchings, to Berry Nolin. TDa-Wills and Inventories 2:338 (T mf 427)	One slave (Phan, "About the Age of fourteen or fifteen") / $300
[Aug. 18]	[Deed]	[AJ to James Crawford. See contract to convey land, July 28, 1804]	[640 acres, Robertson Co.?]
Aug. 23	Agreement	AJ with John Hutchings. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	Partnership
Sept. 12	Deed	Alexander Smith to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3); TWil-Deed Book A:278, 359–60 (T mf 6)	640 acres, Wilson Co. / $500
Sept. 22	Deed	AJ to George Gordon and Robert C. Gordon. TWil-Deed Book C:24 (T mf 6)	640 acres, Wilson Co. (patent 2713)
Dec. 7	Invoice	——— to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	Freight charges on merchandise / $102
Dec. 12	Agreement (see Bond, *c*1803)	AJ with Mark Mitchell. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	Re: sale of one Mitchell slave to extinguish $500 debt owed AJ
Dec. 22	Receipt	H[enry] Gowyer to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	Services as overseer / $40 and promissory note for $73.12½
Dec. 30	Receipt	W—— Winston to AJ. DLC-AJ Papers (Reel 3)	Hire of slaves (Antony and Betty) for one year / $97

Appendix IV



ACCOUNT BOOK, JACKSON'S NASHVILLE STORE, 1795

In addition to practicing law, Andrew Jackson operated a mercantile business during his early years in the Cumberland area. About twenty account books for his stores survive for the period 1795–1807. The account book published here is for Jackson's first store, operated in 1795 in partnership with his brother-in-law Samuel Donelson. Although the volume is incomplete and many of the pages are mutilated, it furnishes a listing of the varieties of merchandise sold and the names of many of Jackson's customers. The accounts are transcribed without special notation of mutilation and omissions. Reckoning in this account book is in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Nashville August 6th 1795

Wm. Bets	Dr.			
for 1 One Spade		@	.. 8..	
Expense Acct. ℔ Ezekiel Wright				
for 3½ yds Linen		@ 7/	1.. 4..	6
2 hanks thd.		@ 4d	.. ..	8
11½ yds Fustian		@ 6/	1.. 7..	
1 Knife from John Gordon		@ 2/8	.. 2..	8
1 Wool hat		@	..12..	
2 hanks Silk ℔ Jno. Adams			.. 2..	
1 Pr Cotton hoes ℔ do			..18..	
John Carns	Dr.			
for 1 P Bridle Bitts		@	.. 7..	
7 yds Linen		@ 9/	3.. 3..	
6 hanks thd.		@ 4d	.. 2..	
Elisha Rice	Dr.			
for 1 Pr Shoes ℔ Joel Lewis		@	..20..	

Nashville [August] 7th [1795]

John Carns	Dr.			
for ½ Doz Butcher Knives		@ 4/	1.. 4..	

1 Fine Comb @ 6/ 3 Butcher Ks. 3/ ..15..

Andrew Jackson Dr.

for 1 Carpet @ 6.. ..

1 Set Hopkinsons Works @ 4.. ..

1 Hamilton on Female Complaints @ 1..16..

1 Stock Lock @ .. 8..

1 Smaller do @ .. 6..

30 lbs Coffee @ 5/ 7..10..00

1 fine Comb 6/ 1 Coarse do 1/ .. 7..

2 Cases @ 7..19..

Segars @ .. 8..

Expense Acct. Dr. ℔ Alexr. Blakley

paid him for Boating

1 hat @ 60/ 3 hanks thd. @ 4d 3.. 1..

3½ yds Linen @ 7/ 1.. 4.. 6

James Dohertie Dr.

for 1 Set Knives & forks @ ..14..

Cash Dr. To Merche.

reced. for 1 Pr. Shoes Sold Timothy Demumbroe @ ..18..

for 1 Pr. do Sold John Childress @ ..20..

for 1 Pr. do Sold Jno. McNairy @ ..20..

for 1 Pr. do Sold Mr. Knox @ ..20..

for 1 Pr. Stirrup Irons Sold Peter Purkins @ .. 8..

Seth Lewis Dr. ℔ Wife

for 4½ yds Clouded Muslin 28/ 6.. 6..

1 Pr. Shoes @ 20/ 1 Ps. Nankin 24/ 2.. 4..

Joel Lewis Dr.

for 1 Ladies hat @ 2.. 8..

1 Pr. Mens Cotton hoes @ ..18..

Wm. T. Lewis Dr.

for 1 Box Wafers @ .. 1.. 4

1 fan @ 8/ 1 Ladies hat 44/ 2..12..

Andrew Jackson Dr.

for 4 yds Vellom @ 12/ 2.. 8..

11½ yds Linen @ 14/ 8.. 1..

3 yds ribbon @ 3/8 ..11..

1 P Sissars @ 4/ .. 4..

Robert Hays Dr. ℔ Daughr.

for 3½ yds Calico @ 10/ 1..15..

Andrew Jackson Dr.

for 2 papers pins @ 2/ .. 4..

7 Doz Needles @ 1/ .. 7..

2 P Ladies Gloves @ 8/ ..16..

3 pocket handkfs @ 6/ ..18..

5 yds Corded Muslin		@	16/	4..	0..
6 yds Striped Durant		@	6/	1..	16..
5 yds Clouded Muslin		@	28/	7..	..
1 Muslin Handkf				..	8..
6 Pr Silk hoes		@	45/	13..	10..
3 Cross Cut files		@	3/	..	9..
2 Large pocket Knives		@	2/	..	4..
1 Bunch Tape		@		..	2..
Saml. Donelson	Dr.				
for 6 P Silk hose		@	45/	13..	10..
Robert Searcy	Dr.				
for 3 Ps Black Ribbon		@	9/4	..28..	1
½ doz Shaving boxs				..	9..
Seth Lewis	Dr. ℔ Order				
for 1 qrt Wine		@		..	8..
Elijah Robertson	Dr. ℔ Wife				
for 1 Ladies hat pink		@		2..	16..
Wm. Donelson	Dr.				
for 2 yds Calico		@	8/	..	16..
Henry Childress	Dr. To E Robertson				
Assd. [Assumed] for him				..	16..
John Carns	Dr.				
for 4 Butcher Knives		@	3/	..	12..
James Tatum	Dr.				
for 6 yds Bottle Green Nankeen		@	8/	2..	8..
4 yds Linen		@	6/	1..	4..
7 hanks Silk		@	1/4	..	9.. 4
5 Sticks Twist		@	1/4	..	6.. 8
Thomas Hutchons	Dr.				
for 2 Quire paper		@	4/	..	8..
John Donelson	Dr.				
for 1 quire paper		@		..	4..
Wm. Gunn	Dr. ℔ Wife				
for 1 Ladies hat		@		2..	4..
Black Bob	Dr.				
for 2 pieces Nankin		@	24/	2..	8..
Danl. James	Dr.				
for 1 piece Nankin		@		1..	4..
Julius Sanders	Dr.				
for 1 Shaving Box		@		..	4..
2 Butcher Knives		@	4/	..	8..

[Nashville, August] 8th [1795]

Henry M Hicks	Dr.				
for 3 Butcher Knives		@	4/	..12..	

2 pen do		@	2/	..	4..	
Elisha Rice	Dr.					
for 1 Mans Saddle		@		12..	..	
1 Womans do		@		10..	..	
2 Bitt dd Rain'd Bridles		@	24/	2..	8..	
Archd. Lewis	Dr.					
for 1 Pr. Shoes						
Robert Searcy	Dr.					
for 1 P Shoes		@		1..	..	
1 Set Hopkinsons Works		@		4..	..	
Richd. Cooke	Dr.					
for 1 P Shoes		@		1..	..	
Elisha Rice	Dr.					
for 1 Trunk		@		3..	4..	
Merchd.	Dr.					
To Robert Searcy & Co.						
for 2 pcs ribbon purple & Blue			4/4	1..	8..	8
1 ps fancy do					..15..	2
1 ps yellow do					..12..	8
[Robert Searcy's bill was totaled]				2..	16..	8
To Cash	Dr. To Merche.					
reced. for 2 P Ladies Gloves		@	8/		..16..	
for 2 handkfs		@	4/		.. 8..	
for Sundries of J Adams				1..	3..	
for 1 role Tobacco					.. 2..	
for Wm. J. Foster					.. 2..	
Dan Hill	Dr.					
for 2 Boxes		@	12/	1..	4..	
to be paid with 100 lbs pork						
Expence Acct.	Dr. To Cash					
paid Robt. Smith in part his Wages for Boating					..16..	
John Johnson Corpl.	Dr.					
for 1 P Chest Hinges		@			.. 4..	
Adam Lynn	Dr. To A Jackson					
for 1 Trunk		@		1..	4..	
Wm. Hathorn	Dr.					
for 1⅓ yds Check		@	10/		..11..	3
1 lb Coffee		@			.. 5..	
Small Tooth Comb		@			.. 6..	
Mark B Sappington	Dr.					
for 1 P Shoes		@		1..	..	
8 lb Loaf Sugar		@	6/	2..	8..	
1 lb Hyson Tea				1..	4..	
James Dohertie	Dr.					
for 1 quire paper		@			.. 4..	

1 Pr Rose Blankets		@		
Wm. T Lewis	Dr. Pr. Thos. Crutchrs Order			
for 1 Bottle Wine			.. 8..	
Julius Sanders	Dr. ℔ Son			
for 1 P Shoes		@	..20..	
Black Bob	Dr.			
for 3 pocket handkfs		@ 5/	..15..	
paid Negro George for you			..10..	
Cash	Dr. To Merche.			
reced. in part for Calico			.. 8..	
Henry M Hicks	Dr.			
for 1 lb Raisons		@	.. 4..	
1 raping Bag		@	.. 4..	
1 Shaving Box			.. 4..	
Saml. Donelson	Dr.			
for 2½ yds hair ribbon		@ 2/	.. 5..	
1 paper Cut & Dry		@	.. 1..	6
1 hank Silk		@	.. 1..	4
Ezekiel Able	Dr.			
for 1 Testament		@	.. 5..	
1 Small hat		@	2.. 4..	
Elisha Rice	Dr.			
for 3 pints Wine		@	..12..	
James Robertson	Dr.			
for 1 Ladies Library		@	..14..	

[Nashville] Monday [August] 10th [1795]

Cash	Dr.			
reced. for 1 Bundle Segars			.. 4..	
James Dohertie	Dr.			
for 3½ lb Tea Kettles		@ 12/	2.. 2..	
2 lb Coffee		@ 5/	..10..	
1 pocket handkf		@	.. 5..	
Danl. James	Dr.			
for 13 yds Linen		@ 10/	6..10..	
1½ yds Linen		@ 6/	.. 9..	
12 Skns thd.		@ 4d	.. 4..	
2 hats		@ 44/	4.. 8..	
Robert Searcy & Co.	Dr.			
for 1 Small hat		@	.. 6..	3
4 Inkstands		@ 1/8½	.. 6..	10
3 Doz Brass thimbles		7d	.. 1..	9
⅜ White Silk		@ 11/5	.. 4..	3¼
Black Bob	Dr.			
for ½ Doz Spoons		@	.. 4..	

2½yds Linen		@ 6/		..15..	
Wm. Betts	Dr.				
for ½ lb Hyson Tea		@ 24/		..12..	
Julius Sanders	Dr.				
for 6 yds Striped Cotton		@ 10/		3.. ..	
1 Quart Wine		@		.. 8..	
1 do do		@		.. 8..	
1 do do		@		.. 8..	
Cash	Dr. to Merche.				
for 1 quart Wine				.. 8..	
Expen[se] Acct.	To Merche.				
paid Adam Hudson in p[art h]is Wages for 30 d[ays]				2.. 2..	
Cash	Dr. To Merche.				
reced. for ½ Doz Spoons				.. 4..	
Robert Searcy & Co.	Dr.				
for 3 doz Table Spoons		@ 4/6½		..13..	4½
Expence Acct.	Dr. To Merche.				
paid Saml. Beard in part his Wages				2..19..	4
paid Wm. Beard in part his Wages				2.. 9..	4
Severn Donelson	Dr.				
for 3⅕ lb Coffee		@ 5/		..16..	
Thomas Hutchions	Dr.				
for 1½ lb Coffee		@ 5/		.. 7..	6
Danl. James	Dr.				
paid John Hutchions for you				..31..	
Lewis & Tatum	Dr.				
for your Order per Bearer				.. 8..	
John McNairy	Dr.				
for 1 piece Nankin		@		..21..	
Danl. James	Dr. To Richd. Cook				
Assd. for him				..20..	

[Nashville, August] 11th [1795]

Wm. T Lewis	Dr. ℔ Thos. Crutcher				
3 quire paper		@ 4/			
Ann Hay	Dr.				
for 1 lb Chocolate		@		.. 5..	
½ lb Hyson Tea				..12..	
Danl. James	Dr.				
for 1 hank Silk		@		.. 1..	4
1 paper Cut & Dry		@		.. 1..	6
Wm. Tait	Dr.				
for 1 lb raisins		@		.. 4..	
Black Bob	Dr.				
1 pint Wine				.. 4..	

Danl. James	Dr.			
for 1½ yds Linen		6/	.. 9..	
Merche.	Dr. To Robert Searcy & Co.			
for 1 De[c]anter		@	.. 3..	4
[Wm.] Betts	Dr.			
for ½ yd Calico		@ 8/	.. 4..	
½ yd Linen		@ 6/	.. 3..	
½ Doz Spoons		@	.. 4..	
Thos. Tolbot	Dr.			
for Balance in hand			..28..	
Cash reced. for Sundries this Day	Dr. To Merche.		..23..	6

[Nashville, August] 12th [1795]

Tatum & Lewis	Dr.			
paid your Order per Bearer for			..24..	
Black Bob	Dr.			
1 paper Tobacco			.. 1..	6
[A]dam Lynn	Dr.			
1 handkf		@	.. 5..	4
Elisha Rice	Dr. ℔ wife			
for 3¼ lb Tea Kettles		@ 12/		
7 lb Loaf Sugar		@ 6/		
10½ yds Black Silk		@ 22/		
4¼ yds Durant		@ 6/		
1 P Shoes		@		
3¾ yds Calico		@ 8/		
2 yds Corded Muslin		@ 12/	1.. ..	
1½ yds Muslin		@ 8/	..12..	
3 Doz Needles		@ 1/	.. 3..	
2 pen Knives		@ 4/	.. 8..	
1 do do		@	.. 2..	
1 lb pepper		@	.. 9..	
1 lb Chocolate		@	.. 6..	
Merche.	Dr. To Robert Hays			
for 1 P Womens Shoes		@	..12..	
Danl. James	Dr.			
for 1 P Nankin		@ 24/		
2 Large Butts.		@		
3 yds Striped Cottn.		@ 10/		
Expence Acct.	Dr. paid Adam Hudson			
in part his Wages for Boating				
3 pints Wine		@ 8/	..12..	
James Dohertie	Dr.			
for 1 Quart Wine		@	.. 8..	

Expence Acct. Dr. to S
paid David Casleman his Wages for Boating £ 4..16..
paid him by Andrew Jackson 1.. ..
6½ yds Linen @ 7/ 2.. 5..
6 Skns thd. 2 yds Striped Cotton 10/ 1.. 2..

[Nashville, August] 14th [1795]

[Robe]rt Hays Dr.
yds Linen @ 7/ 2.. 2..
lb Loaf Sugar @ 6/ 2.. 8..
1½ yds Calico @ 8/ ..12..
3 lb pepper @ 9/ 1.. 7..
John McNairy Dr.
yds Linen @ 6/8 1..13.. 4
Sundries Drs. To John McNairy
Certificates for Thomas [ ]
James Whitsitt from 1st April 30th 1795 2..13.. 4
Cash reced. of him .. 4..
Henry Childers Dr.
for 1 paper Cut & Dry @ .. 1.. 6
William T Lewis Dr.
for 1 paper pins @ .. 2..
Wm. Haggard Dr.
for 2 muslin Handkfs @ 8/ ..16..
Thomas Johnson Dr.
for 1 Bottle Wine @ .. 8..
¾ lb Sugar @ 6/ .. 4.. 6
[Ja]mes Maclin Dr.
1 P Cotton Hoes @ 1.. 4..
Alexa[nder] Campbell Dr.
for 1 lbs [Coffe]e @ 5/ .. 5..
1 Bu[tcher] Knife @ .. 3..
William Henry Dr.
for 1 Bunch Gimblets @ .. 6..
1 lb raisons @ .. 4..
Stokeley Donelson Dr. ℔ Wm. Terrel
paid James Russel for him in Sundrie Merche. 6.. ..
James Dohertie Dr.
for 1 Small hat @ ..16..
Wm. Blackemore Dr.
paid Joseph Walker for you ..16..
Henry Woodward Dr.
to one Role of Tobaccho @ 2/ .. 2..
Cash Dr. to Merchandize pd. by Henry Woodward .. 2..

Jno. Bosly	Dr.				
To 1 curb Bridle		@	24/	1..	4..
1 paper pins		@		..	2..
2 Doz needles		@	1/	..	2..
John Gordon	Dr.				
for ½ lb raisons		@	4/	..	2..
Ammon Davis	Dr.				
for ½ lb raisons		@	4/	..	2..
Lemuel Henry	Dr.				
for 2 yds		@	2/		
Wm. Henry	Dr. to John [ ]				
Assd. for him				10..	16..
Robert Prime	Dr.				
1 paper pins				..	2..
Andrew Jackson	Dr.				
To Cash				..	16..
Capt. John Blackmore	Dr.				
1 Red Hat		@ ℔	2..16	2..	16..
George Pain	Dr.				
for 1 Muslin handkf		@		..	8..
½ lb raisons			4/	..	2..
George Perry	Dr.				
for 1 lb Coffee		@		..	5..
½ lb Spice		@	6/	..	3..
1 oz Ciniment		@		..	2..
Christopher Stump	Dr.				
for 1 lb raisins		@		..	4..
1 paper pins		@		..	2..
William Henry	Dr.				
for 1 handk'f Muslin		@		..	8..
David Smith	Dr.				
for 1 hat		@		3..	..
James Tatum	Dr.				
1 pen knife		@		..	4..
1 roll Tobacco		@		..	2..
[W]m. Edmonson	Dr.				
inch Tape			2/	..	2..
Needles			1/	..	1..
Henry [Bra]dford	Dr.				
for ½ lb [rai]sins		@	4/	..	2..
1 St[ock] Lock		@		..	6..
Thomas Hudson	Dr.				
for 2 lb Coffee		@	5/	..	10..
James Hopkins	Dr.				

for 1 P Sheers @ .. 5..
½ lb pepper @ 9/ .. 4.. 6

Wm. Donelson Dr. To Ezekiel Norriss
Assd. for him 22..13.. 4

William Anderson Dr.
for 1 hat @ 2.. ..
1 Womans Stirrup Iron @ .. 4..

John Caffery Dr. ℔ Archd. Lytle
for 1 P Stockings 1.. 4..

Black Bob Dr.
1 Doz Needles .. 1..

John Karr Dr.
1 lb Coffee @ .. 5..

Wm. Donelson Dr.
1 dd rained Bridle @ 1.. 4..

Wm. Donelson Dr. To John Karr
Assd. for him .. 4..

Ezekiel Norris Dr.
for 1 Quire paper @ .. 4..

James Winchester Dr.
for ½ lb Hyson Tea @ 24/ ..12..

Wm. Donelson Dr. To Cash Sent you .. 4..

Andrew Jackson Dr.
for 1 Ladies fan @ .. 8..

Expence Acct. Dr. To Sundries
Merche. for part Sanders's Act. 1.. 4..
Andrew Jackson for Cash 1.. ..
Samuel Donelson for 1 shirt @ 1.. 2..
paid Isaac Lucy part his Wages

Christopher Miller Dr.
paid your Order in favour of Michael Gleaves
for in Merchandise 6..13.. 4

Wm. Terril Dr.
1 Pr Shoes @ 1.. ..
1 Bandanoe handkf @ ..15..
½ lb raisons @ .. 2..

Cash Dr.
reced. for Sundries this Day 12.. 1..

[Nashville, August] 15th [1795]

Andrew Jackson Dr.
for 5 yds Durant @ 6/ 1..10..
6 yds Calico @ 11/ 3.. 6..
1 pocket handkf @ .. 5..

Expen[se Acc]t.	Dr. To Cash				
paid [ ] Balance his W[ages]				3..	3..
Joel Lewis	Dr.				
for 1 Sircingle		@		..10..	
Joshua Deal	Dr.				
for 1 hat		@		3..	..
1 do Band		@		..	4..
Saml. Reddick	Dr.				
for 2 quire paper		@	4/	..	8..
Wm. Murry	Dr.				
for 3½ pints Wine		@	8/	..10..	
Lemuel Henry	Dr.				
¼ yd Linen			6/	..	1.. 6
1 Single raind Bridle Snaffle		@		..16..	
Black Bob	Dr.				
1 pint Wine				..	4..
Ezekiel Norris	Dr.				
for 3 yds Calico		@	8/	1..	4..
Severn Donelson	Dr.				
To answered Bobb Cash			4/	..	4..
Crs Bobb for 4/					
Ezekiel Norris	Dr.				
for 3 yds Linen		@	6/		
3½ yds Linen		@	12/		
¼ hanks thd.		@	4d		
11 yds Bed Ticking		@	8/		
2 pocket handkfs		@	5/		
2 lb		@	5/		
Wm. Henry	Dr.				
for 1 Steel plate han[dsaw]		@		1..	8..
1 Pr Cumpases		@		..	2..
1 Carpenters rule				..	4..
Christopher Miller	Dr.				
1 Steel plate handsaw ℔ Wm. Henry		@		1..	8..
Wm. Henry	Dr.				
for 1 dd rained Bridle		@		1..	4..
1 Sircingle		@		..	8..
½ lb raisins		@	4/	..	2..
Ezekiel Norris	Dr.				
for 1 Sircingle		@		..10..	
Wm. Terril	Dr.				
for ½ lb raisins		@	4/	..	2..
Wm. Terril Lewis	Dr.				
1 Quart Wine		@		..	8..

Ezekiel Norris	Dr.				
for 3½ yds Linen			12/	2..	2..
4 hanks thd.		@	4d	..	1.. 4
1 P rose Blankets		@		3..	..
James Sevier	Dr.				
for 3 lb powder		@	9/	1..	4..
[Ez]ekiel Norris	Dr.				
Narrow Binding		@			..10..
Wm. Fo[rt]					
Shoe hammer				..	6..
Saml. [ ]	Dr.				
for ¾ yd [rib]bon	@ 3/8			..	4.. 7
pig tail Tobacco				..	1.. 6
Ezekiel Norris	Dr.				
for 1 Bottle Wine		@		..	8..
1 lb Sugar				..	6..
1 Small history				..	6..
Andrew Jackson	Dr.				
for 1 quire paper		@		..	4..
7¼ lb Sugar		@	6/	2..	4..
1 Bottle Wine		@		..	8..
William Haggard	Dr.				
for 5¼ yds Calico		@	15/	3..	18.. 9
2¼ yds Striped Lawn		@	10/	1..	2.. 6
David Smith	Dr.				
1 quire paper		@		..	4..
Jackson & Donelson	Dr.				
for 2 yds Linen		@	8/		..16..
5¼ yds Durant		@	6/	1..	11.. 6
2 Doz Needles		@	1/	..	2..
3 lb Chocolate			5/		..15..
1 lb Tea		@		1..	4..
4¾ lb Sugar		@	6/	1..	8.. 6
Pr Severn Donelson for Old Lady					
Ezekiel Norris	Dr.				
1 Quart Wine					
3 yds Calico		@	10/	1..	..
Severn Donelson	Dr.				
1 Pr Cotton hoes		@			
Henry Bradfor[d	Dr.]				
½ lb raisons		@		..	2..
Wm. Fort	Dr.				
3 lb C[offee]			5/		..15..
1 School Bible		@			..12..

1 Small history				..	6..	
2 Vol. Moors Journals		@		1..	16..	
1 French Revolution				1..	12..	
1 lb raisons		@		..	4..	
1 Candle Stick				..	3..	
David Smith	Dr.					
for 3 lb Coffee		@	5/	..	15..	
1 Womans Saddle & Bridle				10..	..	
1 lb raisons		@		..	4..	
1 Candle Stick				..	3..	
James Boyd	Dr.					
for 1 lb raisons		@		..	4..	
3½ yds Linen		@	12/	2..	2..	
3 hanks thd.		@	4d	..	1..	
1 Box Wafers		@		..	1..	4
1 paper Needles		@		..	8..	
2½ pints rum		@	2/	..	4..	
Wm. Haggard	Dr.					
1 lb Brimstone				..	2..	8
Ezekiel Norris	Dr.					
1 qrt. Wine				..	8..	
Wm. Donelson	Dr. To John Tilley					
Assd. for him				4..	..	
John Tilley	Dr.					
ds Muslin		@	8/	1..	8..	
yds Durant		@	6/	1..	7..	
yds half Thicks		@	12/	..	18..	
Ladies Gloves		@		..	7..	
Henry [Bradfor]d	Dr.					
for 3 p[ints] Wine		@	8/	..	12..	
Thomas Johnson	Dr.					
for 3¾ yds Linen		@	6/	1..	2..	6
4 quire paper		@	4/	..	16..	
1 Chest Lock		@		..	4..	
Expence Acct.	Dr.					
1 paper ℔ Cut & Dry		@		..	1..	6
1 Bundle Segars				..	4..	
Danl. Smith	Dr.					
5 yds Cloth		@	5/	..	15..	
2 handkfs		@	2/8	..	5..	4
6 lb Coffee			1/8	..	10..	
1 Single rained Bridle		@		..	8..	2
1 Wool hat				..	3..	4
				2..	2..	3

Advance 55 PC			1..	3.. 3
Difference of Currency		1/15	..	4.. 4½
[Daniel Smith's bill was totaled]			3..	9..10½
Wm. T lewis	Dr. pr Order			
for 1 Quart Wine			..	8..
Jackson & Donelson	Dr.			
for 1 Sircingle		10/		
Given in to David Smith with Saddle & Bridle				
Wm. T Lewis	Dr.			
paid a Negro pr your Verbial O[rder]				
Abram Boyd	[Dr.]			
for ½ lb Alspice			..	3..
Adam Lynn	Dr.			
for 1 Quart Wine			..	8..
½ lb raisons		4/	..	2..
Cash	Dr.			
reced. for Sundries this day			£ 6..	14..

[Nashville] Monday 17th [August 1795]

Danl. James	Dr. Jno. Rains Senr.			
for 1 paper pinns			..	2..
1 Doz Needles			..	1..
1 Doz Small Buttons			..	3..
⅓ Doz Large Buttons		8/	..	2.. 8
¾ yds Linen		@ 6/	..	4.. 6
2 hanks Silk		@ 1/4	..	2.. 8
1 handkf			..	8..
1 oz Indigo			..	2..
Ann Hay	Dr.			
for 1 Lawn handkf			..	8..
1 Bunch Tape			..	2..
Black Bob	Dr.			
¼ yd Cambrick		34/	..	8.. 6
2 Quarts Wine		8/	..	16..
Wm. T lewis	Dr.			
for 1 oz Indigo			..	2..
1 qrt Wine			..	8..
[J]ames Jackson	Dr.			
lb Snuff			..	10..
Youn [Ewing]	Dr.			
for 1 l[b]			..	3..
½ l[b]		@ 2/8	..	1.. 4
1 Bo[x Wafe]rs			..	1.. 4
½ lb Coprass		3/0	..	1.. 6

2 Quire paper	4/	.. 8..	
1 Stick Black Ball		.. 2..	
10½ yds Linen	10/	5.. 5..	
1 yd Muslin		..12..	
14 Skns thrd.	4d	.. 4..	8
1 Skn Silk		.. 1..	4
1 Small history		.. 6..	
4 yds Black Taste	6d	.. 2..	
1 Pr Sissars		.. 4..	
paid Wm. Tait for you		..17..	2
1 Pr Ladies Gloves		.. 8..	
1 pen Knife		.. 4..	
2 Small Knives	1/4	.. 2..	8
1 handkf		.. 6..	
1 Pr Stilliards		1.. 4..	
3 lb Tea Kettles	12/	1..16..	
		£12..10..	

Bonds & Notes Dr. To Youn Ewing for One on Peter Turney

payable first October next for	8..	8..
Cash reced. of him		..10..
[Youn Ewing's bill was totaled]	£ 9..	..

Black Bob Dr.

1 Quart Wine			
2 do do			

Saml. Donelson Dr.

1 Ladies Whip			
1 lb raisons			

Wm. T Lewis D[r.]

for 2 Skns thd.		.. ..	8

Thomas B Craighead Dr.

for 4 lb Coffee	@ 5/	1.. ..		
1 quire paper 4/ 1 Knife	2/	.. 6..		
1 P Bridle Bitts		.. 7..		
1 paper Ink powder		.. 2..	6	
1 Coarse Comb		.. 1..		
[Thomas B. Craighead's bill was totaled]		1..15..	6	

[Nashville, August] 19th [1795]

John Buchanan Dr.

for 1 Spelling Book	.. 3..	

Wm. Terrill Dr.

1 quire paper	.. 4..	

Wm. Maclin Senr. Dr.

1 fine Comb	.. 6..	

John Rains	Dr. Senr.			
for 2 quire paper		4/	..	8..
1 lb pepper			..	9..
Alexander Donelson	Dr.			
for 5 yds Brod. Binding		@ 1/	..	5..
1 Single rained Bridle			1..	..
1 Sircingle			..	10..
[Jul]ius Sanders	Dr.			
paid Negro for you			..	6..

[Nashville, August] 20th [1795]

[Bl]ack Bob	Dr.			
lb Hyson Tea			..	24..
Knives & forks			..	14..
1 lb Chocolate			..	5..
Robert Hays	Dr.			
1 lb Tea		@	1..	4..
2 paper pins		2/	..	4..
Saml. Donelson	Dr.			
1 pr Gloves			..	8..
John Childers Senr.	Dr.			
for 7½ yds Black Silk		20/	7..	10..
Isaac Collier Senr.	Dr.			
1 yd Corded Muslin		@	..	16..
1 Muslin handkf			..	12..
Robert Hays	Dr.			
Balance in handkf			..	4..
4¾ yds Durant		@ 6/	1..	8.. 6
Elisha Rice	Dr.			
7 yds Blk Taste		6d	..	3.. 6
½ lb Tea		@ 24/	..	12..
Isaac Collier Junior	Dr.			
1 pint Wine				
Christopher Stump	Dr.			
½ pint Wine				
Danl. James				
3 pints Wine				
1 dd Bladed pen Knife				
1 Single do do				

[Nashville, August] 22d [1795]

Thomas Harney	Dr.			
paid your Order Pr Mr. Spiller			1..	6.. 8

Robert Weakley	Dr.			
for 1 Mans Saddle			12..	..
1 Pr plated Stirrup Irons			2..	4..
1 Sircingle			..	8..
Robert Hays	Dr.			
for 1 fine Comb		@	..	6..
3½ yds Muslin		8/	1..	8..
Cash	Dr. To Andrew McNairy			
reced. of A Jackson			16..	..
Wm. Anderson	Dr.			
for 1 Single rained Bridle			1..	..
Seth Lewis	Dr.			
[paid] your Order ℔ Negro Tom			..	2..
[B]lack Bob	Dr.			
1 Bottle Wine			..	8..
Black Bob	Dr.			
for 3 Pr Cotton Hoes		@ 24/	3..	12..
Elisha Rice	Dr.			
paid Mrs. Baker for you			..	13.. 4
James Robertson	Dr.			
1 Small history ℔ Son Blount			..	6..
Merche.	Dr. To Sundries			
Tatum & Lewis				
1 Set Cups & Saucers			..	8..
Robert Searcy & Co.				
1 Pr Ladies Gloves			..	8..
1 Pocket Knife			..	2.. 4
2 yds Calico		9/	..	18..
Robert Weekley	Dr.			
for 10 lb Coffee		@ 5/	2..	10..
1 lb pepper			..	9..
3 Check handkfs		4/	..	12..
1 Coarse Comb			..	1..
1 French revolution			1..	12..
1¼ yds Durant		6/	..	7..
1¼ yds Book Muslin		12/		
1 Bandanoe handkf				
5 yds Black Taste		6d		
½Doz Tea Spoons				
2 Doz Needles		1/		
½ lb Hyson Tea		24/		
1 fan		6/		
3¾ lb Loaf Sugar		6/		
4¾ lb frying pans		3/		

1 pocket knife
1 Pr Ladies Glov[es]

[Blac]k Bob Dr.
⅓ Doz Small Buts. 3/ .. 1..
for 1 ps Nankin 24/ ¼ Doz Large Buts. 3/ 1.. 4.. 9
1 Skn Silk .. 1.. 4

Robert Searcy Dr.
2 Neck handkfs 6/8 ..13.. 4

Danl. James Dr.
6 yds Nankin 10/ 3.. ..
for 2 Skns Silk 1/4 .. 2.. 8

[Nashville, August] 26th [1795]

Black Bob Dr.
12 yds Nankin 10/ 6.. ..
for 6 Skns Silk 1/4 .. 8..

Cash Dr. To Black Bob
reced. of him .. 3.. 6

Isaac Pierce Dr.
1 Pr Compasses .. 2..

Joseph Johnson Dr.
for 1 piece Nankin @ 1.. 4..
1 Pr Gloves .. 8..
3 yds White Glanes @ 8/ 1.. 4..
½ yd linen 6/ .. 3..
Skn Silk .. 1.. 4
yds Black Taste 6d .. 1.. 6
¼ lb pepper 9/ .. 2.. 2

[Wm.] T Lewis Dr.
[paid] your Order favour Negro Nan 1..16..

[Nashville, August] 28th [1795]

Ann Hay Dr.
1 pen Knife ℔ Son Edy .. 2..

Wm. T Lewis Dr.
1 Quire paper ℔ Order .. 4..

George Perry Dr.
for 1 Bunch Tape 2/ ½ yd Lawn 18/ ..11..
2 P Chest Hinges @ 4/ .. 8..

Joel Pain Dr.
2 lb Tea @ 8/ ..16..
for 1 Bridle Single rained 1.. ..
1 lb Pigtail Tobacco .. 3..
½ lb raisons @ 4/ .. 2..

Saml. Shannon	Dr.				
for ½ Doz Table Spoons				.. 4..	
2 papers pins		@	2/	.. 4..	
2 Doz Needles			1/	.. 2..	
Robert Weekley	Dr.				
for 2 Sticks Twist		@	1/4		
2 Skns Silk			1/4		
N. P. Hardeman	Dr.				
1 Butcher Knife					
David Casleman	Dr.				
for 1 Single rained Bridle				1.. ..	
Charles Hays	Dr.				
for 3 Small Knives		@	2/	.. 6..	
1 lb raisons				.. 4..	
1 Skn Silk				.. 1..	4
1 yd taist					
Joseph Johnson	Dr.				
½ yd linen		@	6/	.. 3..	
Benjamin Skinner	Dr.				
for 1½ lb Tbo.		@	3/	.. 4..	6
1 Pr Cotton hoes				1.. 4..	
Dav[id] Casleman	Dr.				
½ lb raisons		@	4/	.. 2..	
[E]xpence Acct.	Dr.				
[pa]id Adam Hudson in part his [wages for] Boating				..16..	
[Ex]pence Acct.	Dr. To Cash				
[paid] Wm. Beard in part his [wages for boating]				..16..	
Mark B Sappington	Dr.				
10 lb Coffee		@	5/	2..10..	
2 pocket handkfs			6/	..12..	
Henry Bradford	Dr.				
1¾ yds Bd. Cloth		@	64/	5..12..	
1 Doz Large Buttons		@		.. 9..	
John Caffery	Dr.				
for 1 quart Wine				.. 8..	

[Nashville, August] 29th [1795]

Wm. T Lewis	Dr.				
for 2¾ yds Calico		@	8/	1.. 2..	
3 yds do			10/	1..10..	
5 yds do			10/	2..10..	
2 handkfs			5/	..10..	9
1 Black Barcelona han[dkf]				..16..	
1 Check Silk do				..16..	
1Worsted hoes		@		..12..	

5½ yds Corduroy			12/	
2½ yds Blk ribbon			2/	
1 Large pocket Knife				
7 yds Linen			6/	
1 fine Comb				
1 Coarse do				
1 P Gloves				
John Casleman	Dr. To Expence Acct.			
for Balance Overpaid him his Wages for Boating				.. 8..
Thomas Hickman	Dr.			
1 Ladies hat				2.. 4..
1 Small do				1.. 2..
Ann Hay	Dr.			
1 Small Knife ℔ Eddy				.. 2..
1 Small do Pr Joseph				.. 2..
Andrew Jackson	Dr. To Cash			
paid him Pr Saml. Donelson				24.. ..
Wm. Neeley	Dr.			
1 lb Coffee				.. 5..
Black Bob	Dr.			
5 lb Coffee			5/	1.. 5..
Alexr. More	Dr.			
1 lb. pepper	9/	1 Sircingle	10/	..19..
Arthur Owens	Dr.			
3 lb. Coffee	5/	2 Doz Needles	1/	..17..
3 pen knives	2/	1 Pr Sissars	4/	..10..
1 pocket handkf			6/	.. 6..
1 lb pepper	9/	1 lb Alspice	6/	..15..
2 oz cinament		at 2/ per oz		.. 4..
Danl. James	Dr.			
3 pints Wine				..12..
1 pint do				.. 4..
Arthur Owen	Dr.			
1 small tooth comb			@ 6/	
3 pints wine			@ 12/	
3 small baggs			@ 4/	
Saml. Donelson	Dr.			
2 pare Stockings			24/	
Eli Hammond	Dr.			
1 fine hat				
1 quire paper			4/	
1 claw hammer				
Black Bob	Dr.			
3 yds linen			6/	..18..

	3½ Doz Large Buttons		6/	..18..	
James Boyd	Dr.				
	1 lb Chocolate			.. 5..	
	5½ yds Calico		@ 11/	3.. ..	6
	¼ lb Snuf		8/	.. 2..	
Ann Hay	Dr.				
	1½ lb Coffee		5/	.. 7..	6
Patrick Lyons	Dr.				
	1 Mans Saddle			8.. ..	
	1 Sircingle			..10..	
Ezekiel A[b]le	Dr.				
	7 yds N[ank]in		@ 8/	2..16..	
	3 Skn	1¾ Doz Butts	9/	..15..	9
	yd [D]urant		6/	2.. 2..	
	2 [yds] Brown Sheeting		@ 5/	..10..	
	[1 do]z Needles			.. 1..	
Thomas Hickman	Dr.				
	1 ps linen No. 12	25 yds	@ 11/	13..15..	
	8½ lb pewter		6/8	2..16..	8
	1¾ yds Calico		8/	..14..	
	4½ yds Dimity		@ 10/	2.. 5..	
	5 yds Calico		12/	3.. ..	
	2 yds Lawn		12/	1.. 4..	
	2 Apron patterns		17/	1..14..	
	1 Oz fine thd.			.. 8..	6
	1 Brass thimble			.. 1..	
	1 Set Knives & forks			..14..	
	2 Pr Cotton hoes		18/	1..16..	
	2 Black Barcelona ha[ndk]fs		16/	1..12..	
	9 yds Bed Ticking		8/	3..12..	
	3 yds ribbon		3/8	..11..	
	4 yds White Taste		8d	.. 2..	8
	2 yds Black do		6d	.. 1..	
	1 yd White ribbon				
Joseph Johnson	Dr.				
	4 lb Sugar 2/	2 yds Bd. Binding	9d	.. 9..	6
	¾ yd Cloth		22/	..16..	6
Expence	Dr. To Sundries				
	Andw. Jackson for sundries paid by him as pr. accot. Mem. Book			38..11..	1
	Saml. Donelson for his Services going to Limeston for the Boat &c 46 days		@ 12/	27..12..	
	Seth Lewis for 5 bushels meal		@ 3/3½	..16..	5½
	[Expense bill was totaled here]			66..19..	6½

[Nashville, September] 2d [1795]

Severn Donelson Dr. To Cash
pd. David H [ ] Charge for you owing
your money for your [servi]ces ..12..

[Nashville, September] 3d [1795]

William Campbell	Dr.			
for 1 fine hat			3..	..
Elijah Robertson	Dr.			
1 quire paper			..	4..
Elijah Robertson	Dr. To Bennet Searcy			
Assumed for him			15..	..
Thomas Crutcher	Dr.			
paid James Carson for you for ferrages			..	7.. 6
Elijah Robertson	Dr.			
pd. your order pr Thos. Crutcher			2..	2..
Danl. Smith	Dr.			
1 Bridle			..	4.. 2
¾ yd Drab Cloth		9/3	..	6..11¼
2½ yds Bd. Binding		3d	..	.. 7½
			..11..	8¾
Advance 55 PrCent			..	6.. 5¼
Difference Currency		1/15	..	1.. 2½
[Daniel Smith's bill was totaled]			..19..	4½

AD, THLA.

Appendix V



ANDREW JACKSON IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS
1796–1798

In the House of Representatives
4th Congress, 2nd Session
December 5, 1796–March 3, 1797

JHR II	*AC* VI	*Date*	*Subject*
606	1589	Dec. 5, 1796	Jackson seated.
612	1598	Dec. 8	Appointed to committee to determine needs for changes in act establishing post offices and post roads.
616–17	1666–67	Dec. 15	Votes against amending address to the president endorsing Washington's message to Congress, the amendment to substitute the words "at the same time we assure ourselves that your just confidence in the patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude, of our citizens, will not, in any event, be disappointed; and that they will, on no occasion, forget what is due to the character and dignity of our Government and country" for the words "while we participate in the full reliance you have expressed on the patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of our countrymen"; rejected.
617–18	1667		Votes to amend above address, striking the words "For our country's sake, for the sake of republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors; and thus, after being the ornament and

JHR II	*AC* VI	*Date*	*Subject*
			safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants"; rejected.
619–20	1667–68		Votes against final passage of address; passed.
621	1668	Dec. 16	Appointed to committee of ways and means.
622	1672		Appointed to committee to determine need for changes in compensation to officers of the U.S.
622			House receives certification of Jackson's election from governor of Tennessee.
630–31	1727	Dec. 28	Votes for motion rejecting relief of Savannah, Ga., residents for damage suffered in recent fire; passed.
	1738	Dec. 29	Speech supporting petition of Hugh Lawson White for reimbursement of expenses in 1793 expedition against Cherokees.
	1738		Presents resolution to endorse General John Sevier's expedition against Cherokees in 1793 and to provide reimbursement for expenses of expedition.
	1739		Speech urging immediate action on Hugh Lawson White petition.
633	1741	Dec. 30	Presents petition of Chickasaw chief George Colbert, asking compensation for supplies furnished to troops that had defended the Chickasaws against the Creeks.
	1742		Speech supporting reimbursement for Sevier's expedition.
	1742		Speech urging compensation for all members of expedition.
633	1746		Appointed to select committee to receive report of secretary of war and papers relating to Hugh Lawson White claim.
637–38	1810	Jan. 5, 1797	Not voting on resolution directing the president to inform the states of outstanding balances due from them to the U.S.; passed.
639	1812		Votes against motion to suspend the privilege of the states to pay

JHR II	AC VI	*Date*	*Subject*
			their indebtedness to the U.S. with certificates of the U.S. government's indebtedness; rejected.
640	1818		Appointed to committee to investigate implementation of an act providing for land sales in Northwest Territory and to determine need for alterations in act.
648		Jan. 17	Reports on behalf of committee considering petition of Hugh Lawson White.
747–48			Votes to allow printing for members of Congress only, portions of a confidential communication from President Washington on the Dey and Regency of Algiers; passed.
651–52	1933	Jan. 20	Votes against apportioning to the states funds to be raised by direct taxes, including ad valorem taxes on lands and town lots; passed.
652–53	1941		Votes for the taxing of slaves, with certain exceptions; passed.
653–54	1941–42		Votes against acceptance of report on new revenues; passed.
	1942–43		Makes remarks, along with others, supporting $1,000 annual salary for federal district judge in Tennessee.
657–58	1981	Jan. 24	Votes for amendment to military establishment act, eliminating the light dragoons and reducing the four regiments of infantry to three; passed.
658–59	1981–82		Votes against amendment to restore two companies of light dragoons; rejected.
659–60	1984–85	Jan. 25	Votes against softening charge in report of the committee of elections concerning attempt to unseat Joseph B. Varnum of Massachusetts; passed.
	1993	Jan. 26	Speech opposing an increase in salaries of high government officers.
661–62	2010	Jan. 27	Votes for amendment striking sal-

JHR II	AC VI	*Date*	*Subject*
			ary increases for attorney general and secretary of war; rejected.
662–63	2010–11		Votes for amendment denying salary increase for secretary of war; passed.
663–64	2012		Votes for amendment striking 25 percent increase in salaries of twelve high government officials; passed.
665	2012–13		Votes for amendment to strike salary increases for loan officers of Massachusetts and New York as well as funds for distribution to clerks of loan officers in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania; passed.
681–82	2078	Feb. 6	Votes to accept report refusing extension of statute of limitations on renewal of destroyed loan office certificates; passed.
683–84	2094	Feb. 7	Votes against motion to strike provision reducing number of infantry regiments from four to three; passed.
687–88	2104–105	Feb. 9	Votes for motion to disagree with Senate bill proposing increase in compensation of members of Congress and other officers of the government; passed.
692–93	2148–49	Feb. 11	Votes to repeal section of a former naval armaments act relating to the appointment and commissioning of officers and the manning of the frigates *United States, Constitution,* and *Constellation,* then under construction; passed.
693–94	2149		Votes for motion not to establish a U.S. naval yard; passed.
694	2150		Votes for motion not to provide for purchase of timber or timberland for navy; passed.
695	2150–51		Votes to prohibit committee appointed to bring in a bill on resolution appropriating funds for the three frigates from bringing in more than one bill; rejected.

JHR II	AC VI	*Date*	*Subject*
696–97	2153	Feb. 13	Votes for resolution granting $3,000 to widow and children of John de Neufville; passed.
698, 737	2154–55, 2352, 2956	Feb. 14	Moves that House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider report of select committee on petition of Hugh Lawson White; report agreed to and referred to committee of ways and means with order to prepare a bill providing payment of entire expedition led by John Sevier; bill passed House on Mar. 3, 1797.
699–700	2162–63	Feb. 15	Votes for final passage of bill amending act concerning duties on distilling, terminating existing option of paying taxes on either capacity or actual production of stills and requiring payment on capacity only; passed.
705–706	2207–208	Feb. 18	Votes to provide funds for the completion of the three frigates from surplus revenues; passed.
711	2235	Feb. 21	Votes against resolution lifting seal of secrecy from communications on foreign affairs from Joel Barlow and Joseph Donaldson, Jr.; rejected.
711			Votes for resolution lifting seal of secrecy from that part of the president's communication to the House on Algerian affairs, which had been printed for use of members of Congress in January; passed.
712–13	2246	Feb. 22	Votes against final passage of bill providing funds to defray expense of negotiations with the Dey and Regency of Algiers; passed.
717–18	2280	Feb. 24	Votes for amendment to bill for tariff increase, applying 2½ percent to increase to all goods taxed at 10 percent ad valorem; rejected.
719	2289–90	Feb. 25	Votes for final passage of bill providing for additional tariff duties; passed.

JHR II	*AC* VI	*Date*	*Subject*
719–20	2292, 2953–54		Votes against final passage of bill allowing secretary of treasury to mitigate penalties of those fined for violation of tax laws relating to vessels; passed.
722–23	2310	Feb. 27	Votes against final passage of bill providing appropriation for prosecuting claims of U.S. citizens for property captured by belligerent powers; passed.
723–24	2319–20		Votes against final passage of bill appropriating $14,000 to the president for purchase of new furniture; passed.
726–29	2232	Mar. 1	Votes to override president's veto of military establishment act. (The president objected to the elimination of the light dragoons); veto sustained.
733–34	2351	Mar. 2	Votes to provide funds for completion of only the hulls of the three frigates; rejected.
734–35	2351–52		Votes against amendment providing funds for completion of the three frigates; passed.
736–37	2352		Not voting on motion to recede from disagreement with Senate on provision requiring printers to dry newspapers sufficiently before mailing; passed.
738–39	2352	Mar. 3	Votes against amending bill concerning circuit courts to repeal parts of an act relating to time and place such courts meet and to provide that district courts of North Carolina be held in New Bern; passed.
742–43	2361		Votes against allowing transfer of surplus funds from one item in the military and naval establishments appropriation to another item for which appropriation falls short "by accident or contingency"; rejected.

In the Senate
5th Congress, 2nd Session
November 22, 1797–July 19, 1798

JES I	*JS* II	*AC* VII	*Date*	*Subject*
	406	470	Nov. 22, 1797	Jackson seated.
254–55			Dec. 12	Votes to ratify treaty with the Senecas; treaty ratified.
	419	481–82	Jan. 3, 1798	Notifies Senate of intention to introduce bill exempting Tennessee from requirement that dutiable foreign goods not be brought into the U.S. except by sea.
	419	482	Jan. 4	Introduces above bill.
	419	482	Jan. 5	Appointed to committee to consider above bill.
	422	485	Jan. 11	Votes for final passage of bill authorizing payment of money to daughters of late Count de Grasse; passed.
258			Jan. 12	Votes against confirmation of General Arthur St. Clair as governor of Northwest Territory; St. Clair confirmed.
	425	488	Jan. 16	Votes to agree to third reading of bill to extend legal tender status of foreign gold and silver coins; passed.
	425	489	Jan. 17	Votes for final passage of bill regulating foreign coins; passed.
	426	490	Jan. 18	Votes to bring in a bill repealing act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper; rejected.
	429	492	Jan. 23	Votes to restore to bill laying duties on spirits distilled in the U.S. provision allowing owners of stills to take out a license for one week (a convenience to fruit distillers whose operations were limited to the short period of fruit ripeness); rejected.

JES I	*JS* II	*AC* VII	*Date*	*Subject*
	429	493	Jan. 24	Not voting on motion that Senate insist on its amendment to delete provision for short-term distilling licenses; passed.
	430	494	Jan. 25	Votes against postponing until June 1 consideration of proposed amendments to Constitution relating to voting procedures for president and vice president of U.S.; passed.
	438	503	Feb. 9	Votes to postpone consideration of report of Feb. 5 concerning mode of administering oaths in cases of impeachment; rejected.
	438	503		Votes to amend above report to provide that "a bill be brought in conformable thereto"; rejected.
	438	503		Votes against motion to accept above report; passed.
	440	505	Feb. 12	Votes against postponing until June 11 consideration of bill regulating certain proceedings in cases of impeachment; rejected.
	441	506–507	Feb. 15	Votes against provision that U.S. was not obliged to extinguish for any state or individual, Indian claims to lands that might fall within the territory of the U.S. as a result of treaty negotiations for Indian lands in Tennessee and North Carolina; passed.
	442	508	Feb. 19	Votes to provide for summoning a jury in impeachment trials; rejected.
	443	509	Feb. 20	Not voting on provision that on receipt of impeachment articles the Senate assign a day for trial, appoint a person to execute Senate's process, issue summons to party

JES I	*JS* II	AC VII	*Date*	*Subject*
				impeached, execute subpoenas for calling witnesses, and be allowed to proceed in event of nonappearance of accused; rejected.
	443	509		Not voting on rule for impeachment proceedings requiring each senator to take an oath to "do impartial justice according to the law and my best judgment" and providing that the accused "shall be acquitted or convicted; and upon conviction, the Senate shall pronounce judgment according to law"; rejected.
	448	514	Mar. 1	Votes against recommendations of committee preparing rules for impeachment of William Blount, including provision for a writ of summons to be served on Blount; passed.
	448	515		Votes to amend bill establishing a government in Mississippi Territory to prohibit formation of government until Georgia should relinquish her claims to territory bounded on the west by the Mississippi River; rejected.
263			Mar. 5	Votes to ratify treaty with Bey of Tunis; treaty ratified.
	449	515		Votes against final passage of bill establishing government of Mississippi Territory; passed. (Jackson had moved the taking of the yeas and nays.)
	450	516	Mar. 6	Votes against amending bill for relief of widows and orphans of certain deceased officers to disqualify widows and orphans of militia officers; passed. (Jackson

JES I	*JS* II	*AC* VII	*Date*	*Subject*
				had moved the taking of the yeas and nays.)
	452	519	Mar. 8	Votes against postponing until Dec. 11 reconsideration of amendment for relief of widows and orphans; rejected. (The House had disagreed with amendment and had asked Senate to recede from it.)
	452	519		Votes to recede from above amendment; passed.
	453	521	Mar. 12	Votes to strike from 1798 appropriation bill $2,626 for expenses incurred by House committee on impeachment of William Blount; rejected.
	454	521	Mar. 13	Votes to delete $28,650 additional appropriation for conduct of foreign affairs; rejected.
	455	522	Mar. 14	Votes for final passage of bill authorizing grant of land to Stephen Monot and others, inhabitants of Galliopolis; passed.
265–66				Votes against confirmation of John Quincy Adams as commissioner to negotiate treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden; Adams confirmed.
	457	524–25	Mar. 19	Votes for final passage of bill for relief of legal representatives of Thomas Clark, deceased; rejected.
	458	525–26	Mar. 20	Votes against final passage of bill giving congressional consent to action of Massachusetts granting money to several persons to keep in repair a pier at mouth of Kennebunk River and granting them a duty to reimburse expense of erecting same; passed.

JES I	*JS* II	AC VII	*Date*	*Subject*
	460	528	Mar. 22	Votes against final passage of bill enabling the president to purchase or lease one or more foundries; passed.
	463	531–32	Mar. 27	Votes for resolution calling for an embargo on all vessels owned by U.S. citizens except those employed in the coast trade and fisheries and providing "that these be regulated in their respective voyages consistent with their safety and a state of neutrality"; rejected.
	465	533	Mar. 30	Votes to amend bill providing additional armament for further protection of U.S. trade to add "as applicable to a state of neutrality" to section stating that "commissioned armed vessels of the United States, sailing as convoys, shall be governed in their conduct towards foreign armed ships, by the provisions and stipulations of treaties . . . and where none such exist, by the principles of the general law of nations"; rejected.
	468	537	Apr. 9	Votes to agree to third reading of bill appropriating $200,000 for completion of buildings to accommodate government in Washington; passed.
	469	538		Votes against final passage of bill to provide additional armament for further protection of U.S. trade; passed.
	470	538		Votes to consider resolution that instructions of Envoys Extraordinary to French Republic, referred to in president's message of Apr. 3, be printed for use of Senate; passed.

JES I	*JS* II	AC VII	*Date*	*Subject*
	470	538		Votes for resolution as above; passed.
	471		Apr. 12	Obtains leave of absence, beginning Apr. 16, for remainder of session.
	471	539–40		Votes for final passage of bill authorizing congressional guarantee of $100,000 loan for completing buildings to accommodate government in Washington; passed.

Appendix VI

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE JACKSON–SEVIER CONTROVERSY, OCTOBER–DECEMBER 1803

AFFIDAVIT OF ANDREW GREER

State of Tennessee October 23, 1803
Knox County Personally appeared Andrew Greer of Carter County before me Josiah Nichol a Justice of the peace in and for the County Aforesaid and made Oath that on Saturday the fifteenth of this Instant he Started from Knoxville in Company with his Excellency John Sevier and his Son, for to go to Southwest Point, that they reached the House of John Wood that night and the next morning started on for the Point, that in the Hollow that Leads down to Kingston as he this deponant and John Hunter was riding before the Governor and his Son that they met Judge Jackson and Doctor Vandyke riding up the road armed with Pistols, that on meeting them Judge Jackson Stoped and this deponant and him conversed together and that they Doctor rode on, that while they Judge and him were talking together, he observed the Judge to Suddenly cast his umbrella from him on the Ground and draw one of his pistols, dismount and draw the other and advanced up the road, that on this Deponants turning himself about he discovered the Governor of[f] his horse with his Pistols in his hands advancing down the road, and that the Governor and Judge Advanced in this manner untill the came as this deponant thought with within twenty Steps of Each other—and Stopt, that he this deponant being at the Distance of twenty yards behind Jackson could not hear all the words that passed between Distinctly. but enough of it to convince him that it was abusive, and that he heard the Governor damn him to fire away—that after some parley in this way each of their Pistols were returned to their Holsters again, and by this time they had came near to this deponant, and Judge Jackson Swore that he would cane him, (the Governor) and as Jackson advanced toward him the Governor Drew his Sword, which freightned his horse and he ran away with the Governors Pistols, and Judge Jackson immidiately Drew his Pistol and advanced again, on which the Governor when behind a tree and damned Jackson Did he want to fire on a naked man on which the Governors son drew his Pistol and advanced towards his father Judge Jackson then being

between him and his father, and immediately Doctor Vandyke drew his Pistol and Advanced after the Governor son after some parly again in this manner the pistols was again returned to their Holsters and they all mounted (the Governors horse having been brought back) and rode down the road, that as they rode along this deponant riding nearly between them, Judge Jackson damned the Governor for a Coward to turn out up the Hill and for them to take it out on horse Back and that the Governor returned him for answer, that he (Jackson) knew that he would not fight him in the State was the reason that he had made it a point to send him so many Challenges.

Andw. Greer

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 23d day of October 1803.
J. Nichol

DS, THi-Misc. Files.

John Sevier to James Robertson

Knoxville 8th November 1803

Dear General

I make no doubt but you have heard Many Very ill Natured things said respecting me and my Conduct, of My being a rougue, a Coward, and a thousand other things—but however as to either, the one or the other, it is for numbers to say and not thefore, if I have been a rougue, I suppose there must those come forward that I have Wronged and make it known wherein I have injured them. As to Cowardice, there is thousands that have Witnessed my transactions as a soldier and it is for them to say on that point. I have to observe to you that in the whole course and experience of my life, I have never been as much insulted, and the many little practices made use of, for the purposes to trapan & deceive, as have been made use of by Jackson to injure me, and the whole tenor of his Conduct have been transacted in a manner that would greatly exceed that of an Algerine, and for what is unknown to me. If he has any objections against me respecting land, he might have had as much, and perhaps agreat deal more against some nearer home, whose conduct would probably have had reason to have tarnished his own house, and injured & disturbed his Quiet, much more then mine could have done. When I take his whole conduct into View, and call to mind the ties that are in societies to bind men together so far as right, and also common & reciprocal politeness, that aught to be observed amongst mankind, I am sorry to say, that I am bound to View him *Judge Jackson*, as one of the most abandoned rascals in principle my eyes ever beheld. So far is saying you may think too much, but I am sorry that I have so much Cause from the person I am writing about. I shall leave the subject, but will observe

to you that Jackson, Will have a full opportunity to try his bravery. There is to be a force raised to march immeadiately to the Natchez of five hundred men, and I wish the same to be forwarded with every kind of Facility and dispatch, and as you are sufficiently acquainted with the great advantages that must enivitably accrue to the Western Country Generally, I am Confident you will give it your Support. Secretary Maclin goes out to Mero, to forward on the Regiment that is to immeadiately march, who as well from his own inclination as my particular advice & instructions will be ready to give an appointment to any of your friends that might wish to go on the expedition. I have reserved a Captains appointment for your son Jonathan, provided he will accept of the same. for farther particulars beg leave to refer you to Mr. Maclin

Your friend & Hbl, servt.

John Sevier

ALS, T-James Robertson Papers. Addressed: "General James Robertson Davidson County." By "some nearer home" Sevier means Jackson's brother-in-law Stockley Donelson, who had been implicated in the Glasgow land frauds.

AFFIDAVIT OF HOWELL TATUM

November 8, 1803

"On Friday last, as well as I can remember," states the major, "Andrew Jackson, Esq., requested me to walk with him and evidence a conversation he intended to have with William Maclin, Esq., Secretary of State, concerning a publication that had made its appearance in the *Nashville Gazette*, under the signature of 'A Citizen of Knox County.' A conversation accordingly took place the same day in Mr. Thomas Talbott's back yard, which was carried on with some warmth on both sides. Mr. Maclin acknowledged the delivery of the piece to the printer by request of Governor Sevier, but denied any knowledge of the author. Judge Jackson insisted that as he had brought the piece to the printer he, Mr. Maclin, should be considered by him as the author, as if he, Mr. Maclin, did not wish to be so considered, it was improper for him to bring the piece to the printer without being able to name who was the author. In exoneration of himself Mr. Maclin reiterated his assertion of having no knowledge of who the author was. Judge Jackson replied that he was a rascal, or a damned rascal, I do not remember which, to deliver such a paper and pretend not to know the author. Mr. Maclin replied that he was no more a rascal than the judge, upon which reply the judge struck Mr. Maclin with a cane which he had in his hand, who upon receiving the stroke wheeled around and went briskly seven or eight yards and made search for a weapon to return the assault, as it appeared to me. Judge Jackson then drew a sword from his cane, which I then supposed, by the judge's not advancing immediately, was only intended as a defensive preparation against any weapon which Mr. Maclin

should procure to return the assault with. Mr. Maclin, in his apparent search of a weapon, discovered and took up a brick-bat, which he threw at the judge with such violence as I believe any other person would have done in a similar case. The bat was fended off by the judge's left hand. Mr. Maclin then ran off, and the judge, taking his sword in his left hand and the scabbard part in his right, ran after him a few yards and then threw the scabbard with violence after Mr. Maclin, which, I believe, hit him. Mr. Maclin then caught up another brick-bat, but whether he threw it or not I cannot recollect.

"At this period Mr. Maclin was on one side of Judge Talbott's kitchen and the judge on the other. Some expressions of heat took place at this time which I cannot recollect, but I remember that Mr. Maclin charged the judge with drawing upon him as a naked man. This charge was as persistently denied by the judge as being with any view of attacking him unarmed. I believe Mr. Maclin thought his charge well grounded, but I, as a bystander, and fully convinced from the manner in which that circumstance took place, and the conduct of the judge after the sword was drawn, that it was merely in defense, and this opinion I am the more fully convinced of from two circumstances: first, the judge not pursuing Mr. Maclin with the drawn sword when he appeared to be, and I feel sure was, in dread of such a weapon; the other is the judge's changing the sword and taking the sheath or scabbard part of the cane in his right hand before he even pursued Mr. Maclin.

"Given under my hand this 8th day of November, 1803.

"H. TATUM."

PC, Clayton, *Davidson County*, 146.

KNOX COUNTY CITIZEN TO *KNOXVILLE GAZETTE* PRINTER

Knoxville, Nov. 10th, 1803.

Mr. Printer,

I am one of those, who have always, heretofore, cordially disapprobated a paper contest; but now, seeing so much party spirit endeavoring to agitate the public mind, I hope I shall be excused for putting my pen to paper, this, the first time.

In your paper of the 10th ult. there is a piece signed "Andrew Jackson," wherein he pronounces John Sevier, Esq. governor, &c. &c. a coward, paltroon, &c. It would be well to enquire a little into the cause of this abusive and scurilous publication. It appears, from sufficient documents, that in consequence of some harsh language passed between these two characters, about the 1st ult. that the judge conceived himself agrieved, and called upon the governor for an interview and redress; to which the governor very prudently replied, that he would very willingly accommodate him any where, that was not within the limits of the state, & pointed

out several very convenient places in its vicinity—the judge then finding that the governor was not to be trepaned, by little pettyfogging cunning, afterwards still persisted in his demands signifying in the neighborhood of Knoxville, S. W. Point, this evening, to morrow morning, &c. &c. The governor well knowing the design, being informed by respectable characters, that if such an interview did take place, that he would be exposed to all the rigor and punishments that could be inflicted, agreeably to the law passed the last assembly, to prevent the evil practice of dueiling.

The correspondence lasted until the 10th of the month, on the ninth, the governor wrote in answer to one of the judge's, of the same day; and extract of which runs in the following words: "I have some regard to the laws of the state, over which I have the honor to preside; although you, a Judge, appear to have none. It is to be hoped, that if by any strange and unexpected event, you should ever be metamorphased into an upright and virtuous judge, you will feel the propriety of being governed and guided by the laws of the state, you are sacredly bound to obey and regard." And on the 10th, late in the evening, in answer to one of that day, in the following words: "You now pretend you want an interview in this neighborhood, this evening, tomorrow morning, S. W. Point; and all this great readiness after you have been so repeatedly informed, that I would not attempt a thing of the kind within the state of Tennessee." Another part runs thus; "I am now constrained to tell you, that your conduct throughout the whole of your pretended bravery, shews you to be a pitiful paltroon and coward; for your propositions are such as you and every other person of common understanding will know, is out of my power to accede to; therefore, the whole tenor of your great readiness is intended for nothing more than a cowardly evasion." The judge has published the governor a coward and for what reason: Why, because he says to himself; and that the governor would not turn out Don Quixote like, to fight a duel at the seat of Government, and in the face of the general assembly, and for doing of which was sure to have been fined, imprisoned sixty days without bail or mainprize, and deprived of citizenship for twelve months, which would have been gratification to the judge & his party, immeasureably indeed. Now, let us ask, how many hundreds of respectable characters, are in this and several other states, who have been eye witnesses of the governor's courage; where he displayed as much as was necessary to be found in a most tried and experienced veteran? who is it that have fought the battles of this country, and drove from its borders its numerous and desperate enemies? who are the people beholden to for the settlement of the same? is he not the man, whose exertions have taken from the numerous hords the savage wilds, and placed thereon a rising, growing, & respectable republic, in which thousands of families are rearing up their children in peace, opulence & security? Strange indeed, that after so many battles & engagements the governor has encountered, that such a thing as cowardice should ever be imputed to him!!! The judge, at the very time of his

buffoonery and pretended heriosm, calling the governor to an interview, this evening, tomorrow morning, &c &c. was busied in publishing his piece, of scurility and vagary, well knowing that it would, as it very justly did, occasion the governor to forbid any further correspondence on the subject; from the foregoing circumstances, and particularly, that of sending challenges to person in the Governor's situation, who (except he had been madman) could not accept, is as ample & as satisfactory a proof of a coward and paltroon, as any that ever did, or ever will exist; the judge shark like, intending to grasp the prey into his voracious jaws, has unfortunately darted himself out of the water flat on his own back, upon a dirty beach, from where it will be impossible for him with all his serpentile windings, to make his retreat with credit, into the clear and pure channel, that prescribes laws and rules by which he has taken so solemn an oath to preserve, be ruled, and ought in conscience to be governed and guided thereby; and has effected no other purpose, but to expose his own grinning, and the carnivorous teeth of that sealy, finny and ill looking monster. I shall now proceed to take a review of the judges next conduct, which was on Sunday morning the 16 ult near Kingston, where he met the governor on the great road, armed with large rifle pistols in his hand, swearing by his maker that he had come on purpose to kill him, and that he would do it, why did not the judge fire as he was frequently told by the judge so to do, & how did it happen that he first put up his pistol? But perhaps the judge or his friends will say, that he was afterwards going to fire on him—very true, the judge did draw, cock and present one of his rifles at the governor, and swore he would kill him at all events, and who doubts but he really intended so to do. But at what time did this champion do this? I answer at a time, when the governor's horse had run off with his pistols in the holsters, and was left without arms to return the fire, and of course the heroic judge had nothing to fear! Will this brave act do much honour to the judge, or will it not inevitably eternize him as a coward? Let me now ask what subterfuge the judge could have for an excuse for this wanton attack on Sunday morning the 16th ult. Did the judge know, or did he, not hope to find the governor unaccompanied, unarmed, or in any manner prepared to withstand his rifles.

Supposing they had been such weapons as would have justified a gentleman to carry, or make use of on such occasions, would any person of common sense (provided they had been prepared to withstand those kind of uncommon weapons) fly out into the woods at a minutes warning to fight a duel? Is the governor a young man of twenty five, or thirty six or is he on the verge of three score? Is the governor like some others, without a wife or child, or has he a wife and fifteen children? Is he the Chief magistrate of the state, or is he a private citizen? And was he at that very juncture of time on public and important business, at the request of the general assembly? And could the governor have imagined, that the judge

or any other person was, or had been lurking about for the abominable purpose and most abhorrent of all crimes, that of assassination.

The judge in one of his addresses, arrogantly informs the governor, he would relieve his squeamish fears with respect to the law, and pledges himself that no advantage on that head should be taken, and I suppose he might with the same propriety, went further, and pope like, given absolution, and relieved the governor, as well as himself, from his oath of office!! Is it true that the judge has the laws of this state under his own controul and dispensation? is it in him we can find a city of refuge, or does he wear the horns of the altar? I have no doubt but the judge in ideas and imagination, has long since fancied, he had in him and his friends all these powers, but, unfortunately for him, and his party, and very fortunately for the governor and the good people of the state, that the citizens of Tennessee have thought otherwise, and by their free suffrage have chosen to invest power in hands they like much better; and such is the reason for all this great noise and bustle, and is the only cause the public tranquility is so much agitated and distrubed. I therefore have no doubt but the public are aware of the designs and malicious intentions against the governor and those who supported him in his election, and I am sorry I have so much reason to add, that every days experience serves to discover in my opinion that neither will receive, (if they can be prevented) that portion and share of justice and equity, they are entitled to. I will now inquire whether the conduct of Mr. Jackson, is such as comports with the character and sage dignity of a judge, who ought and should be from the very essence of his office, one of the principal preservers and conservators of peace and good order? or has the judge become the leader of a party, and placed himself at the head of a faction? If Jackson or his party dislikes the detail of the Kingston attempt to assassinate, there shall be the depositions of several respectable characters published, which will serve to throw more light on that infamous affair. Before I take leave of the subject, I will enquire: what was the reason the judge with all his boasted bravery, did not submit to an interview proposed him at Jonesborough and again at Knoxville, by one of the governor's friends, who would very willingly have waited on his honour? suppose the judge will say, that it was the governor he wanted. But in answer, has the governor no friends, and has not the judge in his malicious publications, equally insulted them also, and has he not a right to answer to them equally as unto the governor for his base and unprovoked scurilous attacks.

Let us now for a moment reflect that if no law had existed whereby the governor must have been exposed to indelible shame and disgrace, would the good people of so large a majority of the citizens of this state been reconciled with such a conduct? No, they a civilized people must have been irritated and provoked at such a deed, and have supposed he had neglected the public interest to gratify a private quarrel, which would very illy indeed

become the character of a chief magistrate; there is better things for this old servant of the public to turn his attention to than knight errant expeditions: He has done us many, and lately assisted in bringing about one the value of which is incalculable to the welfare of this and several other states, I mean the road thro' the Indian nation into the state of Georgia, and many more are yet to be accomplished by him.

A citizen of Knox county.

PC, *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*, November 25, 1803, reprinted from *Knoxville Gazette,* issue no longer extant.

"VERITAS" TO *TENNESSEE GAZETTE* PRINTER

[December 14, 1803]

For the Tennessee Gazette.

By reading the certificate signed by Jesse Wharton, William Hall, and John K. Wynne, members of the Legislature, the public will have a faint idea of the cause of quarrel between general Jackson and governor Sevier, as well as the dignified respect his excellency has for the laws of the state, over which he has the honor to be chief magistrate. Induced by the provoking and ungentlemanly language used by his excellency, and to gratify what his excellency said on that occasion, was his sincere wish, the general on the next morning sent his excellency a note, which had for its object an invitation to his excellency, to meet on the field of honor, and there pay that debt to the generals feelings, which had been contracted the evening before, on the morning of the third, the general received from his excellency, his written answer, in which he expresses his pleasure, with the proposed interview, and observes, that he will wait on him, at any time & place not within the limits of Tennessee, and proposes one of the adjoining states, from which they could easily retire to the unoffending state—the dread of punishment, appears to have had a pretty sudden operation on his excellency's morals, after taking nearly twenty-four hours for reflection, he changes his principles, and professes a disposition in part, to change his practice—on the first of the month, we find him in the presence of the legislature, and a large assemblage of citizens, attacking a member of the legislature, in a most abusive manner, for honestly discharging his duty—then attacking general Jackson, drawing his cutless, and challenging the general to a public combat, calling him coward, trampling under foot all respect for his own situation, for the laws of the state, for the rules of morality, and ransacking the most secret recesses of his infernal disposition, for vulgar and ungentlemanly expressions—on the second convicted of his transgressions, and on the third converted to a profession of his wish to preserve the laws of the state unoffended—if it be true, that a mans repentance must be proportioned to the number and aggravation of his transgressions, he must, from the second to the third of the month, have had a troublesome and painfull time, for I do believe few men ever did, or will exceed his excellency either in the number

or enormity of offences. Immediately on the receipt of his excellency's note, the general addressed another to him, in which he states that he views the proposition to meet out of the limits of the state, as a subterfuge to evade the interview entirely—states to him, that the attack he made was in Knoxville, and that in the neighborhood of that place he should attone for the injury, and finally tells him if it would remove his qualmish fears, he would immediately set out to the nearest part of the indian boundary, and that unless his excellency did meet him on that day he would publish him as a coward and paltroon, & pledges his honor, that neither he or his friends would take any advantage of the law, let consequences be as they might. It will be noted that his excellency when called upon to meet in the neighborhood of Knoxville, or at the nearest part of the indian boundary, on the day the note bears date, now attend to his written answer, of the same date, he says, "your letter of this date is before me, and I am happy to find you so accomodating—my friend will agree upon time and place of rendezvous, yours &c."—the note, if it means any thing, is a direct agreement to accept of the proposition made in the generals, to which it is answer, that is to immediately meet in the neighborhood of Knoxville, reader would you not suppose that the parties were just upon the point of meeting, you will be astonished at the sequel! read the certificate of A. White, and draw your own conclusion of his excellency's conduct—when his friend is called on to make immediate arrangements he says he has it in express charge from his excellency, to state, that sooner that Saturday next (the 8th of the month) he will not meet, thus the business rested until Friday, when the generals friend, waited on his excellencys friend, to agree on the particular place for the meeting, when he received for answer (see A Whites certificate) that if the business was to go any farther, he for certain reason, would wash his hands of it—he was then informed, and requested to inform his excellency, that if he did not meet, he would unquestionably be published as a coward; on Saturday the generals friend, again waited on the friend of his excellency, with a view, to have the interview, if possible, when he was informed that his excellency could not meet until the committee business was over; finding all hope of an interview vanish, the general, that his excellency might have no cause to complain, on the ninth sent him another note, inclosing a copy of the advertisement designed for the press, and informing him that it would be inserted in the Knoxville Gazette of the next Monday and that he, the general, had publicly said the governor was the greatest coward he ever had anything to do with, that his excellency might prevent the insertion of the advertisement, by meeting the general in one or two hours after the receipt of that note, his excellency still wishing to prevent the publication, if it could be done, on any other terms except those of meeting the general, addressed a note to him of the same date, in which he says, "you need not be uneasy about an interview for you shall be favored with a hearty concurrence, but shall not neglect the public business I am bound to attend to, now my own private concerns now before the house,"—it will be observed we are now at

the 9th of the month, the quarrel took place on the first, his excellency on the third had expressly agreed by his note of that date to meet immediately in the neighborhood of Knoxville, or at the nearest part of the indian boundary, had given his friend instructions directly contrary to the contents of his note, and now wishes the publication prevented upon his saying the meeting should be favored with his hearty concurrence, but offers as a reason to pospone the meeting, that the public business, and his private concerns before the house must be attended to—strange excuse for the delay—his excellency ought to have thought of these things sooner, he had time to create the dispute but no time to settle it, and he must think the general extremely credulous if he could be brot' to believe that any confidence could be reposed either in his word or honor, when both had been so frequently violated. how long is the general required to wait for the interview, until his excellencys private business is settled, that is hardly to be expected soon, for to the praise of his excellencys wicked inventions may it be said, he has created in a short space of time, more business than fifty honest men could settle in the course of their lives, but again in his same note he says, "an interview within the state you know I have denied, any where outside, you have no thing to do but name the place, and I will the time," the first member of this sentence contains a direct falsehood, which the reader must be satisfied of, by recurring to his note of the third, when he had expressly agreed to meet either in the neighborhood or indian boundary. the last would establish a point well suited to his excellencys nerves, the general name the place, & the governor will the time—suppose the place named when do you believe he would fix on as the time; it has been said he is near three score years of age, and I'll venture to say his excellency would have pitched on a time not less than three score years to come, this would have been dispatching the business agreeably to his excellencys own taste, the proposition is worthy only of the proposer—his excellency ought to have learned, that he who injures is bound to give redress, when demanded, not when the wrongdoer pleases, because that would protract the satisfaction forever—least the general should not be amused from the publication by the parts of this note already quoted, and in hopes that he would be deterred from it by bringing to his recollection, that settling disputes in the mode proposed, was inconsistant with his duty as a judge, and that at the same time that he proclaimed to the world that his excellency was a coward, he would shew that he was engaged in an illegal act—his excellency in his note commences passon [passion], & very feelingly remonstrates with him in the following words, "I have some reguard to the laws of the state over which I have the honor to preside, altho you a judge appear to have none, it is to be hoped that if by any strange and unexpected event, you should ever be metamorphosed into an upright and virtuous judge, you will feel the propriety of being governed and guided by the laws of the state you are sacredly bound to obey and regard,"—it has been stated in a piece signed by a Citizen of Knox county, that the object of general Jackson and his party, was to get

his excellency to do some act by which they could get hold of his excellency, and have him punished under the act of assembly passed to prevent duelling, therefore his excellency was cautious, had respect to the laws &c. and refers to the above extract from his excellencys letter, this citizen is exactly as good a lawyer, as a relator of facts, he doesn't understand the act of assembly, and substitutes falsehood in the place of facts. if it was fighting a duel that would bring his excellency within the act of assembly, there would be plausibility in the Citizens statement, but if it is not the fighting a duel, but the accepting a challenge, the Citizens excuse for his excellency wont do—see the act of assembly, if any person accepts a challenge to fight a duel, then he is liable to the penalties pointed out by the Citizen, it is the acceptance of the challenge and not the fighting after his acceptance that brings him within this act, now if the general and his party only wanted his excellency to do some act, that would lay him liable to this act, did they not get him to do that act, did he not in his notes agree to meet the general, he certainly did, so soon as he did accept he was liable to the penalty, why did not the general and his party take him up, and have him punished, because they never had any such intention, then the Citizen is inacurate in his idea of the law, and his conjectures of the generals intention, it was not the dread of punishment under the act that induced his excellency to decline the interview, because if he had any apprehensions on that score he would have refused to accept—there must be some cause for his excellencys declining the interview, let us now enquire what this cause was, his excellecy says in his note as above quoted, it is the reguard he has for the laws of the state over which he has the honor to preside; is he serious? examine his conduct on the first of the month, examine his agreement to meet the general, as expressed in his notes, which is the very thing that brings him within the act of assembly, & then determine whether he can be serious, the answer must be no—but it may be said, altho he had before violated the law, he before this time, saw the impropriety of such conduct, and determined to offend no more; suppose this to be the case, the question what brought him to this repentance and conversion within this short period of time? I'll tell you, it was the dread of punishment in case he complied with his promise to meet the general. If then the Citizen of Knox county and his excellency do not think the general an upright and virtuous judge, they must certainly admit that he is successfull as a preacher, his excellency has no doubt heard many good sermons in the course of his life, and still remained a hardened offender, both against the laws of God and man, and yet, thro' the persuasive eloquence of the generals lectures, in the course of a few days we find him converted to christianity, and a rigid adherence to legal precepts; the question is not whether the general was acting in obedience to the law in seeking redress from his excellency, but whether the facts justified the conclusion, that his excellency acted the part of a coward and paltroon, and of this there cannot remain a single doubt; all his shifts and devices to evade this conclusion fail—but still he has ground of consolation for always when he hears himself called a

coward, an approving conscience must tell him he deserves it—his conduct undeniably proves two things—first, That in a crowd his excellency is anxious to fight, where there are people to see that he does not get hurt. And second, That all the world cannot get him to fight, where there will be no person to prevent him, I have now given a statement of those facts which took place before the publication by the general, in the Knoxville Gazette. it is conceived they completely justify that publication, the notes that passed between the general and his excellency, would have been all published at length, but his excellencys address, spun out the negotiation to such an unmeasurable length, as to render the correspondence too voluminous for a newspaper, the statement given is accurate, if any doubt it, they may see copies of his notes to the governor, and his excellencys answers. Some other notes afterwards passed between them in Knoxville, they are not material but their contents and dates shall be truly stated, On Monday morning, the 10th of October, the general received one from his excellency, in which he says, he has heard after all his gasgonading conduct, that he is preparing to leave town in a day or two, that he has named no place out of the limits of the state, where a personal interview could be had, altho he had been informed he could name the place and his excellency would the time, and that this was the last note he should write him on the subject—to which the general immediately by the bearer of his excellency's answered, that his excellency had been repeatedly told he could have an interview at either of the places named in his note of the third, and agreed to by his excellency of the same day, but which had been declined and avoided by his excellency, that the publication was in the press, that he intended leaving town the next morning, that he would in the meantime be glad to see him in the vicinity of Knoxville, or on the next Wednesday at South west point, the Indian boundary, on the same evening the general received another note from his excellency, in which he complains he is still perplexed with his scurrelous & paltroon language, repeats he shall be accomodated any where out of the state, as he had always said that the whole tenor of his pretended readiness was a cowardly evasion, and says if he wished the interview accept his proposals & prepare for the campaign, and concludes that he will not receive another letter from him as he deems him a coward—is it not strange that his excellency should make a first proposition, and tell the general if he acceded to it, to prepare for the campaign, & in the same breath tell him he would not receive a note saying whether he agreed to the proposal or not; his excellency was immediately waited upon (see A Whites certificate) and requested to name the place he would go to, he named Robertsons in Virginia, which was immediately agreed to, and his excellency told, the general was ready to set out with him that evening or the next morning. his excellency replied he could not set out before the next Saturday, he still chooses to keep the meeting a week in advance. on the 11th, the general addressed another note to his excellency, in which he tells him he had been informed by a friend, that he, the governor had been stating that he had been

at all times ready to meet at Robertsons in Virginia, charges him with having sent the answer above noticed of a differrent import, tells him that if he is really serious in his proposal to meet at Robertsons that he would go with him to that place then, and to make it still more convenient it might be delayed till the next Saturday, or if that was not convenient he might name his own time, when the letter was presented his excellency looked on the back of it knew the hand writing and refused to open it, the bearer as will be seen by his certificate, informed his excellency the contents of the letter, and his excellency utterly refused to do any thing in the business—the reader will observe that his excellency was finally permitted to name his own place, he done so, it was agreed to. he was requested to name his own time, and what time did he name? why worse than I predicted, he would name no time; what conclusion will you draw from this? none but one, that he is a coward—thus the business at Knoxville began and ended. In a few days after this, the general left Knoxville, and arrived at S. W. point, on his way to Nashville—upon his arrival at the point he was informed that it was there understood that his excellency would be at that place on the Saturday following, & that it was understood an interview was then and there to take place, between the general and his excellency, upon receiving this information the general staid at that place until the 16th instant, when he set out to return to Knoxville, after travelling about half a mile he met his excellency, and the circumstances took place which are stated in Dr. Thomas J. Vandykes certificate—it has been said his excellency is an old man, and could not be expected to be ready at a moments warning, I answer, his excellency said both he and his son had well loaded their pistols, about three miles back, and depend upon it Mr. Citizen of Knox county, if you had saw the ease with which his excellency dismounted, and the good use he made of his heels after he had dismounted, to prevent a caning, you would have thought him a youth of not more than eighteen, although his flight was somewhat impeded in tramping off the scabbard of his sword from his belt, it has been said by the Citizen of Knox county, that the general is not so fond of fighting as he pretends otherwise he would have accepted the invitation of his excellencys friend at Jonesborough and Knoxville, who this friend is you ought to have told us, because I am authorised to state the tale is not true—no such invitation was given at either place, whether the general would or would not have declined such an invitation, neither you nor I can certainly say, who was this friend? we can only conjecture, but as you, or some other person as good at telling truth as yourself, once before circulated the same story and said capt. Sparks was this friend, it is supposed he is the person you now allude to—read Robert Searcys certificate and hide yourself, for if he should find you out he will certainly chastise you for the falsehood Mr. Citizen, who are you? why did not you favor the public or the printer with your name? the printer of Nashville says he dont know who you are and the printer of Knoxville has declined telling your name—why all this secrecy? you are ashamed of your cause, and of your patron, and I suppose you will with the

same willingness give your name—that his excellency came to the field, you must be somebody, & I do not certainly know who but I do certainly believe you to be his excellency himself, who with a heated brain, and full of artificial courage has staggered into the newspaper in disguise to give the public a charector of himself he never did or will deserve—I'll give you my reasons why I believe you to be his excellency himself. first because the printer can't or wont tell who you are, because if it should be John Sevier he would look too ridiculous for his irony upon his own charector; second because you have had possession of his letters to the general, as you have taken some faithful, but very partial extracts from them; third, because his excellency is the man who sent a Knoxville paper containing your production to the printer of Nashville, with a request to republish it and furnished the money to pay the printer for such republication, and had directed his muster master to have the troops destined for New-Orleans mustered into service, on the very day the paper was published, which none could well do but his excellency; fourth, because the piece itself contains no truth, and it is hardly supposed that any man but one of the same age and experience in falsehood with his excellency could relate so long a story without accidentally telling some truth. If in this belief I should be mistaken the matter can be easily set right by authorising the printer to publish you to the world—and if ever that should be the case and you are found not to be his excellency, I'll venture an even bet that if your history can be traced, it will be found that you are either a fisherman or imported, because you have almost putrified the air with figures that must have been learned at sea—in short be you who you may you are welcome to the dignified office his excellency has assigned you, that of licking the ulcers that are in the governors reputation, that he may at least experience a temporary freedom from his pain.

The name of the author is left with the printer to be given to the Governor, or any person who will give his true name, and say he is the Citizen of Knox county.

[The certificates accompanying this piece, shall appear in our next.]

PC, *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*. The open letter "Veritas" was twice printed in its entirety in the *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*; on December 14, 1803, the letter alone, and on December 21 with the accompanying affidavits of Jesse Wharton, William Hall, and John K. Wynne; Andrew White; Thomas J. Vandyke; and Robert Searcy. In the Tennessee Historical Society's Unprocessed Miscellaneous Collection is a copy of the letter in Jackson's hand, signed "Veritas." Although the signature is absent, the printed version is nearly identical to the manuscript copy and is probably the letter William Preston Anderson referred to in his letter to Jackson on December 10, 1803. The author of the "Veritas" letter is not known. Much of the phrasing of the letter does not seem to be Jackson's, but the writer obviously had access to all of Jackson's correspondence with Sevier. Anderson apparently played some role in the preparation of the document, and it is possible that John Coffee contributed as well. Jackson wrote Coffee in March 1804, "I have not obtained the author of the peace Signed the citizen of Knox county—Sevier handed for Publication and requested Mr. Roulston to Publish it. When your peace reached Mr. Roulston, he waited on Sevier, and at that time as Mr. Roulston States neither expressed himself that he was not the author but the author would avow himself, when called on, whether old Jack will have to father this child of his own complection I Know not" (AJ to John Coffee, March 7, 1804, THi-Dyas Coll., Coffee Papers).

AFFIDAVITS OF JESSE WHARTON, WILLIAM HALL, JOHN K. WYNNE, ANDREW WHITE, THOMAS J. VANDYKE, AND ROBERT SEARCY

December 21, 1803

Certificates accompanying the answer to the Citizen of Knox County

On or about the 11 day of October last, in the town of Knoxville, the assembly being in session, and the committee to whom was refered that part of the late governors message relative to the file of papers said to be fraudulent, purporting to be locations made for John Sevier in Carters office, having adjourned, John Sevier the now governor of Tennessee, made an abusive attack on col. Wm Martin, one of the members of said committee, during which abuse the governor made use of this expression, 'His enemies were damned cowards and dare not meet him,' which induced judge Jackson to advance towards, an ask for an explanation. James Sevier, son of the governor, raised a large stone in his hand, and ordered the judge to stand off—some conversation taking place between them, governor Sevier changed his abusive language from colonel Martin to the judge. The judge told him if he had any malice against him, a modest hint to meet him behind a grove would be sufficient, and their dispute could be easily settled, that his conduct was verging too nigh that of a blackguard, an derogatory to the character of a gentleman. The governor continued his abuse, and dared the judge to an open combat in the street; the governor was armed with a cutlass, the judge with a sword cane, and just recovering from a severe illness—a number of the members of the assembly, citizens and justices of the peace being present, he called all his enemies cowards, and repeatedly dared judge Jackson, publicly to invite him to the field of honor. Col. Martin took the judge by the arm, & they walked towards their lodging, the governor followed, making use of very insulting and abusive expressions. This certificate is given by request & upon honor.

J. WHARTON
WM HALL
J. K. WYNNE.

On the 2d of October, 1803, in the morning, I waited on his excellency governor Sevier, with a note from general Jackson, to which an answer was received by the general the next morning. it was after presenting his excellency with the note, made known to me who would be the friend of his excellency on the occasion, immediately on the receipt of the governors first note, the general addressed a second to his excellency, and an answer to that was received on the same day, upon the receipt of this last note, I was requested by the general to see his excellencys friend, and make with him the necessary arrangements for an interview, I waited on him as directed and upon mentioning my business was informed by him, that he was instructed by his excellency to say that he could not meet sooner that the next Saturday, (the 8th of the month) I communicated this information

to the general, who requested me to immediately see his excellencys friend again, and state to him that the delays proposed was not in conformity with his excellencys note, and that unless his excellency did comply with the tenor of that note, he would be published as a coward, with which request I instantly complyed, his excellencys friend said he hoped the publication would not take place, but if it should he could not help it, as he was acting in strict obedience to his instructions from the governor. on Friday the 7th and Saturday the 8th I again at the request of the general, waited on his excellencys friend, to make the necessary arrangements, and was by him told his excellency could not meet until the committee business was over, and that if the affair between his excellency and the general was to go any farther, he for certain reasons, would wash his hands of it, this conversation I related to the general, on the 9th I waited on his excellency again with the generals note of that date to him, when I presented it, his excellency observed he had named his friend to me, and that it was my duty to have handed him the note, I replied that his friend had for certain reasons declined having any further agency in the business, and for that reason it had become my duty to call on his excellency in person, and that I wished from him an answer to the generals note then delivered, which he gave me in writing, and I carried it to the general; on the 10th the general shew me a note of that date, which he had received from the governor, in which his excellency stated that the general had been repeatedly informed that his excellency would cheerfully wait upon him in any other quarter except the state of Tennessee & that the general had nothing to do but name the place and he should be accommodated and that if the general wished the interview to accept the proposal made him, and they would prepare for the campaign, & mentioned that he would not receive another letter, the general requested me to take this note, and go to his excellency, and agree to any place he chose, I accordingly did, and named to the governor my business, & requested of him to name his friend, as he had mentioned in his letter then in my possession, he had one to attend him, he remarked that in the state he would not meet, I then requested him to name his place, he named a Mr. Robertsons in Virginia, I told him the general was agreed to the place mentioned, and was ready to set out that evening or the next morning, as should be most convenient to his excellency, he said he could not set out before the next Saturday, (the 15th) I then retired and communicated the conversation to the general; on the 11th the general requested me to take to his excellency a letter of that date which he handed me, I done so, his excellency when I presented it, refused to open it. I then stated to his excelleny as accurately as possible its contents, a part of which were, that the general was willing to meet his excellency at Robertsons, the place before named, at any time his excellency might appoint, he declined appointing any time of which I informed the general. A statement of this

business has been requested of me, and I certify the foregoing to be in substance a true one upon honor.

A. WHITE

October 12, 1803

South West point captain Clarks.
October 16th, 1803

On the morning of the 16th inst. I obtained leave of absence to visit Knoxville, & was proceeding in company with gen. Jackson, when we met gen John Sevier and son, on the road about half a mile above Kingston, we had previously met Messrs Green and Hunter, who were riding in front of gen. Sevier & son, about 200 yards, gen. Jackson stopped to converse with Messrs Green & Hunter, having a note in my possession directed to gen. Sevier, I rode on and offered it to him, he refused its acceptance, on which he immediately drew his pistols and dismounted, I discovered gen. Jackson to be in the act of dismounting when I looked round, after which he advanced up the road, within a short distance of gen. Sevier, gen. Sevier was standing near a tree, gen. Jackson, remarked that if he was a soldier, & as they both had pistols in hand, to unmark himself and fire, gen Sevier replyed that he would not fire, and that he did not wish to be assassinated, that he had been informed we (including myself) had the preceding evening travelled up the road as far as captain Stones with the intention to meet and assassinate him. I observed the information was false, & his informant a rascal, that I never had or would be accessary to the assassination of any man, I then requested that the gentlemen should both deliver me their pistols, and meet in a proper manner on the field of honor. gen. Jackson agreed to the proposition, gen. Sevier positively refused, I then proposed that the gentlemen should put up their pistols and mount, they did so, gen. Jackson first returning his to his holsters, after the gentlemen were mounted, some scurrility ensued, gen. Jackson observed that there had been too much low abuse made use of, & that he would correct him, gen Jackson then drew his sword cane, and pistol, and rode up to gen. Sevier, gen Sevier drew his sword, dismounted and let his horse loose, gen. Jackson pursued him around us, as we sat upon our horses, several times, young Mr. Sevier drew his pistol on gen. Jackson on which I immediately drew mine & observed I should protect gen. Jackson. After some time however I prevailed on general Jackson to desist, finding that gen. Sevier would not defend himself—the governor afterwards mounted, and no further observations were made by either party to each other. To the truth of this statement I certify on honor

THOS. J VANDYKE

S.W. point,
16th October 1803

On the 13th of October last I was travelling in company with judge Jackson from Knoxville to South W. point, about 7 miles above the latter place we met capt. Richard Sparks, the judge called capt Sparks to outside, and after a short conversation, I was called to them by judge Jackson, who in my presence told capt. Sparks that a report was current in Knoxville that he, capt. Sparks, had called on the judge to meet him in the field of honor, and that the interview was declined by the judge, to which capt. Sparks replied, that the report was false, and the author a damned liar, and if he knew who it was, he would chastise him, that he ever had a friendship for the judge, and always wished to meet him on friendly grounds. To the truth of the above I certify on honor.

ROBT. SEARCY

November 22, 1803.

PC, *Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Advertiser*, December 21, 1803.

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The book was designed by Jim Billingsley, composed on the Variable Input Phototypesetter by Williams, Chattanooga, Tennessee, printed by offset lithography at Thomson-Shore, Inc., Dexter, Michigan, and bound by John H. Dekker & Sons, Grand Rapids, Michigan. The text paper bears the watermark of S. D. Warren's Olde Style wove, which adheres to the specifications of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for archival permanence.

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